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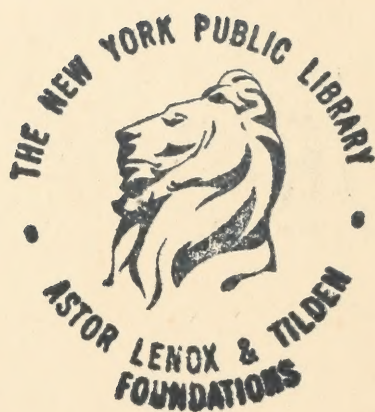


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OREGON
IN THE
PHILIPPINES



BY AUTHORITY OF STATE OF OREGON



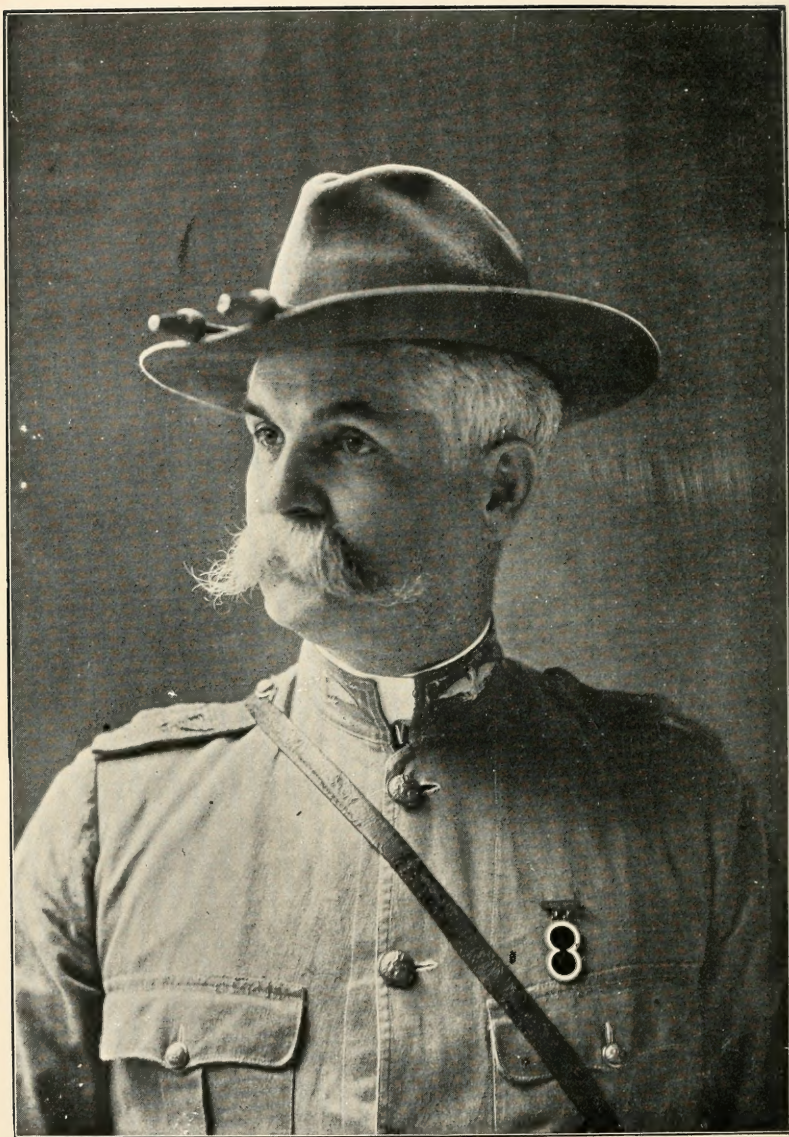
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W. D. Sherman

Nov. 7, 1904.

Presented by the State of Oregon

ILG
OREGON
MILITARY



BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL O. SUMMERS, U. S. V., COMMANDING
SECOND OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF THE
OREGON VOLUNTEERS
IN THE
SPANISH WAR
AND
PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION

COMPILED BY

BRIGADIER GENERAL C. U. GANTENBEIN

*Former Adjutant General, State of Oregon, and late
Major Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry.*

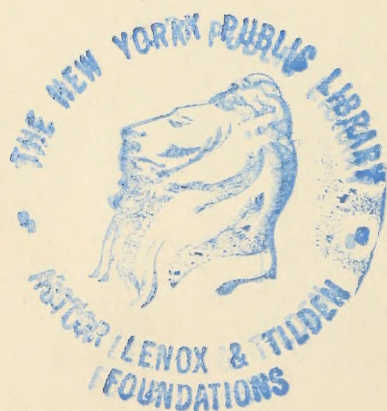
SECOND EDITION

PRINTED UNDER DIRECTION OF
BRIGADIER GENERAL W. E. FINZER

*Adjutant General, State of Oregon, and Late First
Lieutenant Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer In-
fantry. Captain Third Infantry, O. N. G.*



SALEM, OREGON
J. R. WHITNEY, STATE PRINTER
1903



HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring :

That the State Printer be and he is hereby directed to print and bind in proper form one thousand four hundred and forty additional copies of the "Official Records of the Oregon Volunteers in the Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection," to be paid out of the fund appropriated for the maintenance of the Oregon National Guard. One volume to be distributed by the Adjutant General to each of the privates who served in the Second Oregon United States Volunteer Infantry, and in Batteries A and B, Oregon United States Volunteer Light Artillery, the remainder thereof, if any, to be disposed of as the Governor may direct.

Passed by the House February 16, 1903.

Passed by the Senate February 18, 1903.

L. T. HARRIS,
Speaker of the House.

GEO. C. BROWNELL,
President of the Senate.

PREFACE.

This second edition of the "Official Records of the Oregon Volunteers in the Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection," was authorized by the Legislative Assembly of 1903, conferred in House Joint Resolution No. 6, which reads as follows:

"Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring: That the State Printer be and he is hereby directed to print and bind in proper form, one thousand four hundred and forty additional copies of the 'Official Record of the Oregon Volunteers in the Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection,' to be paid out of the fund appropriated for the maintenance of the Oregon National Guard. One volume to be distributed by the Adjutant General to each of the privates who served in the Second Oregon United States Volunteer Infantry, and in Batteries A and B, Oregon United States Volunteer Light Artillery, the remainder thereof, if any, to be disposed of as the Governor may direct."

In accordance with the above resolution Brigadier General C. U. Gantenbein, late Adjutant General, instructed the State Printer to proceed with the printing of the "Records," and when I assumed the duties of Adjutant General, by appointment from His Excellency, Governor Geo. E. Chamberlain, I took up the work where it was left off by my predecessor, and have given the State Printer such assistance as was possible with the idea of having these records published in a manner befitting the services of the late Volunteers.

The greatest care has been exercised to avoid mistakes in copying the first edition. The proofs, after being read in the State Printer's office, were carefully read and corrected by me, assisted by Captain L. H. Knapp, Quartermaster, Third Infantry, O. N. G.

This volume is an exact copy of the first edition, with the exception of a few minor corrections made by me, and the substituting of a more serviceable paper for the heavy, brittle, glazed paper that experience taught was very hard to bind into

a serviceable volume. After careful consideration and consultation with the Military Board, I decided to substitute a fancy cloth binding in place of a full sheep, thereby making a more attractive volume, less liable to break, and withal, just as lasting.

W. E. FINZER,

Adjutant General.

PORTLAND, OREGON, December 14, 1903.

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INTRODUCTION.

These records have been compiled under the authority of the legislative assembly conferred in section 70 of the Military Code of 1901, which reads :

In addition to the foregoing duties and all other duties properly pertaining to the office of Adjutant General and chief of staff, he shall, at the expense of the State, cause five hundred copies of the muster rolls of the Oregon Volunteers for the Spanish-American war to be printed by the State Printer, bound in proper form and distributed in such manner as the Governor may direct.

The records of Oregon Volunteers in the Indian and Civil wars are very incomplete, so that it is always difficult and often impossible to furnish desired information. The legislative assembly very wisely adopted the above provision for perpetuating the official records of the late Volunteers, in case the originals, by any accident, should be lost or destroyed.

A literal compliance, however, with the requirements of the above section would have resulted in a volume of at least twelve hundred pages of tabulated, and therefore very expensive work, including much matter of comparatively little importance. I have for this reason assumed the responsibility of preparing an abstract of the muster-in and muster-out rolls of each organization and of adding official histories and reports of great value in their bearing upon the services of the State's volunteers in the recent war and insurrection.

From the following statement of the contents of the original rolls on file at Washington and in the office of the Adjutant General in the State of Oregon, it may be readily learned whether any information not given in the abstracts can be furnished by the custodian of the military records.

MUSTER-IN ROLL.

This roll shows the designation of the organization, the name of its commanding officer and of the regimental commander at the date of muster-in; the date of the President's call for volunteers (April 23, 1898); the term of enlistment (two years, unless sooner discharged); the name of each officer and enlisted man, present and absent, his rank, description, place of birth, including town or county, as well as State, occupation, date, and place of enrollment; the name of his enrolling officer and the period for which enrolled; the place of rendezvous, whether married or single, if single, the name and address of his parent or guardian; remarks showing physical defects not sufficient to reject, and finally the signature of each member of the organization to the following oath:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles of War.

A recapitulation gives the number of members of each grade, present or absent, and the whole number belonging to the organization. The company commander, mustering officer and examining surgeon or surgeons then sign certificates in the following forms, respectively:

I certify that this muster-in roll exhibits the true state of Captain ———, Company (or ———) for the period mentioned herein; that each man answers to his proper name in person, and that the remarks set opposite the name of each officer and soldier are accurate and just. (Signed by company commander, with rank, organization, and date.)

I certify that I have carefully examined the men whose names are borne on this roll, their horses and equipments; that the oath of allegiance to the United States was sworn to and subscribed before me, and that I have accepted them into the service of the United States for the term of two years from this ——— day of ———, 1898. (Signed by mustering officer, with rank, organization, station, and date.)

I certify that I have carefully examined the officers and enlisted men whose names are borne on this roll agreeably to

the General Regulations of the Army, and that, in my opinion, they are free from all bodily defects and mental infirmity which would in any way disqualify them from performing all duties pertaining to military service. (Signed by each examining surgeon; if more than one, with rank, organization, station, and date.)

[NOTE.—All defects discovered in the medical examination, not sufficient to reject, but which might be exaggerated by the soldier's duties, will be noted opposite his name in the column for remarks. If the medical examination is made by two or more surgeons, the certificate on the roll will be signed by each.]

MUSTER-OUT ROLL.

The muster-out roll shows the designation of the organization, the name of its commanding officer at the date of muster-out and at the date of muster-in; the name of the regimental commander; the date when called into service by the President; the place of general rendezvous (Portland, Oregon); the term of enlistment (two years from date of enrollment, unless sooner discharged); the place at which the company was organized; the date of arrival at Portland and distance traveled; the name of each officer and enlisted man, present and absent, his rank, when, where, and by whom enrolled and period for which enrolled; when, where, and by whom mustered in; by whom and to what time last paid; his place of residence; place of discharge; the charge for clothing issued by the State; the amount due the United States or due the soldier for clothing; the amount due the United States for arms and equipage; remarks giving record of each officer and soldier, and finally his pay account in detail, with his signature acknowledging receipt of payment.

After being recapitulated, the roll is certified by the company commander and the mustering-out officer, as follows:

I certify that this muster roll is made out in the manner required by the printed instructions; that it exhibits the true state of the company at date of muster-out; that each man has answered to his name in person; that the remarks set opposite the name of each officer and enlisted man are accurate and just; that the valuation of the horses and horse equipments since the muster into service was made by disinterested and competent judges, and at fair and just rate; and that the non-commissioned officers and privates against whose names this valuation is set forth actually owned the horses and had them

in service for the time paid for. (Signed by company commander, with rank, organization, and date.)

I certify that I have at ———, on this ——— day of ———, 1899, carefully examined this roll, and, as far as practicable, caused the allowances, stoppages, and remarks to be properly stated; have mustered the company for discharge, and it is hereby discharged from the service of the United States. (Signed by the mustering officer, with rank, organization, station, and date.)

The muster-out roll concludes with a brief record of events which may be necessary or useful for future reference.

ABSTRACTS OF MUSTER ROLLS.

The information contained in the abstracts published in this volume has been copied from the muster-out rolls, except the description, place of birth, and occupation, which have been taken from the muster-in rolls, and for volunteers of the Second Oregon Regiment responding to the second call of the President, from the descriptive cards. A few men were mustered into the regiment in San Francisco, California, and in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. It has been impossible to give the description, place of birth, and occupation of these men, as the muster-in rolls were completed in Portland and no descriptive cards appear to have been furnished for them.

The muster-out roll of Company D, Second Oregon Volunteers, fails to show the dates of muster-in of the second-call men. Application was made to the War Department for this information, but it has not yet been received. The dates of enrollment being practically the same, these have been substituted. With the above exceptions, the information given under each head is a full, true, and correct copy of the original rolls, and will, it is believed, be found sufficient to furnish any information desired.

OFFICIAL HISTORY.

Mr. Dodson's history of the operations of the Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry was prepared at the request of the Hicks-Judd Company, of San Francisco, California, whose book entitled "Campaigning in the Philippines" is a popular and at the same time a reliable publication of events connected with our recent war and insurrection. Mr. Dodson was one of the

first to respond to the President's call for volunteers. He enlisted in the Second Oregon Infantry, and served with credit until the regiment was mustered out, being twice wounded in an engagement with the insurgents near Pasig. His narrative was written while still in the service, and is an interesting and accurate account of the varied experiences of the Oregon Volunteers, particularly as the occurrences described were still fresh in the memory of the author and were seen from the standpoint of an enlisted man. Mr. Dodson, while in the volunteer service, was correspondent for the *Oregonian*, and his letters will be remembered by the general public for their fair and conservative descriptions of persons and events associated with the regiment.

REPORTS.

The reports of Oregon officers and of general officers under whom the Oregon Regiment served contain valuable official data connected with the service of Oregon volunteers, reduced to writing immediately after the occurrence of the events described.

The annual report of Major General E. S. Otis is a comprehensive history of military operations and of the most important civil and political conditions prevailing in the Philippines from June 30, 1898, to August 31, 1899, covering the full term of service of the Second Oregon Volunteers. The reader will be surprised at the variety of the problems presenting themselves to the governor general and at the ability, foresight, and industry displayed in solving them.

Mr. Arthur Wallace Dunn, in an article published in the *Review of Reviews* for November of this year, and entitled "Government in the Philippines from 1898 to 1902," says:

General Otis was a most methodical man and knew everything connected with the Philippine Government. He brought to bear upon the problems presented to him not only a military training, but a legal and business education which made him invaluable to the government. Under the direction of General Otis, tariffs were made and modified, revenues were collected, and expenditures made. The Chinese were excluded by his order, and immigration and commercial laws made and enforced. He dealt with all questions, whether military or civil. He had the power of life and death; his orders were

supreme, whether in case of murder or police offense, for all trials were regulated by the military, of which General Otis was the supreme head. His orders established a department of posts, provided an educational system, divided the construction of public works and improvements of various kinds, and, in fact, were the law for eight million people. I heard Secretary Root pay him a high compliment during a private conversation, when he said that the people of this country could never know how much they owed General Otis. The careful regard he had for details, and the attention he gave to every part of the grave affairs he controlled during his administration prevented the extravagance that usually follows a war where so many troops are engaged. Not a breath of scandal or hint of corruption was ever heard in connection with the vast expenditure for military and governmental purposes during the time when General Otis was in command.

This estimate of the General's services will be cheerfully indorsed by every member of the Eighth Army Corps, having an opportunity to observe the countless difficulties offered and the manner in which they were met. General Otis as military governor in and of the Philippines was unquestionably the right man in the right place at the right time. His report will be found replete with interesting and instructive information.

SECOND OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

In answer to the call of the President, the State promptly furnished one regiment of infantry, two batteries of light artillery, and one company of engineers.

The Second Oregon was the only organization that had an opportunity to do a soldier's duty on the battlefield. The *facsimile* letters of Generals Merritt, Lawton, and Wheaton, and the testimonials published in the Appendix bear witness to the discipline, courage, and achievements of its members. In the words of General Wheaton—"Their gallant conduct during the recent campaign in Luzon has reflected credit upon the State from whence they came."

The regiment was the first to land in the Philippines, the first to enter the walled city of Manila, and the first to return to the United States. From August 13, 1898, until March 12, 1899, it was one of the three regiments performing the trying,

difficult, and dangerous duties of provost guard in Manila. It took part in forty-two battles, engagements, and skirmishes, marching five hundred and thirty-eight miles in three months.

The character of the rank and file is indicated by the following figures prepared by Captain W. S. Gilbert, regimental chaplain and historian: Average age, 24.98 years; average height, 5 feet 7.68 inches; average weight, 148½ pounds; married, 89; students, 156; clerks, 141; lawyers, 15; bookkeepers, 15; carpenters, 29; farmers, 123; laborers, 175; mechanics, 66; teachers, 28; merchants, 34; ministers, 2; college graduates, 114; employed when enlisted, 1190; members of church, 531.

Of the 56 officers and 1296 enlisted men, in all 1352, accounted for on its muster-out rolls, 13 were killed in action, 3 died of wounds, 3 were captured and killed, 43 died of disease while in the service, 1 met his death by accident, and 1 was drowned, making a total number of 64 deaths. The total loss by death of the remaining State volunteer regiments serving in the Philippines, as shown by the statistical exhibit issued from the office of the Adjutant General of the Army in 1899, is as follows: Twentieth Kansas, 65; First Nebraska, 61; First South Dakota, 60; First Washington, 43; Thirteenth Minnesota, 42; Fifty-first Iowa, 40; First California, 36; First Colorado, 35; First Montana, 35; First Tennessee, 26; Tenth Pennsylvania, 21; First Idaho, 21; First North Dakota, 18.

BATTERIES A AND B, OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEER LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Battery A was mustered into the United States service July 1, 1898, at Portland, Oregon, and changed station from Portland to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, July 9, 1898; Battery B was mustered in July 26, 1898, at the same place, and went into camp at Sellwood, Multnomah County, Oregon. Owing to the speedy termination of the war, their services were rendered unnecessary, and they were mustered out October 15, 1898, at Vancouver Barracks, and October 20, 1898, at Portland, respectively. These organizations were composed of fine material, maintained excellent discipline, and cheerfully performed all duties required of them under the most trying circumstances. "They also serve who only stand and wait."

COMPANY M, SECOND U. S. VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

This company, though recruited in the State of Oregon, was part of a United States volunteer regiment, and there are no records on file in the office of the State Adjutant General relating thereto. I requested the Secretary of War to furnish me with a copy of its muster-in and muster-out rolls, as inquiries are frequently made with regard to it and its members which I am unable to answer. I was advised, however, that its records, like those of all other United States troops, were in the exclusive custody of the War Department, and that under the long-established rules of the department, it was not considered necessary or proper that the officials of any State should be furnished with copies of such records to enable them to answer inquiries with regard to these organizations or the members thereof.

SPANISH WAR MEDALS.

At the suggestion of His Excellency, Governor T. T. Geer, the State presented its volunteers in the Spanish war with medals made of bronze taken from a Spanish cannon captured at Manila and given to the State by the United States Government. Substantial, of convenient size and artistically designed, with the name, rank, and organization of the owner neatly engraved, they are highly prized by the volunteers as invaluable reminders of the State's appreciation of their patriotic services. In all, sixteen hundred and seventy-two were issued, of which all but about two hundred have been delivered to the owners.

OREGON EMERGENCY CORPS.

On April 26, 1898, a few days after the call for volunteers, the patriotic women of Portland organized a society, called the Oregon Emergency Corps, and elected Mrs. Henry E. Jones; president; Mrs. W. A. Buchanan, vice-president; Mrs. F. E. Lounsbury, secretary, and Mrs. Martin Winch, treasurer. Branches were established in all the principal towns of the State, and July 29, 1898, a consolidation was effected with the National Red Cross Society, under the name of the Oregon Emergency Corps and Red Cross Society, with Mrs. Henry E. Jones, president; Mrs. A. J. Meier, vice-president; Mrs. Levi

Young, first assistant to president; Mrs. H. H. Goddard, second assistant to president; Mrs. F. E. Lounsbury, secretary; Mrs. Robert L. Taft, corresponding secretary; Mrs. William Alvord, treasurer, and Mrs. William Patterson, assistant to treasurer.

Having fully and successfully performed its mission to care for the families of volunteers and to provide something in addition to the bare ration for the subsistence of the men, the Corps was formally disbanded October 27, 1900. The praise deserved by its members for their unselfish, patriotic services was well expressed in an editorial in the *Evening Telegram* on the occasion of its disbandment:

During the three and one half years of its existence it has done more good in various ways than can be calculated or estimated. It has been a blessing to hundreds of volunteer soldiers, and to many others besides. The work of these patriotic women has been entirely unselfish; they have labored diligently, sometimes for days and nights together, to benefit others, without a thought of any reward except the consciousness of performing a duty. In many details it was work that none but unselfish, loving-hearted women could perform, and it was done all the more effectually because it was entirely a labor of love. Many a volunteer, not only from Oregon, but from neighboring States, will remember the kindness of these devoted women with a glow of gratitude as long as they live; and many, too, who never returned, blessed them along with mothers, sisters, and sweethearts as life faded away in the dank fens of distant islands. As a last act of its organized existence, the Emergency Corps has turned over \$821.95, the total balance remaining in the treasury, to the Oregon Volunteer Monument Fund, an act quite in keeping with the useful and charitable deeds with which the history of the Corps is filled.

The Corps had a membership of one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and included auxiliaries at Weston, Astoria, Hillsboro, Pendleton, Lafayette, Corvallis, La Grande, Hood River, Hubbard, Roseburg, Woodburn, The Dalles, and Portland.

CONCLUSION.

This book is intended to be a book of reference. Whatever merit it may possess must therefore lie in its accuracy. The greatest care has been exercised to avoid mistakes in copying the original records. The proofs after being read in the State

Printer's office were carefully read and corrected by me with the assistance of Captain L. H. Knapp, quartermaster Third Regiment, Oregon National Guard, and late first lieutenant and quartermaster Second Oregon Volunteers. While it can not be expected that the volume will be found entirely free from errors, every effort has been made to reduce them to a minimum.

Though the preparation of a book of this character is necessarily laborious, and at times monotonous, it has served to recall pleasant associations that were already beginning to fade from memory and has resulted in a familiarity with official military records which may prove useful in the event of the organization of another volunteer regiment from this State.

In conclusion, I wish to express appreciation of the courtesy shown by my colleagues of the Military Board, Brigadier General C. F. Beebe, and Colonels D. M. Dunne, James Jackson, A. B. Gillis, and S. C. Spencer, in authorizing the publication of these records in a manner befitting the services of the late volunteers.

C. U. GANTENBEIN,
Adjutant General.

PORTLAND, Oregon, December 10, 1902.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS CONNECTED WITH MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

FROM DECLARATION OF SPANISH WAR TO MUSTER OUT OF SECOND
OREGON VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

[EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDING THE ARMY.]

- April 21, 1898—Act of Congress declares a state of war with Spain to exist.
- April 23, 1898—President issues proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers. United States consul at Manila is given his passport and leaves for Hongkong.
- April 25, 1898—Asiatic squadron leaves Hongkong for Mirs Bay, China.
- April 26, 1898—War with Spain formally declared. Regular army increased to 63,106 men.
- April 27, 1898—United States consul reaches Hongkong from Manila and joins the Asiatic squadron at Mirs Bay. The American squadron sails for the Philippines.
- May 1, 1898—The Asiatic squadron, U. S. N., under command of Commodore Dewey, engages and destroys the Spanish squadron, under command of Admiral Montojo, in the bay of Manila.
- May 2, 1898—Landing party of sailors and marines destroys several magazines in the vicinity of Cavite.
- May 3, 1898—The Cavite arsenal is abandoned by the Spanish and occupied by the forces from the squadron.
- May 16, 1898—Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., assigned to command of the Department of the Pacific.
- May 25, 1898—President issues proclamation calling for an additional 75,000 volunteers. First expedition sails for Manila from San Francisco, California, under command of Brigadier General T. M. Anderson, U. S. V. This expedition comprised the First California Volunteer Infantry, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, five companies of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, and a detachment of California Volunteer Artillery.
- May 30, 1898—General Merritt arrives at San Francisco and assumes direction of the expeditionary forces.
- June 15, 1898—Second expedition sails for Manila under command of Brigadier General F. V. Greene, U. S. V. This expedition comprised the First Colorado Volunteer Infantry, First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, four companies Eighteenth and four companies Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, two battalions Utah Volunteer Artillery, and detachment of U. S. Engineers.
- June 18, 1898—Aguinaldo, by proclamation, establishes an interior civil government at points captured from or abandoned by Spanish authority.
- June 21, 1898—Formal surrender of the Island of Guam, Ladrone group, to the commanding officer U. S. cruiser *Charleston*.
- June 23, 1898—Aguinaldo proclaims himself military dictator and president of the Philippine revolution and outlines a system of general government.

- June 27, 1898—Third expedition sails for Manila under command of Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., and Brigadier General Arthur MacArthur, U. S. V. This expedition comprised four companies of the Eighteenth and four companies of the Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, four batteries of the Third U. S. Artillery, one company U. S. Engineers, First Idaho Volunteer Infantry, First Wyoming Volunteer Infantry, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry, Astor Battery, and detachments of Hospital and Signal Corps.
- June 30, 1898—First expedition, under command of Brigadier General T. M. Anderson, U. S. V., arrives off Manila.
- July 1, 1898—Disembarkation of expeditionary forces begun and landing made at Cavite.
- July 7, 1898—The Navy takes Isla Grande and garrison of 1,300 without resistance.
- July 15, 1898—Fourth expedition sails for Manila, under command of Major General E. S. Otis, U. S. V. This expedition comprised six troops Fourth U. S. Cavalry, two batteries Sixth U. S. Artillery, five companies Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, and a detachment of recruits. One battalion of the First California Volunteer Infantry encamps at Malate on the outskirts of the city of Manila.
- July 19, 1898—Fifth expedition sails for Manila with First Montana Volunteer Infantry and detachment of recruits, under command of Colonel H. C. Kessler, First Montana Volunteers.
- July 23, 1898—Sixth expedition sails for Manila with eight companies of the First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry and detachments, under command of Brigadier General H. G. Otis, U. S. V.
- July 25, 1898—General Merritt arrives at Manila.
- July 29, 1898—Seventh expedition sails for Manila with four companies of the First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry and detachment of recruits, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Lee Stover, First South Dakota Volunteers.
- July 31, 1898—Night attack on United States forces by Spanish troops in trenches around the city of Manila.
- Aug. 1, 1898—Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, organized under command of Brigadier General T. M. Anderson, and Brigadier Generals MacArthur and Greene assigned to command brigades therein. During the night Spanish field artillery shelled the trenches occupied by United States troops.
- Aug. 2, 1898—Spanish open fire at 5 A. M. and 9:45 P. M. on the trenches occupied by United States troops, continuing in each instance for a period of less than an hour.
- Aug. 5, 1898—Spanish open vigorous fire with artillery and infantry on the troops in trenches.
- Aug. 7, 1898—Joint demand made by General Merritt and Admiral Dewey on the Captain-General for the removal of noncombatants from the city of Manila, and notice given of intention to bombard the city. Camp Dewey established on the outskirts of the city.
- Aug. 9, 1898—In reply to statement of inability on part of Spanish authorities to remove noncombatants from city on account of the presence of insurgent troops, joint formal demand is made for the surrender of the city of Manila and its defenses. Foreign war vessels leave their anchorage in front of the city and American fleet clears for action.
- Aug. 12, 1898—Protocol with Spain signed at Washington, D. C., by Hon. William Day, Secretary of State, and M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States.
- Aug. 13, 1898—Spanish intrenchments about the city of Manila bombarded by the Navy and stormed and carried by the troops; the city entered and a commission appointed to draw articles of capitulation.

- Aug. 14, 1898—General Merritt issues his first proclamation to the Filipino people.
- Aug. 15, 1898—Orders issued for the assumption of civil government by the United States military authorities in the city of Manila and district of Cavite, and officers assigned to duty thereunder.
- Aug. 16, 1898—General Merritt receives cablegram from President announcing cessation of hostilities.
- Aug. 21, 1898—Transport *Arizona* sails for Manila with four companies of the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, and detachments of First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and First Colorado Volunteer Infantry, under command of Brigadier General Charles King, U. S. V.
- Aug. 22, 1898—Disembarkation of Light Battery D, Sixth U. S. Artillery, headquarters and five companies Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, detachments of Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, Third Artillery, First California, First Wyoming, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and two batteries Utah Volunteer Light Artillery, from transports *Peru*, *City of Puebla*, and *City of Rio de Janeiro*, begins at Manila.
- Aug. 25, 1898—First division, Eighth Army Corps, organized, Brigadier General T. M. Anderson, commanding.
- Aug. 28, 1898—General Merritt assumes duties as military governor and transfers command of the Eighth Army Corps to Major General E. S. Otis, U. S. V. Brigadier General Arthur MacArthur relieves General Anderson in command of Second Division. Disembarkation of Light Battery, Sixth U. S. Artillery, six troops Fourth U. S. Cavalry, First Montana and First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry from transports *Peru*, *Pennsylvania*, and *City of Rio de Janeiro*, begins at Cavite.
- Aug. 29, 1898—Major General E. S. Otis, U. S. V., relieves Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., in command of the Department of the Pacific and as military governor of the Philippine Islands.
- Aug. 30, 1898—Brigadier General H. G. Otis, U. S. V., assigned to command of First Brigade, First Division.
- Sept. 2, 1898—First Battalion First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry disembarks at Manila.
- Sept. 8, 1898—General Otis demands the withdrawal of insurgent forces from the entire city of Manila, its suburbs and defenses.
- Sept. 13, 1898—Commission appointed by Aguinaldo confers with General Otis in regard to his demand of September 8, 1898.
- Sept. 15, 1898—Insurgents withdraw from limits of the city of Manila, as established by General Otis, with the exception of the districts of Paco and Pandacan, south of the Pasig River.
- Oct. 7, 1898—Civil courts as constituted by the laws of Spain are allowed to resume their jurisdiction and regular functions, subject to supervision of the military government in its policy of occupation.
- Oct. 9, 1898—General Anderson and staff while proceeding up the Pasig River in a steam launch are ordered to return to the city by Filipino guard.
- Oct. 10, 1898—General Otis makes formal demand for the retirement of Filipino forces from Paco, Pandacan, and other points established by survey to be within the city limits.
- Oct. 14, 1898—Eighth Army Corps reorganized.
- Oct. 17, 1898—Transport *Senator* sails for Manila with a battalion of Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, battery of California Volunteer Artillery, and detachment of recruits for Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, under command of Major G. A. Goodale, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry.
- Oct. 19, 1898—Transport *Valencia* sails for Manila with Companies F, G, I, and L, First Washington Volunteer Infantry, and detachment of battalion California Artillery, under command of Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Fife, First Washington Volunteer Infantry.

- Oct. 25, 1898—Filipino forces retire from points indicated by General Otis in his demand of October 10th.
- Oct. 27, 1898—Transport *Indiana* sails for Manila with headquarters and band, Companies C, D, E, G, H, I, K, and M, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry' under command of Colonel F. Funston, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry.
- Oct. 28, 1898—Transport *Ohio* sails for Manila with Companies A, B, C, D, E, H, K, and M, First Washington Volunteer Infantry, and detachment California Artillery, under command of Colonel J. H. Wholley, First Washington Volunteer Infantry.
- Oct. 30, 1898—Transport *Zealandia* sails for Manila with the headquarters, Companies A, B, C, E, F, L, and M, First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, under command of Colonel W. C. Smith, First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.
- Nov. 3, 1898—Transport *Pennsylvania* sails for Manila with the Fifty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry, under command of Colonel J. C. Loper, Fifty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
- Nov. 6, 1898—Transport *City of Pueblo* sails for Manila with Companies D, G, H, I, and K, First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, detachment California Artillery, and First Troop Nevada Volunteer Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Gracey Childers, First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.
- Nov. 9, 1898—Transport *Newport* sails for Manila with Companies A, B, F, and L, Twentieth Kansas, and Wyoming Battery, under command of Brigadier General M. P. Miller, U. S. V.
- Nov. 10, 1898—Transport *Arizona* sails from Honolulu, H. I., for Manila, with battalion of Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, recruits for First Nebraska, Tenth Pennsylvania, and First Colorado Volunteer Infantry, and a detachment of Hospital Corps men.
- Nov. 21, 1898—Expedition under command of Major G. A. Goodale, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, arrives at Manila. Left San Francisco October 17, 1894.
- Nov. 22, 1898—Expedition under command of Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Fife, First Washington Volunteer Infantry, arrives at Manila. Left San Francisco October 19, 1898.
- Nov. 24, 1898—Expedition under command of Major G. A. Goodale, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, disembarks. Arrived at Manila November 21, 1898. Expedition under command of Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Fife, First Washington Volunteer Infantry, disembarks. Arrived November 22, 1898.
- Nov. 25, 1898—Transport *Arizona* arrives at Manila from Honolulu with battalion of Eighteenth U. S. Infantry and detachment of recruits and Hospital Corps men. Sailed November 10, 1898.
- Nov. 26, 1898—Expedition under command of Colonel J. H. Wholley, First Washington Volunteer Infantry, arrives at Manila. Left San Francisco October 28, 1898. Detachment of California Heavy Artillery disembarks at Manila.
- Nov. 28, 1898—Expedition under command of Colonel W. C. Smith, First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, arrives at Manila. Left San Francisco October 30, 1898.
- Nov. 30, 1898—Expedition under command of Colonel F. Funston, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, arrives at Manila. Left San Francisco October 27, 1898.
- Nov. 30, 1898—Troops on transport *Arizona* arrived November 25th, disembark and join regiments. Companies A and B, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, assigned to duty at Corregidor Island.
- Dec. 5, 1898—Troops of First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, arriving on transport *Zealandia* November 28, 1898, disembark and are assigned to duty with the provost guard.
- Dec. 6, 1898—Expedition under command of Lieutenant Colonel Gracey Childers, First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, arrives at Manila. Left San Francisco November 6, 1898. First Washington Volunteer Infantry disembarks from transports *Valencia* and *Ohio*.

In the fields,
La Paz, Pinar, P.R.

June 12 / 1899.

Brevet Brigadier General,
Oregon Summers,

2nd Oregon Volunteers,

Sir

Your regiment having been released from my command for the purpose of proceeding to the United States for muster work gives me an opportunity of which I am glad to avail myself of expressing to you and to the officers and men of your regiment, my highest appreciation of their gallant-faithful service while they have been under my command.

While I am glad the regiment is to return to their homes I regret to lose so many good soldiers.

When your regiment come to my command, their reputation as

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brave and gallant soldiers has preceded them, since you have borne with me our cross has been constant, arduous and dangerous.

I hoped very soon to place implicit confidence in your judgment, energy and courage and the gallantry and bravery of your officers and men. You have nobly earned the reputation of being among the best soldiers of the American Army and in saying farewell to the regiment I wish you God speed and all the good fortune and prosperity that may and should come to you.

Sincerely and respectfully yours,

H. W. Lawton

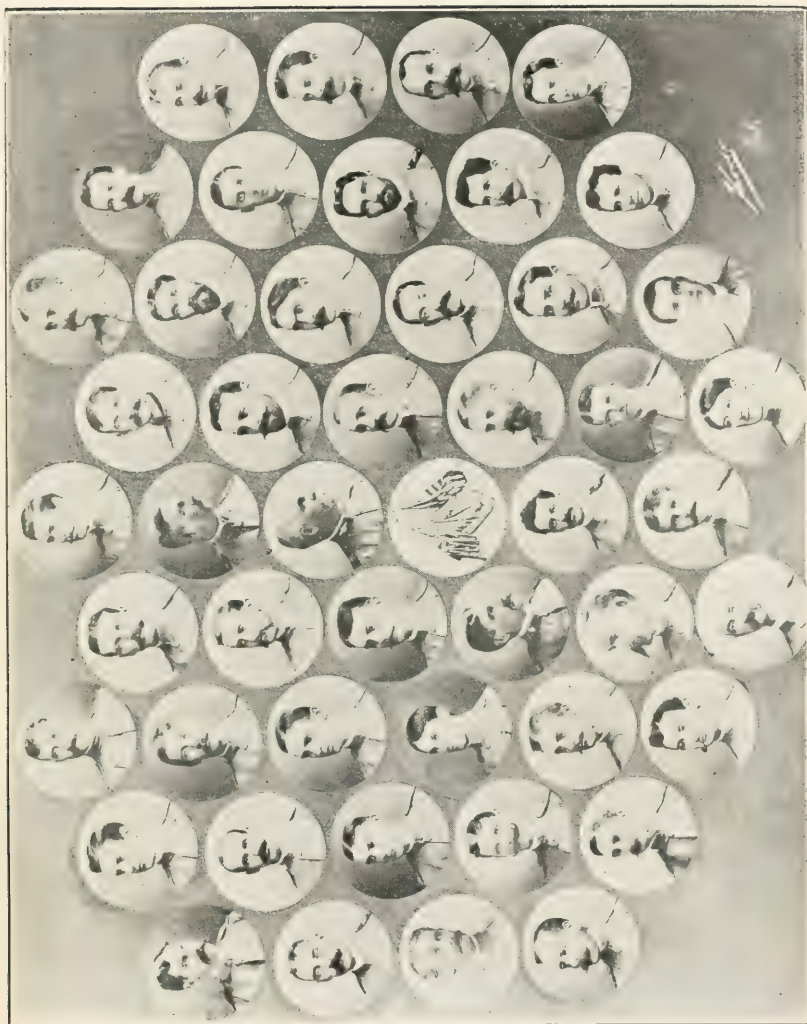
Major General U. S. Vol.

- Dec. 7, 1898—Expeditions under command of Brigadier General M. P. Miller and Colonel J. C. Loper arrive at Manila. Sailed from San Francisco November 9th and 3d, respectively.
- Dec. 9, 1898—Troops of Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, on transport *Indiana*, arrived November 30, 1898, disembark.
- Dec. 10, 1898—Treaty of Peace signed at Paris between the United States and Spain. Light Battery, Wyoming Volunteer Artillery, and Troop A, Nevada Cavalry, disembark from transports *Newport* and *City of Puebla*, respectively, and join garrison at Cavite.
- Dec. 11, 1898—Battalion of Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, arriving on transport *Newport* December 7, 1898, disembark and join regiment. Detachment of California Heavy Artillery disembarks from transport *City of Puebla* and joins garrison at Cavite.
- Dec. 13, 1898—General Otis receives a petition signed by business men and firms on Iloilo asking for American occupation and protection. Troops of First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, arriving on transport *City of Puebla* December 6, 1898, disembark and join regiment on provost duty.
- Dec. 15, 1898—Astor Battery sails from Manila *en route* to San Francisco, California.
- Dec. 23, 1898—President orders the relief of the Spanish garrison at Iloilo by United States forces.
- Dec. 24, 1898—Spanish garrison at Iloilo evacuate the city and insurgents take possession. First separate brigade organized under command of Brigadier General M. P. Miller and ordered to proceed to Iloilo.
- Dec. 26, 1898—Expedition sails for Iloilo from Manila.
- Dec. 28, 1898—Expeditionary forces arrive in harbor at Iloilo and open communication with the insurgents in possession of the city with a view to its occupation by United States forces.
- Dec. 29, 1898—Insurgents ask for time to receive instructions from revolutionary government as to the occupation of Iloilo.
- Dec. 30, 1898—Insurgent leaders at Iloilo refuse consent to the landing of United States troops at that place.
- Dec. 31, 1898—Merchants and foreign residents petition General Miller to postpone landing of troops and avoid firing of the city by the insurgents in occupation.
- Jan. 19, 1899—Transport *Grant* sails from New York for Manila with the Fourth U. S. Infantry and Companies B, G, I, and M, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, under command of Major General H. W. Lawton, U. S. V.
- Jan. 22, 1899—Company I, First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, under command of Captain Givens, escorts a battalion of Spanish prisoners to the southern islands of the Archipelago.
- Jan. 26, 1899—Transports *Scandia* and *Morgan City* sail for Manila with Twentieth U. S. Infantry, under command of Brigadier General Loyd Wheaton, U. S. V.
- Jan. 29, 1899—Expedition under command of Captain N. N. Givens left Manila January 22, 1899, on escort duty, returns to station. Fifty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry leaves Iloilo for Cavite in order that troops may land for exercise.
- Jan. 31, 1899—Transport *Pennsylvania* arrives at Manila.
- Feb. 1, 1899—Transports *Ohio* and *Senator* sail for Manila with the Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, under command of Colonel H. C. Egbert, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry.
- Feb. 2, 1899—Astor Battery mustered out at New York City.
- Feb. 3, 1899—Transport *Sherman* sails from New York for Manila with Third U. S. Infantry, and Companies D, H, K, and L, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, under command of Colonel J. H. Page, Third U. S. Infantry.
- Feb. 4, 1899—Picket line opposite San Juan del Monte fired on by insurgents, and a general engagement is precipitated. Street disturbances in the city of Manila controlled by provost guard. Attack upon United States troops at Manila by insurgent forces under Aguinaldo.

- Feb. 5, 1899—Advance made against insurgent lines results in their retreat to positions beyond the foothills, and the capture of Santa Ana, San Pedro Macati, Pasig, and other villages in the immediate vicinity of the city of Manila. Provost patrol disperses a party of armed natives within the city.
- Feb. 6, 1899—Earthworks and blockhouses constructed and occupied by insurgents, and the city water works, on the Mariquina River, east of Deposito, captured.
- Feb. 7, 1899—Sharp and decisive skirmishes on the Mariquina Road.
- Feb. 8, 1899—General Miller directed to take the city of Iloilo.
- Feb. 10, 1899—A general advance is made on the enemy's position in and about Caloocan. First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry arrives in the harbor of Iloilo.
- Feb. 11, 1899—City of Iloilo is fired and abandoned by the insurgents, being immediately occupied by the United States forces.
- Feb. 12, 1899—Line of First Separate Brigade extended toward Jaro and Molo, driving the insurgents before it.
- Feb. 13, 1899—Eighteenth U. S. Infantry encounters insurgents at the main bridge over the Jaro River.
- Feb. 14, 1899—A detachment of 500 insurgents is defeated in the vicinity of Santa Barbara.
- Feb. 15, 1899—United States troops occupy Molo.
- Feb. 19, 1899—United States troops occupy Arévalo. Transport *Sheridan* sails from New York for Manila with the Twelfth U. S. Infantry and headquarters and Companies A, C, E, and F, Seventh U. S. Infantry.
- Feb. 20, 1899—East Paco is fired by incendiaries.
- Feb. 22, 1899—Incendiary fires in the city of Manila.
- Feb. 23, 1899—Insurgent outbreak in the Tondo district. Tenth Pennsylvania and First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry engaged by the enemy. Twentieth U. S. Infantry arrives at Manila and is assigned to provost duty in the city.
- Feb. 24, 1899—First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry defeats a party of insurgents north of the Mariquina Road.
- Feb. 25, 1899—Minor engagements in the vicinity of Mandurriao, in which insurgents are driven off.
- Mar. 1, 1899—Insurgents make an attack in force on outposts of First and Second Battalions, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, at Iloilo, Island of Panay. Insurgents shelled from trenches by Battery G, Sixth U. S. Artillery, and attacked and routed by the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry. Visayan military district established.
- Mar. 2, 1899—Congress authorizes the enlistment of 35,000 volunteers and increase of the regular army to 65,000 men.
- Mar. 3, 1899—Tennessee Volunteer Infantry and Light Battery G, Sixth U. S. Artillery, makes a reconnoissance on the Savannah, southeast of La Paz.
- Mar. 4, 1899—Transport *Senator*, with portion of Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, arrives at Manila. Sailed from San Francisco February 1, 1899.
- Mar. 5, 1899—Transport *Ohio*, with portion of Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, arrives at Manila. Sailed from San Francisco February 1, 1899. Insurgents intrenched across Mariquina Road, northeast of Deposito, are routed and driven off. Cable communication with Iloilo established.
- Mar. 6, 1899—First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry engages the enemy on the north and south of pumping station on the Mariquina Road, driving them off.
- Mar. 7, 1899—Entire district lying between the Pasig River, the Mariquina River, and the Deposito pumping-station road, is cleared of insurgent forces.
- Mar. 8, 1899—The Twelfth U. S. Infantry, *en route* to Manila, lands at Malta and is received with courtesies by the British garrison at that point.
- Mar. 10, 1899—Expedition under command of Major General H. W. Lawton arrives at Manila. Sailed from New York *via* Suez Canal.

- Mar. 11, 1899—A provisional brigade for temporary service, composed of the Twentieth and Twenty-second U. S. Infantry; Companies C, D, E, G, H, K, L, and M, First Washington Volunteer Infantry; Companies A, B, D, E, I, L, and M, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry; Troops E, I, and K, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, and one section of Light Battery D, Sixth U. S. Artillery, under command of Major General H. W. Lawton, engage the insurgents at Guadaloupe, Pasig, Pateros, and Cayenta, March 11th to 17th.
- Mar. 16, 1899—First Separate Brigade engages the insurgents at the Jaro bridge and at Mandurriao. Two companies of the First Colorado Volunteer Infantry attack body of insurgents retreating from Cainta and drive them through the town of Mariquina.
- Mar. 17, 1899—General H. W. Lawton relieves General T. M. Anderson in command of the First Division.
- Mar. 21, 1899—Companies F, G, L, and M, First California Volunteer Infantry, sail from Manila *en route* to Bacólod, Island of Negros.
- Mar. 22, 1899—Expedition under command of Colonel J. H. Page, Third U. S. Infantry, arrives at Manila. Sailed from New York February 3, 1899, *via* Suez Canal.
- Mar. 24, 1899—Transport *City of Pueblo* sails for Manila with headquarters and Companies A, F, G, I, L, and M, Ninth U. S. Infantry, under command of Captain James Regan, Ninth U. S. Infantry.
- Mar. 25, 1899—General engagement at Caloocan participated in by Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, and the Second Battalion Third U. S. Infantry; enemy driven across the river in front of Malinta.
- Mar. 26, 1899—Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry cross the Tuliahan River east of Malabon and drive the insurgents by successive charges from trenches occupied by them along the line of road leading to Bulacan. Twenty-second U. S. Infantry captures Malinta under heavy insurgent fire.
- Mar. 27, 1899—Brigadier General M. P. Miller retires and is succeeded in command of the Visayan military district by Colonel Van Valzah, U. S. A.
- Mar. 28, 1899—Transport *Zealandia* sails for Manila with six companies of the Ninth U. S. Infantry, under command of Captain C. M. Rockefeller, Ninth U. S. Infantry.
- Mar. 31, 1899—The insurgent capital at Malolos stormed and occupied by United States troops. Battalion Twenty-third Infantry engages insurgents about four miles from Marquina.
- April 8, 1899—Expedition comprising Troops C, G, and L, Fourth Cavalry; Companies A, C, D, E, G, I, K, and L, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry; Companies A, C, D, and F, First Idaho Volunteer Infantry; Companies C, D, I, and K, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry; two mountain guns from the Separate Mountain Battery, and four companies of sharpshooters concentrate at San Pedro Macati and embark on cascoes up the Pasig River for Laguna de Bay.
- April 9, 1899—Attack on and occupation of the city of Santa Cruz by the Laguna de Bay expedition.
- April 10, 1899—Towns of Pagsanjan, Longos, and Paete occupied by the expeditionary forces.
- April 12, 1899—Treaty of Peace signed by the President.
- April 13, 1899—Outposts at Malolos attacked by insurgents, who are driven off.
- April 14, 1899—Expedition under command of Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Smith, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, arrives at Manila. Sailed from New York *via* Suez Canal February 19, 1899.
- April 15, 1899—Engagement with insurgents near Quingua.
- April 17, 1899—Expeditionary forces return to San Pedro Macati.
- April 18, 1899—Transport *Hancock* sails for Manila with Twenty-first U. S. Infantry and Light Battery E, First U. S. Artillery, under command of Colonel J. Kline, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry.

- April 20, 1899—Transport *Newport* sails for Manila with Light Battery F, Fourth, and Light Battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery, under command of Major J. L. Tiernon, First U. S. Artillery. Transport *Warren* sails for Manila with headquarters and eight batteries of the Sixth U. S. Artillery and detachment of recruits, under command of Brigadier General E. B. Williston.
- April 21, 1899—First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry; Twenty-second U. S. Infantry; Companies A, C, F, G, K, L, and M, Third U. S. Infantry; Troops C, G, and L, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Hawthorne's Separate Mountain Battery; Second Platoon Light Artillery D, Sixth U. S. Artillery; section of Utah Light Artillery, and detachment Nineteenth Company Volunteer Signal Corps, concentrate at La Loma church and move northward.
- April 22, 1899—Troops of the northern expedition successfully assault and occupy the city of Novaliches.
- April 23, 1899—Expedition under command of Captain James Regan, Ninth U. S. Infantry, arrives at Manila. Sailed from San Francisco March 24, 1899.
- April 24, 1899—San José occupied by the main column of the northern expedition, and the city of Norzagaray is assaulted and captured by the Bocaue column of the expedition. Troops of the Second Division force passage of the Quingua River and advance on Pulilan.
- April 25, 1899—The main column of the northern expedition joins the Bocaue column at Norzagaray.
- April 25, 1899—Troops of the Second Division advance along the north bank of the Quingua River toward Calumpit, where they ford the Calumpit River and clear the town of insurgents. First Montana Volunteer Infantry and Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry move against insurgents on Bagbag River, and capture their position on the banks of that river.
- April 26, 1899—The northern expedition encamps at Angat and Marunco.
- April 27, 1899—Expedition under command of Captain C. M. Rockefeller, Ninth U. S. Infantry, arrive at Manila. Sailed from San Francisco March 28, 1899.
- April 28, 1899—Transport *Ohio* sails for Manila with six companies of Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, under command of Captain J. H. H. Peshine, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry. Transport *Senator* sails for Manila with headquarters and six companies Thirteenth Infantry, under command of Colonel A. T. Smith, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry. Troops of the Second Division force the passage of the Calumpit River and defeat the insurgent forces under the personal command of General Luna.
- April 29, 1899—The northern expedition moves along both banks of the Rio Grande de la Bulacan, and after engaging the enemy and driving them down the river, take the town of San Rafael and then return to Angat.
- May 3, 1899—Brigadier General J. F. Smith assumes command of the Visayan military district.
- May 4, 1899—A brigade of the northern expedition engages the insurgents near Maasin and occupies that town. Sharp engagements at the Santo Tomas River.
- May 7, 1899—River gunboats, under command of Captain Grant, Utah Volunteer Artillery, shell insurgents from their trenches along the Guagua River.
- May 10, 1899—Gunboats engage the enemy at San Luis.
- May 11, 1899—Insurgents driven out of San Ildefonso.
- May 13, 1899—Commissioners from the insurgents ask for conference with General Lawton at Baliuag. Northern expedition takes the city of San Miguel de Mayumo.
- May 15, 1899—General Lawton routes the enemy near San Isidro and marches from thence to San Miguel.
- May 16, 1899—San Isidro, the third city occupied by the insurgents as a capital, is seized by forces under General Lawton.
- May 17, 1899—Aguinalda and his revolutionary government retire to Cabanatuan.
- May 19, 1899—Spanish garrison at Jolo relieved by United States troops.



OFFICERS, SECOND OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

- May 22, 1899—Transport *Sherman* sails for Manila with Sixth U. S. Infantry and recruits, under command of Brigadier General J. C. Bates.
- May 24, 1899—Insurgents engaged in harassing outposts at San Fernando are driven off with heavy loss.
- May 27, 1899—Northern expedition returns to Manila.
- May 30, 1899—Transport *Grant* sails for Manila with Sixteenth U. S. Infantry and recruits, under command of Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Spurgin, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry. A detachment Twenty-third U. S. Infantry engages and defeats outlaw band on the Island of Negros.
- June 3, 1899—Advance is made upon Antipolo against insurgent forces under General Pilar.
- June 4, 1899—Brigadier General R. P. Hughes assumes command of the Visayan military district.
- June 5, 1899—Morong occupied by United States troops after a decisive engagement.
- June 10, 1899—Generals Ovenshine and Wheaton's columns defeat insurgents at Parañaque and Las Piñas.
- June 13, 1899—Insurgents intrenched along the Zapote in the vicinity of Las Piñas and defeated with considerable loss.
- June 14, 1899—Transports *Ohio* and *Newport* sail from Manila with Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, under command of Colonel Owen Summers.
- June 15, 1899—Imus voluntarily surrenders to General Lawton and invites occupation of the city by his command.
- June 16, 1899—Town of San Nicolas occupied by United States troops. Demonstration made against San Fernando by the insurgents.
- June 19, 1899—Insurgents ambush reconnoitering party on the Dasmarinas Road and are routed by the main column.
- June 22, 1899—Transport *Zealandia* sails for Manila with Companies C, E, G, and I, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, under command of Major J. M. Thompson, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.
- June 24, 1899—Transport *Sheridan* sails for Manila with Troops A and F, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Companies B and H, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, and detachment of recruits, under command of Brigadier General S. B. M. Young.
- June 26, 1899—Town of El Pardo occupied by United States troops.
- June 28, 1899—Transport *Valencia* sails for Manila with headquarters and Troops B and M, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, and Companies E and H, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, under command of Major Charles Morton, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.
- July 1, 1899—Transport *Pennsylvania* sails for Manila with headquarters and six companies Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, under command of Colonel A. S. Burt, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry. Transport *Hancock* sails from Manila with First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry and Batteries A and B, Utah Volunteer Artillery, under command of Colonel H. B. Mulford. Transport *Senator* sails from Manila with Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Barnett. Mayors for the cities of Parañaque, Las Piñas, Bacoor, and Imus elected by natives under military protection.
- July 2, 1899—Transport *Sherman* arrives at Bacolod with Sixth U. S. Infantry.
- July 5, 1899—The President authorizes organization of ten volunteer regiments authorized under act of March 2, 1899 (Twenty-sixth to Thirty-fifth, inclusive).
- July 11, 1899—Transport *Connemaugh* sails for Manila with detachment of Fourth U. S. Cavalry and 275 horses, under command of First Lieutenant E. B. Winans, Jr., Fourth U. S. Cavalry.
- July 18, 1899—Transport *City of Para* sails for Manila with Troops D and H, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, headquarters, and Companies A, F, H, and K, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, and Company B, Engineer Battalion, under command of Brigadier General Theodore Schwan, U. S. V.

- July 17, 1899—Transport *Warren* sails for Manila with First Colorado Volunteer Infantry, under command of Colonel H. B. McCoy.
- July 18, 1899—President authorizes organization of two additional regiments of volunteers (Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh), to be recruited in the Philippine Islands.
- July 19, 1899—Captain B. A. Byrne and Lieutenant Nesbitt, with a force of 70 men, surprised a superior force of the enemy, and in a hand-to-hand engagement killed 150 insurgents, with a loss of 1 killed and 1 wounded.
- July 20, 1899—Detachment of Sixth U. S. Infantry defeats a robber band near Tolon.
- July 22, 1899—Civil government established at Negros.
- July 24, 1899—Company K, Twenty-third Infantry, defeats insurgents in the Acan Valley, Cebu.
- July 25, 1899—Transport *Tartar* sails for Manila with headquarters and Companies B, D, F, G, H, I, K, and M, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, under command of Colonel S. Snyder, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry.
- July 26, 1899—Transport *Ohio* sails for Manila with two companies Nineteenth U. S. Infantry and detachment of recruits, under command of Major O. J. Sweet, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry. Transport *Newport* sails for Manila with two companies Nineteenth U. S. Infantry and detachment of recruits, under command of Captain F. H. French, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry. Transport *Tacoma* sails for Manila with detachment of Fourth U. S. Cavalry and 200 horses, under command of Captain G. O. Cress, Fourth U. S. Cavalry. Transport *Sheridan* sails from Manila with First California Volunteer Infantry and Batteries A and D, California Volunteer Light Artillery, under command of Colonel V. D. Duboce. Calamba captured after a sharp skirmish.
- July 28, 1899—Detachment Sixth Infantry encounters insurgent force near Valdez, in the Visayan district.
- July 29, 1899—Company L, Twenty-third Infantry, takes station at Kolo, P. I.
- July 31, 1899—Transport *Grant* sails from Manila with First Wyoming Volunteer Infantry, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry, First Idaho Volunteer Infantry, and Wyoming Battery Volunteer Light Artillery, under command of Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Trenmann. Los Baños occupied by United States troops.
- Aug. 2, 1899—Transport *Indiana* sails for Manila with detachment of recruits and casuels, under command of Colonel C. C. Hood, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, and platoon of Battery E, First U. S. Artillery, proceed in cascoes from Calamba to Los Baños. Insurgents make feint on Calamba during night.
- Aug. 7, 1899—Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry mustered out in San Francisco, California.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE OPERATIONS OF THE SECOND OREGON VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Prepared by CAPT. W. S. GILBERT, Regimental Chaplain and Historian.

- Apr. 25, 1898—The President made a call upon the Governor of Oregon for a regiment of volunteers.
- Apr. 30, 1898—Officers, Second Regiment, Oregon United States Volunteers, appointed by Governor Lord.
- May 7, 1898—Field, staff, and noncommissioned staff mustered in.
- May 9, 1898—Company A mustered in.
- May 10, 1898—Companies B, C, and D mustered in.
- May 12, 1898—Company E mustered in.
- May 13, 1898—Companies F, G, and H mustered in.
- May 14, 1898—Companies I and K mustered in.
- May 15, 1898—Companies L and M mustered in.
- May 11, 1898—At 6:15 P. M. Companies A, B, C, and D, under command of Major Gantenbein, left for San Francisco, arriving May 13th, at 7 A. M.
- May 16, 1898—The remaining eight companies, under command of Colonel Summers, boarded train at 8 P. M. for San Francisco, arriving May 18th, at 2 P. M.
- May 24, 1898—Regiment marched to docks at 8 A. M.; Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, and L, under Colonel Summers, embarked on United States transport *Australia*; Companies F, I, and M, under Major Eastwick, on the United States transport *City of Sydney*; anchored in bay at 5:30 P. M.
- May 25, 1898—*Australia*, *City of Sydney*, and *Peking* weighed anchor at 4 P. M. with the first expedition to leave the United States for war in a foreign country.
- May 30, 1898—Memorial services.
- June 1, 1898—Arrived at Honolulu at 7 P. M.
- June 4, 1898—Sailed from Honolulu at 9:45 A. M. convoyed by United States cruiser *Charleston*.
- June 5, 1898—Changed direction, and headed for Ladrone Islands in accordance with sealed orders.
- June 10, 1898—Crossed the one hundred and eightieth meridian at 3:10 A. M.
- June 20, 1898—Arrived at Guam at 7:20 A. M.; entered port of San Luis d'Apra.
- June 21, 1898—At 10:30 A. M. Companies A and D disembarked to effect surrender of the islands. At 6 P. M. Elias Hutchinson, Company M, buried at sea from United States transport *City of Sydney*. At 6:30 P. M. Senor José Marina y Vega, Governor of Guam, with four officers and fifty-four enlisted men, taken as prisoners on board *City of Sydney*.
- June 22, 1898—Left port at 2 P. M.
- June 28, 1898—Sighted Luzon at 10 A. M.; met by United States cruiser *Baltimore* at 4 P. M.
- June 30, 1898—Anchored in Manila Bay, off Cavite, at 5 P. M.
- July 1, 1898—Nine companies on *Australia* landed; first military force to land in Philippines.
- July 2, 1898—Companies F, I, and M landed.
- Aug. 12, 1898—Ordered to Manila.
- Aug. 13, 1898—At 7:30 A. M., headquarters, band, First and Second Battalions, left Cavite on steamer *Kwonchoi* for Manila; Company F embarked on steamer *Zafiro* as bodyguard to Major General Merritt; Oregon troops disembarked at Manila at 4 P. M., being first to enter Walled City; received surrender of Spanish army of 13,000 officers and men; troops quartered in palace.

- Aug. 14, 1898—At 5:30 A. M. removed to Cuartel de España; Company F in palace as palace guard; Colonel Summers, acting provost marshal of Manila; Major Gantenbein in command of regiment.
- Aug. 22, 1899—Companies C, I, and M arrived from Cavite.
- Nov. 24, 1898—Detachment of recruits from San Francisco reported for duty.
- Dec. 1, 1898—Company H detailed on special duty at customhouse.
- Jan. 3, 1899—Company B stationed at Cuartel Arroceros. Major General Otis' proclamation to Filipinos.
- Jan. 9, 1899—Order holding all troops in quarters.
- Jan. 11, 1899—Call to arms at 2:30 P. M.; regiment began to leave curatel in seven minutes from time of call.
- Feb. 1, 1899—Company B reported back for duty.
- Feb. 4, 1899—Battle of Manila commenced at 8:30 P. M. and continued until 5 o'clock the next morning.
- Feb. 5, 1899—Advance all along the line; insurgents driven from their trenches. Companies C, G, and K, Major Eastwick, and Companies D and L, Major Gantenbein, ordered to Paco. Company D captured 49 insurgents. Company A stationed at Malate Bridge.
- Feb. 6, 1899—Water works captured. Companies C, G, and K, Major Eastwick, left for the front at 1:25 P. M., ordered to San Juan del Monte.
- Feb. 15, 1899—Company A captured 103 prisoners in Binondo.
- Feb. 18, 1899—Companies E, I, and M, Major Willis, ordered to Paco at 9 P. M.
- Feb. 22, 1899—Companies H, I, and L, Major Gantenbein, engaged all night in Tondo during insurgent attempt to burn Manila.
- Feb. 23, 1899—Companies E and M, Major Willis, with Companies C and M, Thirteenth Minnesota, engaged insurgents in Tondo district at 11 A. M., driving enemy seven miles to Caloocan. Engagement lasted until 5 P. M.
- Feb. 24, 1899—Third Battalion, Major Eastwick, engaged at San Juan del Monte from 3:20 P. M. to 7 P. M.
- Mar. 5, 1899—Company C engaged on Mariquina Road, Company K engaged near San Juan del Monte.
- Mar. 6, 1899—Company G and Hotchkiss Battery, Lieutenant Murphy, with Company K engaged insurgents on Mariquina Road for eight hours.
- Mar. 7, 1899—Companies G and K engaged enemy near Mariquina and dispersed them. Burned the town.
- Mar. 10, 1899—First and Second Battalions ordered to join General Wheaton's flying column for the Pasig campaign.
- Mar. 12, 1899—Marched from Manila to San Pedro de Macati at 3:15 P. M.
- Mar. 13, 1899—Advanced upon Guadaloupe at 5 A. M. with Fourth Cavalry, Twentieth and Twenty-second Infantry, and First Washington; enemy repulsed; camped at Malapat-na-Bato.
- Mar. 14, 1899—Companies E and I, Major Willis, crossed river and engaged enemy opposite Pasig, returning at 3 P. M.; Companies B, D, and L, Major Gantenbein, engaged all day from bluff overlooking Pasig.
- Mar. 15, 1899—Companies D and M, Lieutenant Colonel Yoran, advanced with wagon train two miles; Companies E and I, Major Willis, crossed river again and engaged enemy opposite Pasig, a mile in advance of former position; First Battalion still engaged from bluff near Pasig.
- Mar. 17, 1899—Treaty signed by Queen Regent of Spain.
- Mar. 18, 1899—Company D sent to relief of company of Washington regiment at Taguig; town captured and burned.
- Mar. 19, 1899—First and Second Battalions, except Company M, under command of Colonel Summers, with Twenty-second Infantry and First Washington, engaged in battle of Laguna de Bay; forced march of twenty-five miles across country—hardest day's work in the Philippines; insurgents routed and driven fifteen miles down the shore of the lake; Company A joined regiment.

- Mar. 20, 1899—Regiment returned to Manila.
- Mar. 22, 1899—Company F relieved from duty at palace and joined regiment.
- Mar. 24, 1899—Marched to Caloocan at 7:30 A. M.; entered trenches at nightfall, relieving Twentieth Kansas.
- Mar. 25, 1899—Battle of Malabon; left trenches at 8:30 A. M.; captured two lines of entrenchments; drove enemy beyond Tuliahan River, opposite Tinajeros.
- Mar. 26, 1899—Entered village of Sila; advanced on Polo road at 11 A. M.; Prince Loewenstein found mortally wounded within insurgents' lines; entered Manila at 4:30 P. M.; Companies A and M stationed at Caloocan until April 5th; Company L at Tondo and Blockhouse No. 2 until April 4th; Companies D and E at Malabon until April 6th, and Company F at Meycauayan.
- April 5, 1899—Companies A, L, and M moved to Marilao.
- April 7, 1899—Companies D and E moved to Bocaue.
- April 11, 1899—At 3:30 A. M. enemy attacked Marilao and Bocaue camps. A miracle that troops were not annihilated.
- April 12, 1899—Nine companies under command of Colonel Summers, left Bocaue at 5:45 A. M. and entered Santa Maria at 8:10; town burned.
- April 16, 1899—Attack on outposts east of Malinta.
- April 18, 1899—Company C at Meycauayan.
- April 21, 1899—Provisional Brigade under Colonel Summers, encamped at 5:30 P. M., Major Willis in command of regiment.
- April 23, 1899—Cavalry at 3:40 P. M. engaged enemy north of Santa Maria. Brigade engaged at 4:30 P. M., and advanced to hill at Norzagaray.
- April 24, 1899—Town captured at 7:30 A. M.
- April 25, 1899—Capture of Angat; town burned.
- April 26, 1899—Companies B, F, G, and K, Major Eastwick, made reconnoissance east of river.
- April 27, 1899—Brigade entered Marunco at 10:45 A. M. Cloudburst.
- April 29, 1899—Forded river and entered San Rafael at noon. Returned to Marunco.
- May 1, 1899—Lieutenant Colonel in command of regiment left camp at noon. Forded river and engaged enemy at San Rafael at 1:45 P. M. Captured town at 6 P. M.
- May 2, 1899—Captured Lalluag at 1:15 P. M.
- May 4, 1899—Maasin taken at noon.
- May 5, 1899—Companies A, B, L, and I, Major Willis, advanced to reconnoiter.
- May 12, 1899—Scouts, supported by two companies, attacked enemy on flank at San Ildefonso. Companies B, G, K, and F, Major Eastwick, occupied the town at 5 P. M.
- May 13, 1899—Entered San Ildefonso. Captured San Miguel at 4 P. M. Honor to the twenty-five scouts under Lieutenant Thornton.
- May 15, 1899—Left San Miguel at 3 P. M. Enemy engaged at Salacat at 5:15 P. M.
- May 16, 1899—Entered San Roque at 9:30 A. M.; scouts captured bridge and enemy's position at Balac.
- May 17, 1899—Captured San Isidro, entering town at 9:30 A. M.; Third Battalion, Major Eastwick, entered Gapan; farthest north.
- May 20, 1899—Left San Isidro at 5 A. M.; engaged enemy near San Antonio; entered the town at 9 A. M., and Cabaio at 4:10 P. M.; forded the Pampanga twice.
- May 21, 1899—Advanced at 5:30 A. M.; forded river.
- May 22, 1899—Entered Arayat at 5:30 A. M., and Pasig at 9 A. M.; telegram received at 9 A. M. ordering Oregon Regiment to Manila, preparatory to going home.
- May 23, 1899—Homeward bound; camped for the night at San Simeon; joy inexpressible.
- May 24, 1899—Entered Calumpit at 9 A. M.
- May 25, 1899—Seven companies, Colonel Summers, left Calumpit on train for Manila at 10:30 A. M.; quartered in Cuartel de España; Company F detailed as Palace Guard.

- May 27, 1899—Companies C, D, E, and M return to Manila and rejoin regiment.
- May 30, 1899—Graves decorated.
- May 31, 1899—Company H reported back to duty.
- June 2, 1899—Regiment ordered to the front at 7:25 P. M.; camped one mile west of pumping station.
- June 3, 1899—Broke camp at 4 A. M.; engaged the enemy in the foothills east of pumping station and east of Taytay.
- June 5, 1899—Entered Morong.
- June 6, 1899—Embarked in cascoes at noon for Manila.
- June 12, 1899—Second Battalion embarked on transport *Ohio*.
- June 13, 1899—Headquarters and First Battalion embarked on transport *Newport*; Third Battalion embarked on *Ohio*.
- June 14, 1899—Weighed anchor at 10:25 A. M. homeward bound.
- June 18, 1899—Arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, at 11 P. M.
- June 22, 1899—Left port 5 P. M., through the Inland Sea.
- July 2, 1899—Two Sundays one hundred and eightieth meridian.
- July 4, 1899—Celebration.
- July 13, 1899—Reached San Francisco.
- Aug. 7, 1899—Mustered out.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE OPERATIONS
OF THE
SECOND OREGON U. S. V. INFANTRY

AS PUBLISHED IN "CAMPAIGNING IN THE PHILIPPINES," BY THE
HICKS-JUDD CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

BY

W. D. B. DODSON,

WHO WAS APPOINTED BY GENERAL SUMMERS TO WRITE THIS HISTORY AND
WAS PERMITTED TO USE THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE
REGIMENT IN COMPILING THE SAME.

There came from no State of the great American Republic a more complete regiment than that sent out by Oregon for the nation's service in obedience to the call of President McKinley April 25, 1898. In personnel of officers and enlisted men, in clothing, in arms, in equipment, the Second Regiment, Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry, had no superior among the gallant volunteer commands that took part in the Spanish-American War, or the harassing troubles incident to the acquisition of Spanish territory. In every part of the service the regiment was tried; the heat of the crucible was intense, but never the verdict, "Found wanting." Patience is not the least virtue of the soldier; in this quality the stout men from Oregon shone with conspicuous effect. Perseverance is inseparable from the military; Oregon's perseverance was never questioned. Valor in the popular mind, is the sum and substance of the warrior, and is emphasized most of all requirements by the esoteric; one day alone needs to be cited to establish beyond cavil or doubt that the sturdy sons from the Emerald State would never falter in the path of duty, and, in fact, possessed the American weakness of leaning toward brilliant recklessness. "I take off my hat to

the American volunteer," said the German Consul at Manila when he looked at the field of Malabon, charged over by the Second Oregon, Saturday, March 25, 1899.

Citizen soldiers, skilled alike in the destructiveness of war and the arts of peace, have long been the nation's pride. Fondly nurturing this system of national defense, even though against the much-feared standing armies of the Old World, America may have come to overestimate the availability of her forces for a sudden call. It could have been a mistake in time only, for all the world acknowledges the genius, devotion, and courage of the American spirit, which is so easily whipped into the approved fighting machine of military operations. However, there are volumes to be written on the success of America's plan, and these volumes will be simply the history of the National Guard organizations that were converted into the volunteer army of 1898.

THE OREGON NATIONAL GUARD.

In Oregon the State National Guard consisted of the First Regiment, Oregon National Guard, located in Portland, seven companies; the Second Regiment, Oregon National Guard, located in the Willamette Valley and Southern Oregon, eight companies; Third Battalion, three companies, located in Eastern Oregon; and three separate companies. Brigadier General Beebe commanded the brigade, His Excellency, William P. Lord, being Commander-in-Chief by virtue of his office as Governor. Each company had between forty-five and sixty members, the maximum being the more often pressed. Colonel Summers, of Portland, was at the head of the First Regiment, and Colonel Yoran, of Eugene, commanded the Second Regiment. A full staff trained in their military capacities, so far as drills and military encampments could accomplish, was under each colonel. Every officer of the Oregon National Guard, after being chosen in the usual manner, was subjected to a rigid examination to test his capacity for the position. The experience of all the officers in that capacity covered periods from one to sixteen years, and many of these, especially of the shorter terms, had arisen from the ranks. All had drilled the men of their commands in close and extended order,

and wherever it had been practicable, field officers had drilled in battalion and regimental formation.

Who can say this school was valueless? Who can say this mastery of military movements in peace was not as helpful in battle as the same degree of instruction would have been, had the proficiency been acquired as an object of life and under salary? Garrison and the battlefield are two things. Discipline in the former is a maze of red tape and technicalities, to which a man must offer his life if he would aspire to superiority; discipline on the latter is rugged in its demands, and has but passing difficulties for the brave and ardent.

Throughout a major portion of Oregon the militia was a popular institution. Owing to the intervening distances between commands, competitive drills never became the incentive to military training that they did in the more populous commonwealths. Yet a sense of duty and the social dignity of its supporters made the militia a much-sought means of recreation and entertainment. Twenty-two companies were already in prosperous condition, and in the territory of the Second Regiment alone five or six more could have been organized at any time the State saw fit to modify existing laws fixing the number of the militia. Young men of the best character filled the ranks, some of whom worked up to commissions. Weekly drills were well attended, notwithstanding the members of some of the country companies lived miles from the drill hall. All papers requisite in the organization were kept up to date, arms and equipments in good condition, armories orderly, and clothes uniform and neat. Without previous warning General Beebe called at Ashland one day about noon, with Colonel Yoran of the Second Regiment, to inspect Company D, Captain May. He asked the captain if his company would be ready by 7 P. M. that day, and was answered in the affirmative. A note to the first sergeant was all the work performed by the captain. A note from the former to each of his corporals was his part. A few notes and a few visits was the work of each corporal. Although some of the members of the company lived between one and fifteen miles from the city, all but one were ready in first-class condition by 7 P. M., and that one was met hurrying from his home to the city early next morning, a

distance of fifteen miles. He received notice late at night. Although without special preparation, the armory was found exact, clothes properly hung, equipments arranged, and pieces cleaned. This is an example of the faithfulness to duty of the Oregon National Guard. The large, fine armory of the First Regiment, in Portland, with its thoroughly military arrangements and care, always attracted the eye of the regular army officers.

THE REGIMENT ORGANIZED.

When the President issued his first call for volunteers to fight against Spain, and apportioned the number among the States, Oregon found that she had been granted the privilege of raising only one regiment. This forced upon the Governor an embarrassing duty—selection. Two regiments and a battalion were already organized, and each struggling to keep down the recruiting pace. Ex-members of the guard tried to get back, besides the hordes of untried men offering themselves in view of pending trouble. At the time the Governor issued the order for the guard to assemble in Portland, April 25th, a company up to the war footing could have been brought from the locality of each already existing. A few hours after the order to assemble was issued by Colonel Summers, the seven companies of the First were in the armory, ready to march. Colonel Yoran issued in the morning the order for his regiment to assemble. By noon the companies were in their respective armories, fitted for their journey to Portland, and thence to the field.

In the Oregon National Guard there was no room for selection, so the Governor decided to consolidate the guard, as nearly as he could, into one regiment of the required number for war. Bitter disappointments were thus caused to some, but no charge of local favoritism could be made, and all admitted that the policy adopted put into the new regiment the picked material of the entire guard. In consolidating two companies the senior captain was given the command, while the junior was given the first lieutenancy in the new company. The same rule applied in choosing the regimental commander, Colonel Summers being given first place and Colonel Yoran

the second. Lieutenant Colonel Gantenbein of the First Regiment was chosen senior major; Major Willis of the Second Regiment was chosen second major, and Major Eastwick of the First Regiment third major. Captain Ellis, surgeon of the Second Regiment, was chosen surgeon, his assistants being Colonel Cardwell and Major Whiting, both of Portland. Colonel Cardwell was surgeon general on the Governor's staff, with rank of colonel, previous to his appointment. Major Whiting was surgeon on General Beebe's staff. Captain Macrum of Portland, surgeon of the First Regiment, was first appointed assistant surgeon, but resigned. Captain Cardwell was promoted to the rank of major soon after arriving in Luzon, and was attached to the staff of Major General Anderson as chief surgeon of volunteers. Hospital Steward Brosius was the assistant surgeon of the Third Battalion, and was given rank of captain after reaching Manila, to fill the vacancy made by Captain Cardwell's promotion.

Captain Gilbert of Eugene, chaplain of the Second Regiment, Oregon National Guard, was appointed chaplain of the volunteers. Captain Rutenic of Portland was appointed regimental adjutant, with rank of first lieutenant, but resigned, Lieutenant Crowe, adjutant of the first regiment, then being appointed to take the position. Lieutenant Knapp, quartermaster of the First Regiment, was appointed quartermaster of volunteers. H. A. Littlefield of Portland and J. A. Byars of Roseburg were appointed assistant stewards to Steward Brosius. James Rintoul, Jr., sergeant major of the First Regiment, was given the same position in the new regiment. Carl Ritter-spacher was made quartermaster sergeant, Charles Dillon, commissary sergeant, G. A. Mueller, chief musician, and Henry Hockenyos and Samuel McGowan, principal musicians.

Consolidation of companies was accomplished on no fixed principle. Separate companies and those of the Third Battalion and two regiments were put together according to the Governor's ideas of efficiency. Officers were selected from members or veterans of the Oregon National Guard. The commendable purpose of the Oregon officers was made manifest in the eagerness of several to accept commissions much inferior to their rank, and even in more than one case guard officers ex-

pressed the intention of enlisting should they not be chosen for commissions. Colonel Telfer, inspector general on the Governor's staff, resigned his position, asked to be recognized on the veteran list, accepted the captaincy of Company C, First Regiment, and, upon consolidation of that company, being junior captain, cheerfully took the first lieutenancy of Company L, into which his company merged. Captain Whiting resigned from his position as surgeon on the general's staff, and had made arrangements to enlist in Company H, when he received the appointment as assistant surgeon of the new regiment. Hope for rank and liberal salary did not animate Oregon; love for country was the motive for going to war.

No troops were earlier to prepare for the field than Oregon's. Within a few hours after receiving the order, the entire brigade, save one company (separate Company K at Bandon), were in waiting. The First Regiment could have gone before the examining surgeon the day orders were issued, and the troops from other portions of the State within periods ranging from two hours to that many days. General Beebe instructed Major Mitchell, quartermaster of his staff, to establish a camp at Irvington Park, in Portland, to be named "Camp McKinley," which, with the aid of Captain Case of Company I, First Regiment, and the Engineer Corps, under Lieutenant Povey, and the Signal Corps, under Lieutenant Humphrey, was completed April 29th. The First Regiment was held in the Portland Armory May 2d and 3d, under command of Major Eastwick. April 30th troops began to arrive from the Willamette Valley and Eastern Oregon, all being comfortably cared for at the camp, which had been placed under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Gantenbein, pending the official advent of Colonel Summers. By May 4th all were in camp ready for examination. Captain Morris, assistant surgeon in the regular army, had been selected by the War Department for this work. From May 4th to May 16th the troops spent the time in camp, waiting and faithfully drilling, most of each day being devoted to drills and military instruction. May 3d the First Regiment joined the other troops in camp. May 5th Captain Morris arrived. A board of three officers was appointed by the Governor to aid him in examining the surgeon and assistant surgeons of



FIELD, SECOND REGIMENT, OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. George O. Yoran.
Maj. Percy Willis.

Maj. C. U. Gantenbein.
Maj. P. G. Eastwick, Jr.

the new regiment, Dr. A. J. Giesy and Dr. A. S. Nichols being the members. Captain Kendall, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, was appointed by the War Department mustering officer for Oregon. Captain Morris began the medical examination of troops May 7th and as soon as the medical board had passed on the merits of the applicants for positions as surgeon and assistant surgeons, the successful aspirants came to his assistance. This work was completed May 15th and the last company to be mustered in, took the oath on that day.

PREPARATION FOR DEPARTURE.

Life at Camp McKinley, although filled with the bustle of preparatory work, was yet attended by that restless longing to get into the field which invariably possesses a new soldier. Drills in squad and companies were had twice a day, besides the frequent battalion and regimental drills had for instruction of field officers. Governor Lord was a frequent visitor at the camp, and either in person or through Adjutant General Tuttle, gave potent assistance. The Governor held a farewell review a few days before the departure of the First Battalion to San Francisco, when he touchingly bade the soldiers remember the honor of their State and Nation in whatever adversity the fortunes of war might bring. General Beebe also reviewed the troops shortly prior to their departure, and expressed his confidence in the Oregon regiment. Camp life was made as pleasant as possible for the boys by hundreds of sympathetic friends. The Emergency Corps was organized by patriotic ladies to provide for the exigencies of the regiment, and provide the soldiers with such necessaries as the Government did not supply. Mrs. Dr. Henry E. Jones was elected president, and Mrs. Fannie Lounsbury, secretary. The members of the corps organized themselves into as many committees as there were companies, each committee with a chairman who was *ex officio* member of the general executive committee. Through subscriptions and from other sources, the corps, afterwards known as the Red Cross Society, was able to furnish each company \$100 in cash, besides a good sum for the hospital and countless useful articles for every member of the regiment. After the command reached the Philippines, the society sent two nurses for its use,

namely, Miss Lena Killain and Miss Frances Wood. Three sums of money, aggregating something less than \$1,000, were also remitted, and again, just before the final return, \$500 more.

THE REGIMENT MOVES TO SAN FRANCISCO.

It being impracticable to send the entire regiment to San Francisco, the Pacific coast rendezvous for the Philippine troops, one battalion was started as soon as four companies had been sworn in, with Major Gantenbein in command. They arrived there May 13th. By May 16th the two remaining battalions and regimental headquarters were prepared for the start. To every member of the departing regiment there will always remain a vivid memory of the patriotic outpour of the loyal residents of Portland and the adjacent country on that occasion. Streets were crowded all along the line of march to the depot, and by the time that was reached, the mass of humanity occupied all available space.

With difficulty a narrow lane was formed through the shouting, weeping people, along which the column moved with its burdens of dainties and flowers heaped upon the soldiers from both sides. Night or day, the trip through Oregon was a continuous ovation. Each depot had its waiting throng, with their baskets of food and flowers. May 18th the two battalions reached the pier at Oakland. The first battalion to arrive was waiting on the San Francisco side of the bay to join in the march to the Presidio. A delegation of the San Francisco Red Cross ladies had prepared in the waiting room of the ferry landing a refreshing luncheon, which the tired soldiers fully appreciated. Many laudatory remarks were made by the citizens of California, as the stalwart sons from the sister State marched in columns of fours through the streets of San Francisco to the site of their camp. The San Francisco papers stated the following morning that the regiment was the finest appearing that had entered the city and was also more fully equipped and armed. To demonstrate how thoroughly had been the State's work in maintaining its militia, it is but necessary to call attention to the few articles furnished the volunteer regiment by the Government before it was started on a voyage of 7,500 miles to commence a campaign in the tropics.

Practically nothing was added. A few rifles were replaced, mainly owing to the inability of the Government to make the needed repair in the limited time. The number, however, was very small, which well shows the care of the Oregon National Guard for their pieces. The regiment was plentifully supplied by the State with headquarters' tents, cook tents, and wall tents. Until the command arrived in Cavite no cooking utensils, other than those brought from the State, were used, and even during the entire campaign in the Philippines some of these were still in service. More could be said of the surgeons' instruments, for they were thoroughly modern, new and complete. Each of the guard regiments had kits, which gave an abundance for the volunteers. When the regiment left Portland, it took for each man a complete fatigue blue uniform, with campaign hat, blue overcoat and blanket. It also had as much heavy underwear as was allowed, and the State would have purchased new shoes and light underwear for each man had not the military board been assured that all such things would be plentifully supplied by the Government upon arrival in San Francisco.

WITH THE FIRST EXPEDITION TO MANILA.

Camp life at the Presido had but few variations. At first, there was intense eagerness to become a part of the first expedition, hope for the realization of which grew each day the commanders saw more of the regiment. Measles broke out immediately after arrival, but in a mild form, that did not more than cause temporary inconveniences from quarantine restrictions. May 22d General Merriam informed Colonel Summers that the Second Oregon had been selected as one of the commands for the first expedition to the Philippines, the sailing date then not being far distant. Naturally, the news caused much joy and excitement. On the night of its receipt a royal celebration, more rough and informal than stately, took place in camp, terminating in a demand for a speech from the colonel. The shadow of death from a service in a torrid zone and on the battlefield did not darken the joy of realizing that the regiment had been summoned to its work. Both General Merriam and General Otis had complimented the colonel on the splendid

physique of his men, their equipment and drilling. Any one who has left home and friends with such a command at the gruesome bidding of war, can well comprehend the difference to soldiers between being chosen coast guard, far from danger, and in being a part of the army in the field. "The Webfooters are loose," growled a regular, two blocks away, when the tide of joy broke forth. The colonel's speech, admonishing the men of the grave work foreshadowed and exhorting all to the utmost effort when called upon, closed the event.

A new future opened to all after learning positively that Manila was the destination. All worked then with untiring zeal. Drills, though long and irksome, were taken up with redoubled interest. Health was guarded for the ordeal in store. A passing fear was caused by the light epidemic of measles, which the vigorous preventive work of the surgeons soon dissipated. Nothing else arose to hinder embarkation.

Quartermaster Knapp was requested to make requisition for needed shoes, socks, and underwear, which was duly done. At every point this officer found a deficiency of stores, and such a crush and haste in the general department that his regiment could command but little attention. Colonel Summers received orders to be ready to embark, with nine companies, on the United States transport *Australia*, May 25th, the other three to sail on the United States transport *City of Sydney* at the same time. But little opportunity was given for preparation. The regiment had reached the Presidio on the 18th of the month. The First California Volunteers had preceded the Oregonians two or three days and were said to have exhausted, in fitting out, the stores intended for putting the finishing touches on the latter. The result was that the Second Oregon left San Francisco with barely any additions to its equipment furnished by the State. How unjust and unappreciative was the criticism emanating from the War Department later, that the Oregon regiment itself was at fault for the situation it was placed in as to clothing. At that date time was valuable, which the War Department culpably overlooked in getting the medical examiner and mustering officer at work on the Oregon Volunteers, and then endeavored to shift the responsibility for the delay to the shoulders of the Governor and State officers. But for the



STAFF, SECOND REGIMENT, OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Maj. M. H. Ellis, *Surgeon*,
 Capt. F. C. Brosius, *Asst. Surgeon*.

Capt. W. S. Gilbert, *Chaplain*,
 1st Lieut. E. P. Crowne, *Adjutant*.

Capt. H. W. Cardwell, *Asst. Surgeon*,
 1st Lieut. L. H. Knap-p, *Quartermaster*.

Capt. S. Whiting, *Asst. Surgeon*,
 1st Lieut. E. Anderson, *Contract Surgeon*.

weakness and flighty purposes of the enemy, such delays and sluggishness would have deprived America of the fruit of Dewey's great victory at Manila Bay, May 1st.

Early on the morning of May 24th the Oregon regiment broke camp at the Presidio. As it formed for the march to the wharf, Colonel Jackson, then inspector general of the Oregon National Guard, formally presented to the regiment a beautiful stand of colors, the gift of the people of Portland. In a voice softened by emotion, Colonel Jackson bade officers and men god-speed, never doubting that the proud colors would be brought back home, perhaps scarred, but without a stain. His farewell was very touching, and moved many to tears. For five years he had taken a paternal interest in the National Guard, as official instructor.

By 8 A. M. the regiment was alongside the steamer, ready to embark. Owing to the failure to have supplies and stores loaded on the *Australia* the day previous it was night before the troops could be put on. The other three companies of the regiment for the *City of Sydney*, F, I, and M, with two battalions of the Fourteenth Infantry, occupied their quarters on the vessel in due time. Major Eastman as senior officer on the *City of Sydney* was in command of all the troops on board the transport. Both transports pulled out into the bay, near the anchorage of the *City of Peking* with the First California, which regiment had boarded the day previous. One case of mumps was discovered on the *Australia* next morning. The patient was sent ashore immediately.

San Francisco turned out to wave the three transports good-by on the morning of May 25th. Docks, streets, and shore were covered with gesticulating humanity. All the tugs and steamers in the harbor followed in the wake of the three transports until they had turned through the Golden Gate. Sailing orders had been issued, and home, country, and friends were being left, perhaps forever. Two thousand six hundred souls were starting forth to kill or die. Bad enough was the prospect on the distant shore, where brave Dewey had plunged into the gloom and fought out a spot where he could raise the flag. But would that be reached. The Spanish navy was then an unknown quantity. Those formidable armored cruisers had

defied American vigilance and were cruising somewhere for victims. Furnished with secret information and familiar with the physical possibilities of distances, the War Department might have possessed knowledge that the expedition, protected by the *Charleston* from Honolulu, was in no danger from Spanish men-of-war. No such assurance reached the men or lower officers. Discipline says enlisted men shall know nothing but obedience. They know, however, that all human beings are fallible, and many of those composing the first Philippine expedition started on that long voyage with grave apprehensions that the story of some unnamable tragedy at sea might be the only history of their end.

Leaving your country or state for another is nothing. Your countrymen greet you, yet customs do not change, and you are not a foreign atom each community entered fain would throw off. Leave your nation. See the home of your father's vanish in mist. See your native city fade from a jumble of houses into nothingness; the peaceful valleys and green hills sink, blend, vanish; the bold headlands and stretch of coast line die over a too-fast growing stretch of water. When the eye fails, realize the embodiment of your country's spirit vanish—modern inventions, conveniences, cities, railways, institutions—and for all this take the environments of semibarbarism. Man can love home only after leaving it. What must be the emotions of the soldier leaving home for foreign war? His soul pours out upon the rocks that mark the furthest confines, even as too often does his blood on foreign wastes.

A HEARTY SEND-OFF FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

• More enthusing farewell could not have been given than the touching conduct of the people of San Francisco when the first expedition sailed away for the Far East. The bay was crowded with gaily decorated boats, steamers, and tugs, some of which followed closely until the three transports passed through the Golden Gate. Great throngs waved farewell from along the wharves and water front. So the Oregon troops sailed from the United States on the longest voyage American soldiers had then ever taken for war. They were the pioneers for their country in a great movement. Dewey was not a pioneer. He

was a comet that struck amidst the enemy and there burned. A path between him and America was necessary.

"Support Dewey" were the words when the troops were first talked of for the Philippines. However, the more deliberate members of the Oregon regiment thought, as they moved away to the Orient, of the westward march of empire, of the expanding nation that had absorbed a continent, and were vaguely conscious of being associated with a movement forming an epoch of history. They knew how hard it was to tear the Stars and Stripes from a helpless land. There are so many affiliations, so many entanglements, increasing the longer it floats, that but few hands dare take it down. When, in ages to come, the power of the great American Republic is the irresistible element standing for peace and justice in every part of the world, and the establishment of a mighty nation's policy has necessitated planting the Stars and Stripes in every quarter of the globe, the Second Oregon asks to be remembered as one of the humble agents that took up the burden cheerfully May 25, 1898, the dawn of the great era.

BAD COOKING FACILITIES ON THE TRANSPORT.

Immediately after getting to sea it became apparent that poor cooking facilities had been provided on the *Australia* for such a body of men. The owners of the steamer, the Spreckels Brothers, asked to be given the contract of feeding the men while on board at so much per capita. This was refused, and wretched facilities provided instead. Conspicuous among other errors was the ration intended for soldiers in the torrid zone. The usual seasickness affected all during the first few days, and the fare of half-boiled bacon, potatoes the same, worse coffee and hardtack, was not relished. Changes for the better were made in the cooking utensils at Honolulu, and more vegetables, found to be of great value, were added to the commissary stores. Before Guam Island was reached a large quantity of fresh beef in the improvised refrigerator spoiled and was cast overboard, the drinking water in the tanks was exhausted, and the condenser proved of limited capacity. These circumstances added much to the discomforts of an overcrowded ship in a tropical climate, and the voyage became very wearisome. Mea-

sles also appeared again a few days out from San Francisco. Each case was isolated as well as space would permit, and the total number afflicted during the voyage of thirty-six days was thus kept down to thirty-nine.

ENTERTAINED AT HONOLULU.

Honolulu was reached by the three transports June 2d. Perhaps nothing more cordial will ever be experienced by American soldiers on foreign soil than the welcome of beautiful Honolulu to the first Philippine expedition. It was hospitable, lavish and of grand proportions. Two reasons impelled the people of the Paradise of the Pacific, either of which was most potent: *first*, was the pure spirit of generosity, and the American patriotism of so many residents of Honolulu who were born in the great republic, and some still owed it allegiance; *second*, those annexationists who maintained their little republic, waiting for union with the United States, saw that if they became involved in foreign difficulties, no matter how, the United States had no alternative but annexation. Honolulu eagerly sought opportunity to violate neutrality laws, courted the anger of other nations, and was gratified to see their great patron acknowledge openly what she had long conceded.

The soldiers of the first expedition found themselves the object of extremely flattering attention. The first day ashore revealed to them that a blue uniform was a license to enter any house or part of the city, a privilege that was not violated in such shocking manner as occurred when United States troops arrived in the same city later. The friendly people greeted the passer-by, invited him to partake of fruit, food, or delicacies. If small purchases were made by soldiers in stores, pay would not be accepted. Refreshment stands, barber shops, livery stables, fruit stores, cycleries, street cars, baths, and restaurants were all free. Generous hands had worked before for the departing soldiers; a proud, rich people had cheered them on, but nothing so lavish or complete in the way of hospitality had ever exceeded the gift of the inhabitants of Honolulu. The second day was the climax. A splendid feast was spread in the grounds of the executive building (the queen's

palace before the republic). To it was invited every American soldier in the harbor, including the crews and marines of the *Charleston* and *Bennington*, then in Honolulu. President Dole, his cabinet and army officers, aided Honolulu's prominent citizens and fair women to serve and entertain the guests. A fine spread, made more memorable by the profusion of tropical fruits, was partaken of by the hungry soldiers. They left their tireless hosts next morning, bearing "leis" (wreaths) of beautiful flowers on their hats and around their necks, the pretty Hawaiian greeting, "Aloha" in their minds, and they will never be so ungrateful as to forget their Honolulu reception.

GUAM VISITED AND TAKEN.

The cruiser *Charleston* led the little fleet out of the harbor June 4th, and before Oahu Island had been lost to view news was signaled from the man-of-war to the transport that the expedition should steam for the Ladrone Islands. Sealed orders had been opened, directing Captain Glass of the *Charleston* to proceed to Guam, the largest of the group, capture it and raise the American flag. A thrill of animation passed through the men as they learned that an encounter of indefinite severity was possible at Guam. Rumor had it that at least two Spanish gunboats would be met at the islands, which would give the *Charleston* a warm reception. How many of the enemy's soldiers would be found there was a subject of controversy; enough, anyhow, for a fight.

Speculation was rife by the morning of June 20th, when the fleet began steaming around the northern headland of Guam. In the mist of morning the *Charleston* reminded one of some inexorable hound of vengeance as she silently slid through the waters of the small bays along the coast searching for the gunboats. The harbor of San Luis d'Apra, near which Aguana, the capital, is situated, was neared while the morning was yet young. An elevated reef of very old coral formation, partly covered with tropical vegetation, constituted the southern boundary. This projected full two miles into the sea, terminating in a bold headland fifty to eighty feet high. Starting from another part of the concave shore line, probably five

miles from the base of the southern reef, was another reef, mostly submerged, extending in a southwestern direction to within two hundred yards of the outer extremity of the first, forming a fairly protected harbor. The narrow channel for entrance was deep, as was one half of the bay, the other portion being an expanse of shoals from one to four feet deep, with as fantastical and beautiful a coral bottom as was ever given a body of water.

Straight for this narrow channel steered the plucky little *Charleston*, with the *Australia*, *City of Peking*, and *City of Sydney* formed on the outside. It was an intense moment for the soldiers. All thought a sea fight imminent, with the stimulated interest of personal safety involved. They clambered as high into the rigging as regulations would permit to watch the fray. From the outside, the masts of what looked like a brig were visible, and also another object thought to be a fort or ironclad in the middle of the bay. The *Charleston* was overshadowed by the high reef close to which she hugged in entering. As the cruiser reached the free water inside the channel, smoke began to belch from her sides, and the regular detonations told the anxious spectators that her challenge was being followed by onus of serious intentions. Shells were seen to ricochet from what had been discovered to be a fort, falling in the bay beyond. After several shots, without answering, firing ceased, and a small boat containing two officers was seen to put out from Paete, the Aguana end of the harbor, towards the *Charleston*. The boat got alongside and the two officers boarded, who were the officer of the port and the health officer. Surprise and incredulity mingled with equal portions on the part of the American officers as the Spaniards began an apology for not returning the *Charleston's* salute. It was explained by the two affable and ceremonious gentlemen that there was not enough powder in the port to discharge the old muzzle-loading smoothbore the requisite number of times, but it had been sent for. When told by Captain Glass in answer that he had come on a hostile errand, obedient to orders to seize the islands, the two officers seemed overcome with astonishment. Had their wishes been fulfilled, they would have sunk through the deck. It had been three months since the last island mail

was received from Manila, the last news merely telling of the destruction of the *Maine*, but war on the heels of the apology offered by Spain was the furthest possible result contemplated, the officers thought. Be their surprise real or feigned, Captain Glass introduced new complications by informing the officers that they were his prisoners. They expostulated that they came on an errand of peace and were wrongfully detained, but to no avail. They came, not under a flag of truce, although ignorant, through neglect or inability of their nation, and it mattered little what other considerations were offered. Both were later given the privilege of returning to the shore, provided they would bear a message commanding the governor at Aguana to surrender, which they did.

In reply to the request to the governor to come aboard the cruiser to arrange terms, he stated that it was against Spanish law for the governor of a province to board a foreign man-of-war. He was then ordered to meet the captain in Paete next day at 9 A. M. In the mean time the *Peking* and *Australia* had steamed through the narrow channel and found anchorage near the *Charleston*, the captain of the *City of Sydney* still standing off Point Oratic, as he hesitated to enter with his vessel. On the morning of June 21st, as the hour of 9 o'clock neared, preparations began on the *Charleston* and *Australia* for landing troops in case the delay was taken advantage of by the governor for resistance. Forty marines were put in small boats from the cruiser, and Company A, Captain Heath, Company D, Captain Prescott, from the Second Oregon. Only one launch being available, two trips were necessary to tow the boats across the bay. About the same time that Lieutenant Braunersreuther, representing Captain Glass, set out in a small boat for the shore, where the governor was expected, the first tow of soldiers and marines started from the *Australia*, the portion aboard from the Second Oregon being one platoon of Company A. These were taken to the Japanese brig in the harbor, which was first suspected of being a Spanish gunboat, and moored to the stern of the vessel, while the launch returned to tow the remainder of Companies A and D. Shortly before the second tow reached the brig, Lieutenant Braunersreuther returned with the captive governor and his officers. Nothing

remained for the eager troops but to quietly return. They had received their baptism, but not of fire. A furious little tropical shower passed over while they were waiting, thoroughly soaking everything that would absorb water.

When Lieutenant Braunersreuther got to the shore he had found the governor and his officers. His excellency was summoned to surrender, and, after meditating for a few minutes, handed the lieutenant a sealed note to Captain Glass, which was at once torn open and read, a right claimed as the fully empowered representative of the captain. To this proceeding the governor protested lightly. The note was an unconditional surrender, in view of the overwhelming force in the harbor. The governor was then informed that both himself and officers would be held as prisoners, and was required to go aboard the *Charleston* immediately. A stronger protest was entered to such summary proceedings. The governor explained that neither himself nor officers had made arrangements for departure, and urgently insisted that they be permitted to return to their homes for this purpose. He was quite overcome when refused and signed an order for all the soldiers to come to the landing that afternoon with their arms and ammunition, in a resigned though objecting mood. His order was obeyed by the soldiers without protest. Promptly at 4 p. m. fifty Spanish soldiers carrying Mauser rifles, fifty native soldiers with Remington rifles, and fifty without guns, appeared on the beach. A small force of marines with boats for the prisoners were present and commenced the disarming. Care was taken to prevent treachery of any kind. When the rifles were all stored in a small boat, the natives were told they were free, and the Spaniards were ordered to embark. The former tore from their clothes the Spanish military buttons with manifest joy, casting them to the ground with an emphasis that bespoke their state of mind over the fall of the Spanish yoke. The fifty Spanish soldiers were put aboard the *City of Sydney* and transported to Cavite, where they were held until peace was arranged. The Spanish officers, six in number, including the officers of the port, health officer, and governor above-named, were placed on the *Charleston*. They evinced unmistakable signs of fear at leaving their families on Guam Island without military protec-

tion. That they misjudged the spirit of the natives is proven by the safety of the women's sojourn in the lonely Pacific. So ended the "Battle of Guam."

A few moments before noon of the same day, June 21st, a small boat put out from the *Charleston* for Fort Santa Cruz, the little dismantled fortress in the center of the bay that had at first attracted the *Charleston's* fire. A few minutes later the Stars and Stripes were seen to rise to the top of the flag pole on the fort. Great shouts went up from the transports and cruiser. The *Charleston* fired the national salute, the bands struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," and a cordial welcome was given to the stranger in the western part of the Pacific. The *City of Sydney* had ventured into the harbor a little while before.

THE FIRST DEATH IN THE REGIMENT.

On board the *City of Sydney*, June 20th, while lying off the point, occurred the first death in the Oregon regiment. Elias Hutchinson, Company M, was operated on for appendicitis a few days prior and died from the effects. His body was buried at sea, with ceremonies more impressive than any witnessed by the boys any time during their campaign in the Philippines.

June 22d the fleet steamed out of San Luis d'Apra harbor and shaped its course for the northern point of Luzon. Until the rough outline of that coast rose up through the mist on the morning of June 28th nothing occurred aboard of interest. Schools of officers, noncommissioned officers and privates were given new interest by the approach of service. Brown duck clothing was issued to the sweltering soldiers on the *Australia*, those on the other boats having received theirs before. Shoddy underwear for the volunteers was also distributed again, as it would only stand about one or two washings, and the first received near Honolulu had mostly become useless. It began to dawn upon all how little prepared the expedition was for the tropics, and particularly the Oregon regiment. Because that regiment had arrived in San Francisco with the most complete outfits for campaigning in the United States, it had been launched into the tropics with scarcely any additional clothing. At Honolulu General Anderson's quartermaster, Major

Jones, purchased some more underwear for the Oregon men, which was a grateful duty to the humble command, which was now having the first experience of being made sufferers as well as scapegoats for the incompetence or negligence of the general departments. While the men were trying to adjust their feet to a collection of the worst misfit shoes ever thrust upon a confiding body of humanity, the reproach came from the worthy staff of the general that the Oregonians were themselves to blame; their quartermaster had been told to make requisition at San Francisco. Lieutenant Knapp is still unable to draw any lucid conclusion of his own blame from the chaos of "noes," "noes," and "don't knows," that greeted him on every hand in San Francisco while he was trying to get his requisition filled in the general quartermaster department.

ARRIVAL AT MANILA.

A little uneasiness was created on the transports by the sight, off the northern point of Luzon, of a column of smoke arising from some vessel evidently approaching. The fleet had been a month cut off from communication with the world, the last reports being of possible interference by Germany and France, and what aspect the war might now have was a subject for many conjectures. As the stranger neared, her two funnels and fighting tops told she was a man-of-war, but the resemblance to the *Baltimore* of Dewey's fleet allayed suspicion. Such she proved to be. For nine days the cruiser had stood off the northern head waiting. Her gallant crew were given a taste of good old American enthusiasm, bottled for a month, as the cruiser came alongside the transports. Courtesies were exchanged, and the soldiers told of the penned Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba. All steamed around the island, the two cruisers skirting along the shore for any vessel with the Spanish flag. From the glassy sea on the north the fleet swung toward the south in the teeth of a stiff monsoon from the turbulent China Sea. The afternoon and night passed with a steady increase of the wind. Another spell of seasickness passed through the ranks, and the following afternoon all hailed with redoubled delight the appearance of Corregidor Island. Single-file the fleet went up the bay after the *Baltimore*. A

German cruiser, the *Kaiserin Augusta*, impudently steamed close to the transports, as if to inspect the troops arriving, and passed on to her anchorage with the foreign fleet. Late in the afternoon the three transports dropped anchor off Cavite inside the circle maintained by the cruisers—the last of a voyage never more devoutly wished finished than by the soldiers.

First to impress the soldiers was the siege of the Spanish forces in Manila, where they had withdrawn and fortified themselves to meet the Americans. It was certainly gratifying to the most bellicose to learn that the Filipinos were overrunning the whole island, save Manila and a few fortified outposts. The swelling natives celebrated the appearance of the American troops in the harbor by a characteristic attack on the Spanish works, commencing before dark, contrary to their custom. Small arms crackled, punctuated by the deeper roar of cannon, and from appearances a furious assault was in progress. A thrill of gratitude and affection animated the soldiers' breasts for the Filipinos. It was not then understood that Filipino treachery, not valor, had aided the American fleet in penning up the Spanish in Manila. The Spaniards found it necessary to withdraw their limited forces from the surrounding country to protect their capital, depot, arsenals, homes—all expressed in a word, "Manila." At first they established lines far beyond the city limits, and were erecting fortifications around the bay to contest the ground with the Americans as they marched from Cavite around to Manila, as was the supposed method contemplated. Filipino soldiers in the Spanish service betrayed their masters, thus forcing a withdrawal of the lines to Malate, on the south, as a more easily held position. Here breastworks of a substantial character were thrown up, to oppose which the Filipinos dug trenches, and here for nearly a month prior to the arrival of the first troops at Cavite and a month following that time was enacted a lurid farce of the lighter order, styled "war," by the egotistic Filipinos. Their play at fighting mostly took place at night. A Filipino would shoot from a secure trench, with little or no aim. If the Spanish reply was warm, the valiant Filipino would hide completely, thrust his rifle sufficiently above his head to reach above his ditch and discharge it. The bullet might strike in

the mud fifty yards distant, or encroach on the domain of the moon by the time it passed over the Spanish trenches. Fatalities on either side were naturally rare. A few small posts held by loyal Spanish soldiers, such as monasteries and churches, in the territory betrayed were left isolated by that deed and fell to the swarming besiegers before starvation made corpses of the garrison.

THE FIRST REGIMENT TO DISEMBARK.

The first of the expedition to disembark were the nine companies of the Second Oregon on the *Australia*. Early on the morning of July 1st, orders were issued by General Anderson for Colonel Summers to have his men prepare to go ashore at once. It was rather late in the afternoon before the necessary cascoes had been towed alongside, but all the troops on the *Australia* were in their quarters at Cavite by dusk. The following day, July 2d, Companies F, I, and M came ashore, and were followed by the First California Volunteers and the Fourteenth Infantry. The first person of the regiment to touch Luzon soil was Colonel Summers, who, with his staff, went to inspect his quarters the morning of July 1st. The first battalion of the American army to land in the Philippines was the First Battalion, Second Oregon Infantry, Major Gantenbein, the first company was K, Captain Worrick, the first enlisted man Private McKenna, Company L.

General Anderson reserved the palatial building formerly used as the mayor and marine officers' quarters for the Fourteenth Infantry, leaving the marine and old infantry barracks for the volunteers. Colonel Smith, First California, being Colonel Summers' senior, selected the Marine Barracks, and Oregon was quartered in the foul, slimy structures that had not been used by even the Spanish for years. When Admiral Dewey saw the condition of the quarters next day he said it was a shame and an outrage to quarter Americans in such a place, and suggested to the Colonel that he take other buildings adjacent. The Colonel moved one battalion to neat quarters inside the fort. General Anderson became highly indignant over the affair and immediately ordered the Colonel back, so the old quarters were packed to the limit with human chattels, "soldiers."



SQUAD DETAILED TO ESCORT AND RAISE FLAG OVER MANILA, AUGUST 13, 1898.

MUCH SICKNESS IN THE REGIMENT.

Lectures had been given the men on board the vessels pertaining to health in the tropics. Partaking of water, fruit, or liquor, or any indulgence, had been emphasized as sure of fatal consequences, unless strictly regulated. Yet there was at first an alarming number of petty ailments, some growing into more serious complications. The boys were fruit hungry and ate freely of the great quantities offered for sale by the natives at trifling prices. Water was not regularly boiled. The "Klondike" rations of the army became nauseating in the hot climate. To save expenses General Anderson empowered his quartermaster to draw from the command details for unloading the supplies carried by the transports and packing them in storehouses. The Fourth of July, ordinarily observed by Americans in a splendid manner, will be remembered by the Oregon boys as a suffocating day of hard labor. All these conditions coöperating produced much sickness. By the third day after landing Major Ellis and Captains Cardwell and Whiting found sick-call responded to by more than a hundred men. Rather acute cramps, diarrhœa, and fevers were the usual symptoms. Most of the men remained in quarters, merely receiving medicines, but some were taken to the improvised hospital—an old building wholly unfit for such use. A week after the troops landed, the Oregon sick-list had swelled to approximately three hundred, and it seemed that half the regiment was unfit for duty. The longshore work was discontinued. Strict measures were adopted concerning drinking water and fruit. More care was taken in preparing food. It was some time, however, before there was much decrease in the number of sick. The regiment, as compared with the Fourteenth Infantry and California regiments, seemingly, was suffering most. This was due to difference in methods of the surgeons. The two former regiments treated most of their sick in quarters, so there was no display of the number nor any record made. The Oregon surgeons at first caused the sick to appear at the hospital when sick-call was sounded. Here they presented an alarming aspect, well adapted to the use of prying press correspondents, whose ambition was to show that volunteers were unfit to control themselves.

TROUBLE BEGINS WITH THE FILIPINOS.

Contact with the friendly Filipinos, although devoid at first of anything of a portentous nature, never promised much but discord. On the part of the soldiers there came a feeling of admiration, produced by the vague reports of Filipino success around Manila. The secret of that success being unknown, newly arrived soldiers readily attributed it to valor and skill in the field. How much their high opinions were shaken by the appearance of the rabble Aguinaldo termed soldiers, is difficult to estimate. A sentiment of the utmost cordiality existed for several days, but events of a deteriorating character soon began to operate. Probably these were quickened by the attitude of the commanding generals on both sides, for soon the aspirations of Aguinaldo had taken such shape that the American General was known to entertain them with suspicion. The removal of Aguinaldo's headquarters to Parañaque did not improve matters. American soldiers had petty conflicts with Filipino citizens and soldiers. In some instances it could not be denied that excesses of the "big white brethren" were at the bottom of difficulties. Contrary to all admonitions, the American soldiers indulged in liquors, especially a native brew called *anisad*, which was a violent intoxicant and also very cheap. A very few drinks of this would fire the Anglo-Saxon blood until a battle royal only could appease. It was not rare to see some burly soldier pass through the streets of Cavite hurling off a pack of Filipino citizens and soldiers who were trying to apprehend him, and, incidentally, wrecking a few of the various fruit stands encountered. The American officers were always prompt to punish any offense against the Filipinos where satisfactory evidence could be had, of which the Filipino authorities were informed. The petty character of the swarming natives began to appear in the numerous commercial transactions. If an American soldier could be cheated in any manner, it was held proper by them to do so.

Their rapacity became intense after the first pay day of the Americans. In their experience with the Spaniards, private soldiers never received such fabulous sums as the careless Americans exhibited. Some of the first soldiers to show them pieces of gold were thought to be officers, as they could not

believe a soldier possessed such wealth. Then the hucksters, peddlers, fruit stands and stores multiplied, and from the province of Cavite were brought loads of everything that an American soldier would buy. Nothing but contempt was excited in the minds of Americans as a result of every increase of their knowledge of Filipinos and their ways. Before the siege of Manila commenced, soldiers were heard to say they would receive with joy the news that the conceited Filipinos were to be disciplined by force. The savage pleasure they exhibited in showing how at times the throats of Spaniards were cut added only repulsiveness to a multitude of other repellant conditions.

Drills and schools were commenced with vigor by Colonel Summers as soon as his men were quartered at Cavite. Extended order exercises in particular were given often. Much benefit was derived from the knowledge imparted to officers and noncommissioned officers in the schools held on board the transports. As exertion in the heat of the day was prohibited during July, the early morning hours and evening were chosen for drills. At these times the work was taken up faithfully, by companies, battalions, and in regimental formation. In view of the need of drilled men in the struggle anticipated before Manila, officers and men entered into their work with enthusiasm, a friendly rivalry also giving life to the drills. Thorough inspection by both the General and the Colonel told that full equipments would count in the selection of forces. Small amounts of clothing were again issued, arms repaired where necessary, ammunition distributed, and shelter tents furnished. Until the second expedition arrived, the Oregon men were so poorly shod that the command was unfit to take the field.

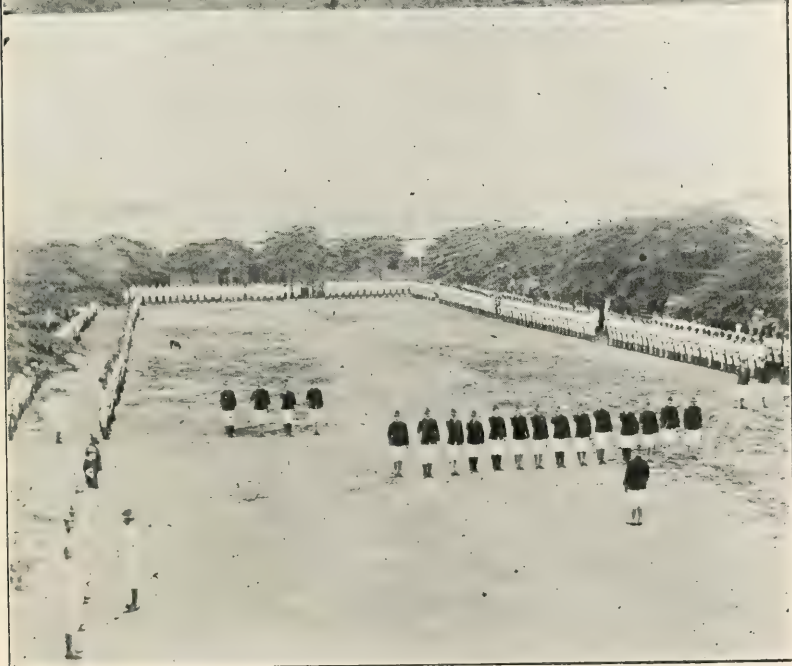
ROUTINE WORK AT CAVITE.

Thus July dragged along with a routine of preparatory work. During the latter part of the month the Fourteenth Infantry and the California Volunteers were shipped across the neck of the bay from Cavite to Parañaque, where Camp Dewey was formed. The Oregon men packed their belongings with the expectation that they would soon follow. Other expeditions, composed of unseasoned volunteers and regulars, arrived and were put into the field. Sickness had nearly disappeared from

the ranks of the Oregonians; they had drilled hard and well, were somewhat acclimated, and they felt keenly the arrangement that left them in Cavite.

On three different occasions officers of the regiment were able to render General Anderson excellent service in the preliminary arrangements for the attack. Captains Heath, Company A, Wells, Company L, and Prescott, Company D, and Lieutenant Telfer, Company L, were invited by Captain Arévalo, a Filipino officer on Aguinaldo's staff, to visit with him his home in Pasig, above Manila. The officers accepted, making the journey across the foothills from Penada to Pasig. They were delayed by muddy roads and reached the shores of the bay at Parañaque one afternoon when the surf prevented crossing. Considerable uneasiness was felt over their absence, and all were ordered before General Anderson when they returned for staying away over time. The explanation given was satisfactory to him, and the information gathered about Filipinos during the trip was appreciated and thankfully received. Some correspondents magnified the affair into another example of volunteer stupidity and incompetence. Lieutenant Bryan of E, and Lieutenant Moore of F, aided by Private Green of E, spent several days around the Manila fortifications sketching and mapping the whole country for the General. Their work was very complete and efficient. A perfect map with sketches of the whole line of breastworks placed in the General's hands knowledge of the enemy's works that was invaluable in the subsequent operations. Captain Case of Company F, performed some excellent work in the same interest as an engineer officer. His scouting along all the roads from Parañaque and adjacent country to Manila and report on their availability for marching over and use in transportation proved of useful service.

Great excitement prevailed in the Oregon regiment when news of the commencement of fighting July 31st was received. General Merritt had then arrived and had said that the regiment would be left in Cavite as a guard for the base of supplies. He further intimated, however, that should it be necessary to make an assault on the walls of Manila before the city surrendered the regiment would be given a prominent



DRESS PARADE OF SECOND OREGON IN COURT OF CUARTEL DE ESPAÑA.

part. Trouble with the natives then seemed imminent, and Cavite was the most likely point for an attack, should they become hostile over any arrangement found expedient during the siege. General Anderson told the Colonel that the regiment had been selected for duty at Cavite because of the confidence reposed in it. A change of quarters was all that broke the monotony of the early days of August. Friday, August 12th, Colonel Summers was ordered to have nine companies of his regiment ready to embark on vessels before daylight on the morning of the 13th, the day finally agreed upon for the assault. This most delightful information ran through the camp with electric speed, notwithstanding it might foretell terrible carnage under the grim old walls facing the sea, where it was understood the Oregon men were to land. The soldiers took up the shout until wherever there was an Oregon man in Cavite a series of wild caperings told something was to happen. The natives could poorly understand that all the gayety was caused by the prospect of facing the Spaniards behind the walls of Manila.

Adding more to the enthusiasm of the Oregon men was the report that one company from the regiment would be selected as bodyguard for General Merritt. Company F, commanded by Captain Case, was named for the work, and was to go aboard the *Zafiro* on the morning named, which vessel the General and staff were to occupy during the bombardment. Taking 300 rounds of ammunition per man and only such equipment as was necessary in the field, all other articles were packed. A more forlorn command was never seen in the Philippines than that left in Cavite under Lieutenant Colonel Yoran and Major Eastwick, consisting of Companies C, I, and M. Not from a sense of danger, for the soldiers would welcome a fight with superior numbers, but because they were being left when the regiment went into action.

THE CAPTURE OF MANILA.

Before the appointed hour, August 13th, Colonel Summers had his men aboard the *Kwonchoi* and *Zafiro*. These two vessels took positions amidst the fleet until the vessels of Admiral Dewey, preceded by the *Monterey*, slowly steamed for Manila

and then followed at a reasonable distance from the *Olympia*, so that communication between General Merritt and the Admiral was maintained. A sense of awe overcame the soldiers as they felt themselves moved along with the majestic procession, most of which had taken part in the naval battle of May 1st, at the same spot. As the monitor steamed directly for the much-talked-of batteries of Manila and gradually worked her way inward until within easy range, every eye was strained through the slight mist to catch the first glimpse of smoke from her turrets or a similar challenge from the fortifications on the shore. All looked in vain. The monitor never took the offensive, and the big Krupp guns on shore did not care to rouse her to action.

At 9:15 o'clock A. M. the *Olympia* was off for Fort San Antonio Adad, in Malate, at which she fired the opening gun. It was a 6-inch gun on the starboard side.

The shell struck the water and ricocheted until it struck the land. The *Petrel* and *Raleigh* followed shortly, with more success. For about an hour the three cruisers kept up a deliberate fire, which was quickened whenever a puff of smoke along the right wing of the Spanish trenches indicated the position of the enemy. The vessels slackened at last, and the charge of the land forces commenced. A part of the Colorado regiment could be seen by the Oregon boys rushing along the beach toward the stone fort. Their progress was visible until they plunged into the Cingalon River and clambered up the sides of the old stone structure which had been partly demolished by the heavy shells from the fleet. When it was seen that opposition had ceased in this quarter, the cruisers, followed by the *Zafiro* and *Kwonchoi*, steamed up directly opposite the mouth of the Pasig. The vessels did not open fire on the city, nor was there any shooting at them from the shore. An undisturbed calm reigned for quite a period, which was relieved by the arrival of a launch from shore bearing at the prow a flag of truce and the Belgian flag astern. Through the fleet word quickly circulated that negotiations for surrender were in progress. The Admiral's flag lieutenant and a representative of General Merritt returned on the launch to the city. After a brief interval, the officers came back to the ship with

word that the Spanish General agreed to surrender, and asked to have six hundred men put inside the Walled City at once to maintain order. The nine companies of the Oregon regiment were just the number required, and the *Kwonchoi* and the *Zafiro* were immediately headed for the shore. General Merritt and staff took a launch, preceding the troops by over an hour, and when they reached the Ayuntamiento, where the Spanish General had offices, were in possession. The *Kwonchoi* ran aground trying to reach the sea wall, and her troops were transferred to the shore in launches. Company F reached the wall in the same manner, being the first of the troops to land. Colonel Summers landed from the *London Times* and *New York Herald* launch, reaching the shore of Manila ahead of any of his command.

As fast as each of the two battalions could be landed, it formed in the square terminating the Reina Christina drive around the monument of Don Simon de Anda. From there Company F and the First Battalion, Major Gantenbein, marched up the Reina Christina drive and entered the Walled City, marching directly to the Ayuntamiento building, followed a half hour later by the Second Battalion and band, Major Willis. On the high walls as the soldiers passed were numerous Spaniards, some still holding their arms, and the looks with which they greeted the uncouth-appearing conquerors were anything but pleasant. The way from the gate of the wall to the palace was crowded with soldiers and citizens of the fallen power. There were approximately five thousand armed men concentrated inside the walls. As the little band of five companies marched through the dense throng, bright with the splendid uniforms of Spanish officers and soldiers, some of the Oregonians could not help but remember vividly tales of Spanish treachery. There was never any reason to doubt Spanish sincerity, for if no other cause was oppressive, Dewey was anchored just beyond the walls, and the advancing American forces occupied the city all around.

The Oregon men were lined up in front of the palace between rows of Spanish soldiers. The Spanish General's flag had been hauled down, and in its stead the blue emblem of General Merritt's authority was run up over the building.

Lieutenant Young, Company A, took a platoon of his company to escort the Admiral's flag lieutenant and Lieutenant Povey, Company L, during the pulling down of the big flag over the parapets of the western wall. A large crowd of Spanish men and women were in the vicinity when their national colors were lowered and the Stars and Stripes took their place. Some of the women wept aloud and nearly all stood with averted faces. One lady pleaded with the Spanish officer nearest to die rather than see the flag lowered. Lieutenant Povey, aided by two privates, managed the halyards in both cases. As the Stars and Stripes were run up, the Second Battalion marching up the Reina Christina drive toward the Walled City cheered, and the band struck up the Star Spangled Banner. The effect was very dramatic.

GUARD DUTY IN THE CITY.

Squads from different companies were detailed for guard duty at the six entrances to the Walled City, over the treasury and palace buildings, and the two large magazines found under the walls. Company A was placed in charge of the arsenal. Four companies slept in the palace. Details were made to receive the arms of the surrendering soldiers. One crew worked in the vestibule of the palace until early next morning, and another in the arsenal. For two days commands from the trenches were coming in to surrender, keeping the Americans quite busy receiving and storing the arms and ammunition. Colonel Summers was made acting provost marshal and was placed in charge of everything inside the walls for about a week, leaving the immediate command of the troops to Major Gantenbein. The second day all the troops, except Companies A and F, were quartered in the Cuartel de España. For the first three days hardly any of the soldiers were able to sleep, duties were so heavy. After that the arsenal was placed in charge of the Twenty-third Infantry, which regiment also assumed control of the lower third of the Walled City. Four companies of the Minnesota regiment were given a belt in the center, and the Oregon regiment took charge of the southern half, besides the palace, where Company F was quartered.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC

Manila, Philippines Islands,

August 24th, 1898.

Colonel J. M. Smith, U. S. Army,

Commanding, 1st Cavalry Division, Manila.

Sir:

I desire to express to you, in very strong terms, my appreciation of the manner in which you and your regiment performed the very difficult and delicate duties of Acting Provost Marshal and Provost Guard, during the time immediately following the occupation of Manila. It gives me much pride and pleasure, at the time of my departure, to recall the way in which you were supported on all my troops, and the cheerful fortitude with which they have endured the hardships of the campaign.

Very respectfully,

Wesley Merritt

Major-General, U. S. Army.

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FACSIMILE OF LETTER WRITTEN BY MAJ. GEN. WESLEY MERRITT,
U. S. ARMY.

The work of the Second Oregon inside the walls during the early days of American occupation was equal to the best services performed in the Eighth Army Corps during the same time. It was bloodless, but exacting. Spaniards have always asserted that the surrender of Manila on August 13th was pursuant to a prearranged plan agreed upon by their General and General Merritt. Everybody realized how fruitless of everything but havoc would be resistance by them. Food scarce, healthful water controlled by the enemy, the city invested by a strong force of disciplined troops and a swarm of blacks, an overpowering fleet standing within easy range, final defeat was inevitable. Reliable authorities repeated before the surrender that all that deterred the Spanish officers from immediate surrender was the unreasonable attitude of their home government should not a show of resistance be made, and also the fear of occupation of the city by the Filipino armed rabble. As soon as their ungrateful people could be appeased and there was assurance that civilized troops would assume control of the city, there seemed no further disposition to prolong a destructive, useless conflict. There was ample evidence during the bombardment that the American commanders appreciated the situation, if, indeed, they were not acting according to mutual plans, and, although the inherent efficiency of the American soldiers was partly demonstrated, there can be no doubt that the enemy retired from their outworks far more readily than they would have under other circumstances. It has been hinted that the ambition of certain American commanders actually precipitated most of the fighting of the day. Certainly the indiscreetness of the commanders at one time came near causing a renewal of the fight, after negotiations for absolute surrender were well under way. Nothing of the kind can be charged to the Oregon regiment or its commander. All work assigned to Colonel Summers and his men was dispatched with promptness, firmness, and consideration.

Six long weary months for the Oregon men passed between August 13th and the outbreak of the struggle with the Filipinos—months filled with doubtful issues, trying experiences and disappointments. News of peace between the United States and Spain followed closely upon the fall of Manila. No

policy had then been outlined by the McKinley administration regarding the future of the Philippines. There seemed to the soldiers on duty there, although personally weary of the service in the tropics, no reasonable alternative for the Government in the matter. However, no declaration was ever made during the period intervening the date of the peace protocol and the announcement of the Peace Commissioners' work, so the soldiers never knew until then whether their sacrifices were for American possessions or in furtherance of a chance adventure. They believed a reasonable interpretation of their contract of enlistment would grant their discharge soon after the expiration of hostilities. The desire to get back to the United States was aggravated by the act of favoritism perpetrated by the War Department in returning the Astor Battery shortly after the Spanish war ceased.

THE UNHEALTHY CITY.

Sickness proved during this waiting period more fatal than human enemies. Exceedingly unsanitary sewers in old Manila aided the disease-breeding cesspools and filthy moats in disseminating typhoid, malaria, and fevers. Several deaths occurred, and but few members of the regiment escaped an attack of some form. In some instances a soldier would recover from one disease to become the victim of another equally or more severe. Smallpox appeared shortly after the troops reached the city. When it was first discovered in the city, there was a feeling bordering on consternation. Dire conjectures were made of the limits which it seemed probable smallpox would reach in a city so filthy, densely populated, and hot. Strict measures were planned and executed to restrict its course. A few deaths resulted from this disease, but a mere fraction of the number at first apprehended. Americans failed to consider that smallpox in Manila is nearly always prevalent, has a relatively small number of untouched cases among the natives, and, therefore, with scientific care of the soldiers, but little danger was to be apprehended from it.

Preparation of the food furnished soldiers soon demanded more attention than it had ever received. Owing to the fact that much of the ration was improper food for a hot climate,

this subject became especially important. In the Cuartel de España the soldiers built large ovens and heaters that enabled them to bake breadstuffs and cook their meals in the most approved manner. Gradually, also, the subsistence department altered the ration as consumption pointed out the required articles. One feature of the regiment's conduct during this period that will be remembered with pride, was the splendid discipline maintained and the soldierly appearance of the men. While in the Filipino war it was found, as elsewhere, that the fastidiously exact in attire do not always make the best fighters, there were many good results from the wholesome discipline of the Oregon regiment. The regiment gained the name of being the most military in appearance and performance of duty of any volunteers in Manila. No licentious excesses could flourish under such restraints, and, consequently, the names of the Oregon soldiers were not so often associated with high-handed and unlawful practices as were some others engaged in provost guard duty. When trouble commenced the discipline of the regiment also assured it places of the greatest responsibility. A work of no small importance was done by the regiment in forcing residents in the district guarded to keep their premises clean of all filth and rubbish. Captain Heath was appointed by the Colonel sanitary officer, and regularly inspected the beats patrolled by the soldiers for any lapse in enforcement of orders in this respect.

MARKED ABILITY OF THE OFFICERS RECOGNIZED.

As a mark of the individual ability of the officers of the regiment, may be cited their employment in positions of importance in the Military Government. Their judicial ability was above the average. Major Gantenbein was early appointed president of two general courts-martial, one of the senior members of the military commission, the highest tribunal of the administration, a member of the board of claims against the Spanish Government and of the board of claims against the United States Government. Though detailed on these various boards he continued to perform all the duties of battalion commander with his regiment until March 22, 1899. Upon the establishment of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands

a few days before the departure of the regiment for the United States, he was tendered a position as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, but preferred to return with his regiment. Major Eastwick was appointed president of a general court-martial composed of Oregon and Tennessee officers. Lieutenants Dunbar and Telfer were chosen judge-advocates of general courts-martial. Lieutenant Colonel Yoran always acted as field and summary court officer of the regiment. Lieutenant Platt was appointed acting assistant judge-advocate on General Hughes' staff, a position requiring much work during the early occupation by the Americans, owing to the involved nature of real estate and contracts. Captain Wells was appointed on a board of examiners for the Eighth Army Corps. Captain Whiting was given full charge of the smallpox hospital, where his tireless and efficient work won the praise of every patient cared for, as well as his superiors. Lieutenant Bryan had charge of the sales' department of the general commissary until his resignation from the service on account of poor health. Lieutenant Povey was detailed as depot quartermaster of Cavite until that depot was abandoned. He was then brevetted captain and made assistant depot quartermaster to Major Jones, depot quartermaster at Manila. Lieutenant Wolfe was detailed to act as third in rank at the Presidio de Manila, the island penitentiary, where Captain Case also acted for a period on a commission inspecting the books of the institution as left by the Spaniards.

Oregon privates were on duty in every department of the corps. In the Adjutant General's office there were more Oregon men than from all other commands combined. The quartermaster's department had also a large percentage of Oregon men, and in most of the undertakings of the government requiring especial skill or training, Oregon men were to be found.

Company H of the regiment was selected by General Hughes for the customhouse, where the general capacity of the members for all branches of work in that institution was often commented upon. General Hughes himself stated that it was unlikely that in the entire army corps another company could be found in which there were so many men competent to manage such affairs. Lieutenant McKinnon acted as boarding

officer of the port from the time the company entered upon customhouse duties until relieved. Captain McDonell had a supervising position, and Lieutenant Gritzmacher commanded the customhouse guards.

RECRUITS FOR THE REGIMENT.

When President McKinley issued the second call for troops all the State was allowed to raise was a sufficient number to fill the Second Oregon companies up to the full war footing. This number was ready before the mustering officer could attend to the physical examinations. It was deemed inexpedient to assemble all at a central point, so the mustering and medical officers visited different cities of the State where the recruits were enlisted. The call was issued May 25th, and the last of the recruits left the State July 7th. They could have gone far earlier had they been accepted as fit for service sooner. At first the recruits were placed under the command of Major Diggles as detachment commander, and under the immediate control of a sergeant of the Thirteenth Minnesota, as drill-master. The total of 313 men were separated into provisional companies for convenience in drills and mess, but were mustered as one company. Up to the time of departure for Manila the recruits were under many different commanders from different regiments. They were not uniformed with system or method. A campaign hat would be issued one day, a pair of leggings another, a blouse still another, and so on until the men presented a semimilitary aspect. Some of the clothing issued was of the worst quality.

At first the recruits were encamped at what was known as Camp Merritt, part of the time in an old barn, without bedding, shelter, or adequate clothing. They were then moved into tents, and made to sleep in the wet, cold sand, where many of them contracted pneumonia, and several died. The Oregon men were later removed from cold, disagreeable Camp Merritt and camped in the Presidio, where their condition was vastly improved. After repeatedly preparing for the voyage across the Pacific to join their regiment, the tired men were finally, on October 17th, put aboard the transport *Senator* for Manila, where they arrived the day before Thanksgiving. On Thanks-

giving day they disembarked, after being thoroughly vaccinated, and partook of a pleasant repast that had been prepared for them by the members of the respective companies to which they were assigned. One member of the recruits, who had acted as sergeant major of the detachment, John W. Marshall, was afterwards appointed sergeant major of the regiment upon the discharge of Sergeant Major Rintoul.

With the commencement of the "siege of Manila" on the night of February 4th, the work of the provost guard became arduous and critical. Throughout the time that the regiment remained on such duty until relieved to take the field, it certainly is favorable to notice that no hostile demonstration ever occurred in the district patrolled. Oregon men were as eager as any in the corps to inflict punishment on the contemptuous Filipinos, for they, equally with all Americans in Luzon, had suffered from their insolence. Yet they performed duty without venting revengeful feeling, performed it so thoroughly and well that it was only after strong efforts that Colonel Summers was finally able to get his command relieved from provost guard duty.

THE OUTBREAK OF THE FILIPINO REBELLION.

On the night of February 4th, when fighting commenced, all of the Oregon regiment took its assigned posts. A false alarm, previously, when the soldiers were all called out, demonstrated that the Oregonians were equal if not superior to the best in point of speed. Then the regiment was marching out of the cuartel in fighting array seven minutes after the alarm. Better time than that was made February 4th. The positions were occupied long before the residents were fully aware that hostilities had commenced. The First Battalion, Major Gantenbein, held the southern gate, the portion of the wall west of it, and the outer bridge of the causeway leading over the water to the southern gate. Major Eastwick conducted three companies of his battalion to the southeast corner of the wall and the more southerly of the eastern gates.

The Second Battalion was held by Major Willis on Victoria Street, immediately in front of the cuartel, as a force to operate anywhere inside the walls should trouble commence. At dif-

ferent times on that memorable night the Oregon soldiers took the same positions, after trying to secure temporary rests. Every man was at his post, including a score who had been receiving treatment in the regimental hospital. When General Hughes made his rounds to ascertain the arrangement of the provost guard force, he found nothing to do in the Oregon district. All were in perfect position, anxiously waiting for the visage of strife to emerge from the jumble of old buildings. Company H, at the customhouse, guarded a district adjacent to that building. Company F kept a strong guard over the palace, besides reinforcing the guards of the Twenty-third Infantry at two of the city entrances. Nothing of moment happened to any of the Oregon soldiers that night. The long firing line, circling fourteen miles around the great city, was within easy hearing distance, and awakened within the breasts of idle guards within the walls a spirit of intense eagerness.

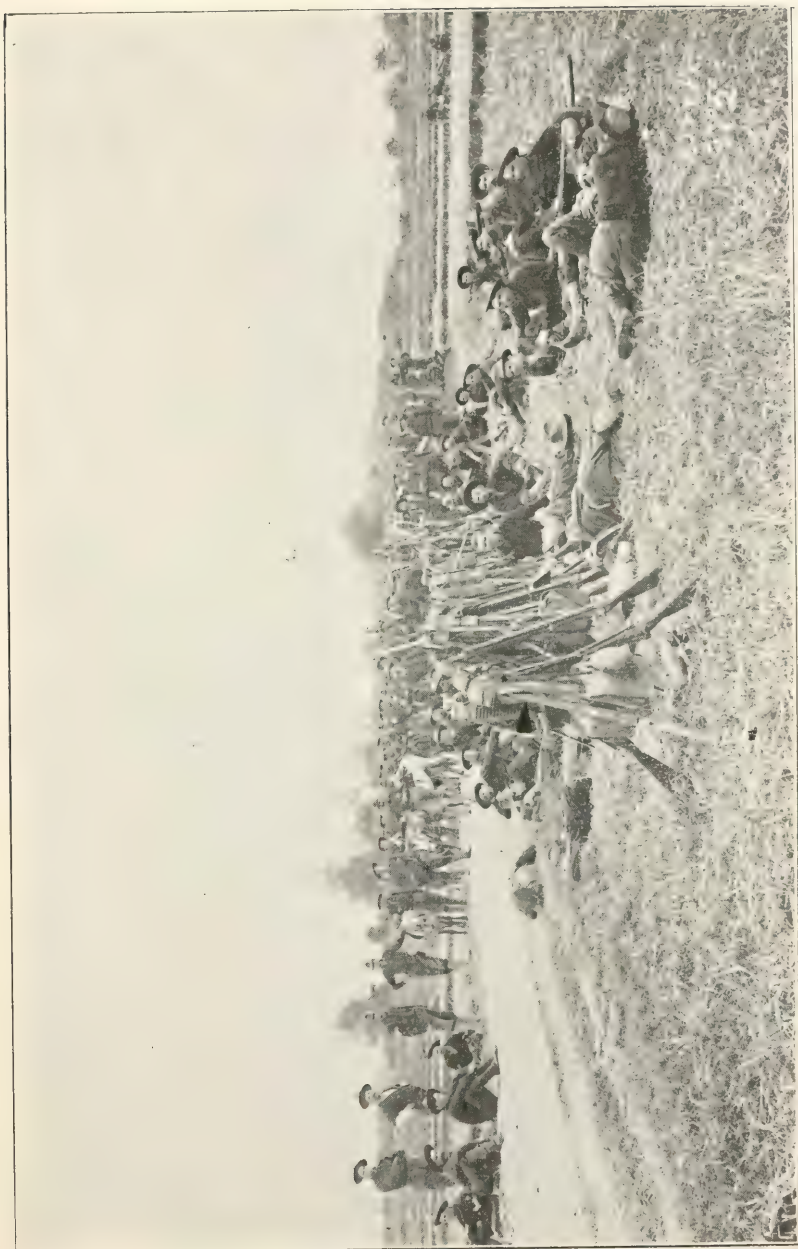
At daybreak, when the American advance commenced, increased vigilance was demanded of the Walled City guards. Nothing more. Opportunity was had to observe the decadence of Filipino egotism. The most intolerable insolence was nigh the bursting mark when firing commenced. The immediate occupation of every street by determined soldiers was a slight depression. Fast accumulating reports of Filipino reverses rapidly added to their discouragement. By noon, when the audacious followers of Aguinaldo had but one purpose in life — shelter from the white man's fury — Filipinos in Manila were the most forlorn, abject bipeds inhabiting the earth.

The savage work of skulking blacks in the Paco district, hiding in pretendedly friendly houses and firing at the soldiers from the rear, or the ambulances with wounded soldiers and Red Cross attendants, brought upon them in the early morning severe punishment. As troops could not be spared from the front, one battalion of the Oregon regiment was asked to take charge of the district. Major Eastwick, with Companies C, G, and K, patrolled all between Paco church and the hospital. Several times the men were fired upon from the huts and also from the Paco church before it was destroyed by the Washington, Oregon, and Idaho soldiers. No fatalities occurred, nor were the soldiers able to locate their sneaking enemy. In

the afternoon the three companies were sent to quarters for a little rest, and Companies D and L, under Major Gantenbein, took the patrol. Natives became unusually troublesome in a remote quarter of the district, to which Major Gantenbein directed his attention. Forming a long skirmish line he conducted his men through the zone, driving from it all bearing arms and capturing forty-five men who were strongly suspected of being the guilty parties, as some of them were discovered while in the act of casting firearms into sloughs. Four or five of these natives, while attempting to escape, were shot.

THE CAPTURE OF THE WATER WORKS.

Monday morning following the third battalions of the Oregon, Tennessee, and Twenty-third Infantry regiments were ordered to be ready to march to the support of the Nebraska regiment in the contemplated assault on the water system, still held by the Filipinos. F, the fourth company of the battalion, being at the palace, was not taken. Companies C, G, and K were under way promptly at noon, thickly interspersed with numerous men from the other companies of the regiment, who were trying to get on the firing line by this means. All stragglers were sent back despite protests. Company G was commanded by Captain Barber, promoted to the captaincy shortly before, owing to the resignation of Captain Gadsby. Companies C and K were commanded by their original captains, Moon and Worrick, respectively. Major Eastwick was assigned to the reserve in the fight that resulted in the capture of the entire water system. Lieutenant Sutton, Company G, who had just been promoted to the position, was ordered to take one platoon of his company to the firing line of the Twenty-third and Tennessee men, out on the Mariquina Road, reaching the position just in time to form in the final charge over the breastworks of the Filipinos. Next morning, Captain Barber, with the remainder of the company, joined him, after which the long march around through the Mariquina Valley was taken up. Light skirmishes continued until the command reached and destroyed Mariquina, a town of fifteen thousand inhabitants. Company G rejoined Major Eastwick on the pipe line that night. The three companies for four days guarded the district



THIRD BATTALION RESTING ON MARIQUINA ROAD.

between the pumping station and the Deposito, a distance of four miles. Several exciting incidents occurred in the light skirmishing and lonely picket duty, but without serious results.

Following the installment of the Nebraska regiment at the pumping station and along the adjacent portion of the pipe line, Major Eastwick's battalion was assigned to the district between the Deposito and Manila, covering a distance of two and a half miles. Captain Barber held half of Company G in the old stone powder magazine on the north bank of the San Juan River, and the other half in stone Blockhouse No. 5, just across on the other bank. Captain Worrick divided Company K between a good position immediately south of the Mariquina Road and an eminence nearer the magazine. Captain Moon held Company C on a ridge between the Mariquina Road and the position of the Wyoming battalion, a half mile to the north. Substantial breastworks were thrown up by each of the companies, and daily drills had in the work of defending them. Lieutenant Murphy of Company K was assigned to the command of a Hotchkiss and Gattling battery, consisting of two guns of each make, which was directed to operate with any part of the line in that vicinity needing its services. The men to work the guns were drawn from the Utah battery and the three Oregon companies.

THE UPRISING IN MANILA.

Not until the night of February 22d was there anything of a hostile effort inside the city to engage the provost guard. About 9 o'clock that evening fire, plainly of incendiary origin, broke out in the Santa Cruz district, first appearing in a house of ill repute in the Chinese quarter there. Spreading rapidly in the face of the ludicrous and half-hearted work of the native firemen, a section three blocks in width was burned towards the center of the city. A variety of Chinese structures, besides five or six rather imposing Spanish residences, were in the path; also one cigar factory. The arrival of the English and German fire brigades and the energetic work of the soldiers were the means of confining the fire to this district, which was bordered, leeward, by one of the numerous canals in Manila. None of the Oregon men were called upon then.

Shortly after the first fire had subsided, flames began to leap from the nipa huts in the Tondo district, near where Company C of the Thirteenth Minnesota regiment was quartered. It was while making an effort to reach the scene of this fire so as to extinguish it, that shooting commenced. Soon the whole Tondo district was infested with Filipinos carrying arms. Shots were fired at passing soldiers from windows in the San Nicolas and Binondo districts. A strong body seemed to have organized in the vicinity of Paseo de Excarraga, where an effort was made to cut off the Minnesota boys. Company H of the Oregon regiment went to the rescue, after which the two formed along the circular boulevard, cutting off communication between the large force in Tondo and the scattering sharpshooters throughout the more central portion. Company A, Second Oregon, had been doing police duty in the Binondo district for more than a week preceding the fire. The district patrolled by it lay along the canal dividing Binondo and San Nicolas. One squad, under the immediate command of Sergeant Deich, was stationed at the rear of the old market building, where the third and most menacing fire originated, when flames started up. Several Filipinos running from one housetop to another near the market were shot. Captain McDonell of Company H, seeing the conflagration starting at the rear, sent several squads back to fight fire there and to aid in guarding the firemen from the treacherous attempts of the Filipino sharpshooters scattered thereabout. About the same time Companies I and L of the Second Oregon, the remaining two companies of the First Battalion, under Major Gantenbein, were also called by General Hughes to the scene. Half of each guarded the arms, while the other halves were organized into small squads to use the fire apparatus, which was worse than useless in the hands of natives. It was absolutely apparent by that time that the pretended amigos were either in hearty sympathy with the dastardly attempts of the insurgents to fire the city, or were so terrorized by threats of the insurgents that they were useless. In three instances Filipinos were discovered cutting the hose. Orders were issued to shoot any person found in such work. The Oregon boys, aided by some of the Minnesota guards, seized the fire apparatus, placed it where it would be effective, and worked

like Trojans until well into the following day. The English fire engine and another steamer of fair proportions were taken in hand, with splendid results. Had it not been for this and the heroic labor of Captain Wells, with some of his men, and squads from H and also I, under Lieutenant Campbell, the fire could not have been checked on the southwest before reaching the valuable warehouses and storerooms along the water front, among which were the government buildings containing supplies and clothing. A slight breeze had sprung up from the northeast. In the path of the flames starting from the old market were swarms of Chinese and Filipinos, housed with true Oriental economy of space. As fast as their quarters ignited they were forced out on to the streets, from which they had been ordered under severe penalties. General Hughes had issued orders for everybody, save the soldiers and firemen, to be kept inside. The terror-stricken inhabitants gradually ventured from the burning buildings, apparently less in awe of the sweeping conflagration wrapping their homes than the white soldiers, whom they had been taught to fear as the most atrocious of mankind. As the frightened people realized that the Americans were governed by reason they became more mobile and were easily conducted in an orderly manner to safe localities and kept within prescribed bounds. Many sights of depressing distress were placed before the eyes of the soldiers that night which will never be effaced.

General Hughes warmly complimented more than one of the Oregon men for efficient service. When he called upon Lieutenant Telfer to man the English fire engine, that officer in a few moments selected from the half of Company L under his command an engineer, a driver and hoseman, who quickly had in operation practically the only engine used that night. Light pressure was noticed in all the hydrants, thus reducing the efficiency of the ordinary hose. Several squads of Oregon men, under the immediate direction of General Hughes, Major Gantenbein, Captain Wells, and Lieutenant Campbell, however, did good work with these weak streams. In the morning all the Oregon men were relieved for much-needed rest. The companies remaining in the Cuartel de España, as guard inside the walls, experienced no appreciable difficulties. Once or

twice little attempts at arson were forestalled in time to prevent damage, and extra guards vigilantly patrolled the streets.

General Hughes decided to drive the insurgents, who had fortified in Tondo, out of the city or capture them. He asked Colonel Summers to send two companies that were rested, under the command of a major, who should operate with two companies from the Thirteenth Minnesota, in doing this work.

Major Willis was ordered to take Companies E and M, Captains Davis and Poorman, respectively, and proceed to the Tondo church. There he was joined by Companies C and M, Thirteenth Minnesota. Each of the four companies had in ranks only half their men, as the other half were on guard duty. Insurgent sharpshooters, posted through the ruins of the demolished buildings in the vicinity of the church, had kept up from daybreak an accurate fire on everybody approaching their position. Major Willis marched the four companies out into the fire zone until the column was fired upon. Then he deployed in extended order, placing Company E on the left, Company M in the center, and Company C, Thirteenth Minnesota, on the right. Company M of the Minnesotas was commanded by Captain McKelvy, and Company C by Lieutenant Snow. Lieutenant Dunbar was with Company E, and Lieutenant Platts with Company M of the Oregon companies. With Captain McKelvy's company in reserve, the advance commenced. Across the two streets extending almost parallel through Tondo were built stone barricades, a small stone enclosure one hundred feet square being between the two barricades. As soon as the line started forward a pretty hot fire was opened by the enemy, scattered advantageously in front of the main positions. Steadily these were borne backward until the full force was encountered behind the fortifications. Here the firing was hot for the number engaged. Major Willis kept a position near the center of the line and kept in touch through his adjutant, Lieutenant Brazee. By checking the center slightly and forging his two wings ahead, the major was able to catch the two barricades and stone enclosure in somewhat of a flank fire, which proved too deadly for the enemy. As the Filipinos broke from their cover and commenced to retreat to the tramway station they offered excellent targets for



HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION ON RIDGE OVERLOOKING PASIG.

the American soldiers, who utilized the opportunity with deadly accuracy. A line of eight, running alongside the little fort, were mowed down almost instantly by the left wing, which had advanced so as to fully command the space retreated over. Those in the center also advanced rapidly about the same instant, adding to the discomfiture of the demoralized blacks. They fled rapidly toward a series of barricades beyond the tramway station, barely checking there to give a few parting shots.

Major Goodale, Twenty-third Infantry, with two companies from that regiment, arrived on the scene just as the first barricades and little fort were being carried. They were able to bring down a few of the enemy on the extreme right that had taken refuge in the brush. Being the senior officer, he was tendered command of the whole force by Major Willis. After a brief halt the line was reformed, the fresh troops being placed on the left this time, and the four companies of the volunteers on the right. The latter spread over all the ground adjacent to the railroad, and moved forward until Caloocan was reached, but had no more fighting. Major Goodale, with his two companies, gave the remaining Filipinos a finishing touchdown in the swamp near the shore of the bay. It was evident that all were retreating in this direction, but the land forces relied upon the coöperation of some small launches under the command of naval officers to intercept any fugitives trying to reach Malabon.

The Tondo fight was one of the most successful from a strategic point that had occurred. For the number of Americans engaged, it was a splendid success. Major Willis commanded approximately 200, and it was estimated that the insurgents had between 250 and 300. Sixty were killed on the field, fifty were taken prisoners, and the remainder succeeded in again reaching Malabon. Eighty well-armed soldiers in one band were counted while crossing the shallow lagoon between the mainland and a narrow strip of land leading to that city. Several others escaped in the same way. The American loss was trifling. Up to the arrival of the companies of the Twenty-third, no one had been mortally wounded. Two Minnesota soldiers had been lightly hit, and Private Hildebrand of Com-

pany E, Second Oregon, received a scratch on one finger. In the fight by Major Goodale one soldier was killed and another badly wounded. A distressing scene was revealed when the soldiers entered the stone enclosure used as a fort. Inside of this there were twenty dead bodies, all well armed, besides thirty adult men, probably in the ranks of the insurgents before they discovered that escape was impossible, and about one hundred and fifty women and children. The fright of these abject creatures, made more heartrending by severities following an attempt of some of the men to murder one of our soldiers while engaged in caring for the Filipino wounded, was extreme. They fell upon their knees with wild lamentations, nearly smothering with caresses and fondling those who approached. While a member of Company M was in the act of scaling the wall, Captain Poorman discovered a Filipino making ready to stab the soldier with a large knife. The captain quickly shot the Malay with his pistol. All of the Tondo district from the church north was fired as the fighting line advanced. The work was also pushed on through the district until Caloocan was reached, as all the residents thereabouts had been harboring the hostiles for several days while the plans for murder and arson were perfected.

A FIGHT ON THE FOURTH OF MARCH.

Companies C, K, and G had an engagement with insurgents near San Juan del Monte March 4th, in which Corporal Ponath of Company G was shot through the right lobe of the lung. Sharpshooters along the water line had grown audacious, and were bothering nightly the outposts. General Hale, commanding the brigade doing duty along the line, requested Major Eastwick to make an excursion with whatever number of his men seemed necessary to clear the country. Taking the three companies, he marched out through the country east of the line until Cruznalis, three miles from San Juan del Monte, was reached. Here the enemy was met in force. Arranging his men for the attack and taking advantage of all available shelter, the major opened the fight with several volleys. Gradually his men worked forward until the position of the enemy became untenable. The fighting lasted until evening, covering a period of five hours. Considerable loss was sustained by the Filipinos,

the exact number being unknown. The Oregon men escaped with rare good fortune, as their only wounded man, Corporal Ponath, recovered.

Quiet reigned along the water line then until March 5th. Again sharpshooters became so harassing that aggressive movements were planned against them. Company B, First Nebraska, had an outpost on the Mariquina Road about three miles from the junction defended by the Oregon men. Captain Moon was sent out there March 5th with twenty-four men to clear the woods. The captain at the outposts directed him to the village where the most activity had been noticed during the past week. Captain Moon advanced against it in skirmish order. Suspecting an ambush, if he entered along the ordinary route, he wheeled before reaching it and took the village at right angles to the road. Everything within was quiet as the dead, so still, in fact, that, in view of the presence of inhabitants so shortly before, it was suspicious. Just as the little line was emerging from a thin fringe of trees into the road, a terrible fire was opened on it. The Filipinos had a strong barricade across the street farther down and had dispersed troops back along either side, so that when this was encountered, a heavy ambush fire from both flanks could be directed upon troops occupying the road. The direction of the Americans' entrance had driven them from one side and from the barricade, but they still held the line of trenches on the other side. Taking advantage of trees and a hedge, the men under Captain Moon returned the overpowering fire with vigor. For over an hour this exchange continued until the Filipinos undertook a flank movement. The captain then hurriedly retreated over a little ridge, where he remained until reënforced by Company B of the Nebraska regiment and two other companies taken to the rescue by Major Eastwick. Captain Moon's men again advanced to their former position, engaging the enemy until two of the Nebraska companies had worked around behind the entrenched Filipinos. The enemy was then quickly routed with rather heavy loss. Captain Worrick with Company K had also been sent out to help, and fortunately came in a direction that brought him upon the rear of the Filipinos just as they had made another stand. When fired upon the second time

from the rear they fled panic-stricken. Captain Worrick later took twenty men and dislodged a lot of sharpshooters that had gathered a little over a mile north of the Deposito. He had a brief engagement, in which his men saw several victims of their excellent shooting, which terminated in the rout of the enemy again.

Another move on the Mariquina Road was made March 6th by Captain Barber, aided by Lieutenant Murphy commanding one Hotchkiss gun. The captain's men did not discover the enemy until close upon an outpost in light trenches. The greeting was a few Mauser volleys at very close range, which were fortunately without serious results to the Americans. After arranging his men to meet these sharpshooters, a rapid advance was commenced that bore the outpost back on the main body. The Filipinos had a commanding position on a ridge beyond the range of the Springfields. Company K, under Captain Worrick, was sent to the aid of Company G. Lieutenant Murphy got his Hotchkiss in play, with apparent effect on the Filipinos. They had begun to shrink from the accurate fire, when the Hotchkiss broke down, so that it had to be taken from the field as useless. The two companies then made a general forward movement that culminated in defeat for their foes after eight hours of successive fighting. Privates Eide and Stanton of Company G, who had been detailed with one of the Gatling guns, tried to join the command during the fighting and were both wounded.

After resting a day Companies G and K moved against Mariquina Village, dispersing all opposition in that vicinity and burning what remained of that populous place. Mariquina is situated in the Mariquina Valley, two miles above where the pumping station marks the beginning of the water system of Manila. It had been in the hands of the American soldiers before, but not destroyed, as several natives working on the water system lived there, and it had become such a refuge for the hostile bands that its destruction was decided upon.

WITH WHEATON'S FLYING COLUMN.

Provost guard duty for the Second Oregon Regiment ended March 12th, a day of rejoicing for the tired, impatient men, who



HEAD OF COLUMN OF 400 INSURGENTS CAPTURED AT TAGUIG, NEAR PASIG.

CASE

had been hard at work since August 13, 1898. When the news was brought that the regiment, as a whole, had been ordered out, and the Cuartel de España was to be left forever, men went about their duties with sprightly step. Colonel Summers supposed when he first received information that he was to take the field that all of his companies would be relieved from other duties and assembled. When the order was issued it only provided that seven should act with him in the flying brigade, organized under General Wheaton, to operate up the Pasig. At the last moment this number was cut down by one by General Hughes ordering that Company A should not leave patrol duty in the Binondo. Colonel Summers, therefore, marched out to San Pedro Macati on the afternoon of March 12th with Companies B, D, E, I, L, and M. After such a long period in quarters it was expected that the Oregon men would be slow to get started. The contrary was evident. The command was under way at precisely the appointed hour, receiving quite an ovation from the battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry that had been sent to occupy the old quarters.

General Wheaton's brigade camped a short distance beyond the church at San Pedro Macati, taking advantage of an elevated turnpike running almost parallel with the trenches that had been erected by the American troops during the lull in fighting. A heavy shower that made camping disagreeable did not dampen the ardor of the fighting men. By daylight the following morning the long line was forming behind the American trenches, which they were soon to leave to the rear in the charge. Insurgents were strongly fortified near the river at the old Guadalupe church and in the rough country thereabout. The plan of battle was to hold the left of the line facing this district stationary until the right swung around on the flank of this position, when the pivot should charge. The Washington Volunteers were assigned to the extreme left, which was supported by the *Laguna de Bay* on the Pasig; the Oregon men joined the right, and were joined on the right by the Twentieth Infantry, while the Twenty-second Infantry was given the right wing, supported by two troops of the Fourth Cavalry. Washington and Oregon, holding the pivot of the movement, and being confronted by the very formidable works

in the rough district around Guadalupe, were expected to experience the hard fighting. Shortly after the break of day the advancing right met resistance of a light order. The Krag volleys were distinct to both sides at Guadalupe. Then the *Laguna de Bay* and two guns of the Sixth Artillery opened on the trenches in front of the left. Between the rattle of the rapid-fire and machine guns on the boat and the heavier ordnance, the neighboring hills reverberated with a startling roar. The bombardment was too much for the native soldiers. Their fire, that commenced rather briskly as the Oregon regiment passed over the intrenchments into the open field, slackened quickly.

Colonel Summers had formed his line behind the old cemetery, through which ran the line of trenches, terminating at the river in San Pedro Macati. Major Gantenbein commanded the First Battalion on the right, and Major Willis the Second Battalion on the left. Not a shot had been fired as the troops passed over the Washington entrenchments into the open that had been swept by bullets for many months. The line had barely straightened out after winding over the wall before Mausers began to pelt through it. Quickly getting all into position, the men were ordered to lie down, which position they retained during the brief bombardment immediately following. The Colonel's orders were to join the left of the Twentieth, which was supposed to move but little, pursuant to the flanking plan of the day. It soon became evident that a miscalculation had been made as to the space to be covered, and also that the commander of the Twentieth was little observing the generally understood purposes. The left of that regiment extended across the ground intended for the Oregon men, reaching nearly as far as should the left of the latter, and as soon as the Filipinos weakened under the bombardment, the Twentieth moved promptly forward, bearing all in front of the left as fast, if not faster, than the right of the line could move. Then Colonel Wholley, of the First Washington, decided to charge. He passed over the Oregon's right, which was endeavoring to keep in touch with the Twentieth's left, and charged up a hill in front of Guadalupe, only to find when he reached the top that the encroaching left of the Twentieth was squarely in the front

of his right. Owing to the jam caused by these conditions, Colonel Summers had taken Major Willis' battalion off the line, holding it in reserve, and later reported to General Wheaton that his command had been crowded out altogether. The General complimented the Colonel for the faithfulness with which his instructions had been carried out, and ordered him to march down to the river road, where he should await instructions before advancing. Later in the afternoon the brigade proceeded up the Pasig, with but trifling resistance, in the order of the day's formation — the Twenty-second covering the foothills and in front, followed by the Twentieth, Oregon, and Washington. That night the Oregon companies camped at a village called Malapat na Bato, about three miles east of Guadalupe.

Next morning, March 14th, the whole column got under way again, the wagon trains being between the Oregon and Washington regiments. As the heavily laden bull-carts started around a small point in the river just above the Oregon camp, a number of insurgent sharpshooters posted across the Pasig both on the mainland and the first island of the Pasig delta directed an accurate Mauser fire into the column at long range. One bull was struck in the neck and two or three men were grazed, but none seriously wounded. Sharpshooters were thrown out along the river bank, and also formed on the crest of a little hill, from which positions the fire was returned for several minutes with spirit. The members of the Twentieth were soon called forward to a point above where they could reach the sharpshooters menacing the wagon-train, leaving only Springfields to drive them out. The range varied from 1,000 to 2000 yards, an effective distance for Mausers, but beyond the reach of the old, large-calibre Springfield. However, a skirmish line returned the fire. Colonel Summers asked the General that he be given transportation for a couple of companies to cross the Pasig so they could advance to the shore of the narrow branch on the other side of the island, thus driving all from the mainland and enabling the men to approach those on the island to within easy range. After much delay a launch was placed at his disposal for this purpose, and Companies E and I

were taken over to the north bank, under command of Major Willis, and accompanied by the Colonel and his staff.

Forming in the brush covering the rough hillside, the two companies pushed forward without resistance until they came to the edge of a low, level bottom bordering the narrow branch of the river. From the brow of the hill an effective fire was opened on the remaining sharpshooters in the flat. These were quickly driven out. Under the fire of half of Company I, left on the hill, Company E and the remainder of I, charged down through the cornfields of the flats right to the edge of the water. As soon as the line emerged from the foliage the insurgents in trenches across the river opened a heavy fire. This was replied to with such spirit that the Filipinos left that part of their position moving up stream. The other half of Company I having joined, the command was given "by the left flank," until opposite the Filipinos again, when the first experience was repeated. By this method the Colonel pushed the insurgents back until he thought there would be no difficulty encountered by the wagon-train and then withdrew down the river to the point where the companies had crossed that morning, taking Private Olsen of Company E and Private Dodson of Company F, both wounded in the feet.

While this attack was in progress, Lieutenant Colonel Yoran and Major Gantenbein attempted to move the train past the danger point. More of the insurgents got into position on the island at places where they were not exposed to the fire of the two companies on the other mainland, and gave the train several heavy volleys. Private Carden of Company D was shot through the body. A considerable distance fully commanded by the enemy was in front, and it was not deemed advisable to make further attempts to pass the wagon-train until the danger had been reduced. The command occupied again the camp of the night previous.

Companies D and M, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Yoran, relieved three companies of the Washington Volunteers as wagon-train guard next morning. Major Gantenbein, commanding B and L, took a position on the right bank of the Pasig at such an elevation that a fire could be directed into the town of Pasig, which was to be assaulted that day. Companies

E and I, under Major Willis, again crossed the river to the position they fought on the day previous. When the Twentieth and Twenty-second charged into Pasig the four companies under Major Gantenbein and Major Willis opened fire. Major Willis pushed his command up the branch of the river until he was one and one half miles above Pasig City, and in a position for an effective flank fire on the insurgents fighting the two regiments in their front. Excellent work was accomplished. Just how many Filipinos were killed could not be ascertained, but evidence existed that the number was large. Private Oesch of Company E was slightly wounded in the thigh, that being the only casualty in the Oregon regiment. March 18th, the camp of the regiment was shifted a mile and a half farther up the river, from which Companies B, D, E, I, and L, under command of Colonel Summers and Majors Gantenbein and Willis, started early the following morning on the longest march of the Philippine campaign. General Wheaton decided to sweep the whole country through to the shore of the lake. The five Oregon companies formed the center, with the Washington regiment on the left and the Twenty-second on the right. From 6 A. M. to 11 A. M. this line swept steadily forward, clearing every district where any opposition was found. The Filipinos fought from vantage points, only to feel themselves borne back in every quarter. Until the line halted at 11 A. M. there had been almost constant fighting, increasing to much severity in some positions. Private Page, Company D, was killed, and Corporal Bowne was wounded in the left thigh. Tired, footsore, and hungry, the members of the Second Oregon reached their old camp at Malapat na Bato late that afternoon, completing a march of at least twenty miles, and by some said to be thirty. With the usual fighting ammunition, a day's rations and ordinary equipage, including a haversack heavily bobbing against the legs, and the long Springfield bayonet, diversifying the time by tripping the bearer, a march of twenty-five miles in the hot season of Luzon is no small achievement.

On the evening of the 19th Company A, Captain Heath, joined the regiment at its camp. The company had been ordered to start when the regiment first joined the flying brigade, but

was held, to the bitter disappointment of its members, until the 19th. The same sentiment of disappointment, unsweetened by any argument that could be produced, weighed heavily on every Oregon man left on provost guard duty when his regiment took the field. Besides Company A in Binondo, Company F was at the palace and Company H at the custom-house. No event in the regiment's history produced thoughts so much akin to insubordination as did this apparently unjust course of still holding a part of the regiment to the nagging guard duty faithfully performed for six months. To the credit of the Oregon regiment, however, it may be said that duty with the disappointed was never slighted, for they had confidence that their company commanders, as well as the Colonel, would wrench them from the iron grasp of the provost marshal general as soon as possible.

THE MALOLOS CAMPAIGN.

In view of the Malolos campaign, then being planned, all troops were eager to get into one of the brigades intended for that work. Oregon was ordered from the Pasig March 20th, and camped on the Reina Christina drive, between the Walled City and the bay. There the command was joined by Major Eastwick, with Companies C, G, and K from the water system, and Company F from the palace, March 22d. Great comfort was taken from the fact that the regiment was again to be in General Wheaton's brigade. It at least insured a fighting position, for that general had demonstrated his fighting capacity.

Orders were received to march out to Caloocan on the 24th, where General Wheaton's brigade was to rendezvous. The old church was reached by the regiment before noon. From that hour until after twilight the men rested and prepared for what they were told would be a hard day's work on the morrow. When night had settled down so that the movement of men was discernible by the watchful enemy only a short distance beyond the trenches, held by the Twentieth Kansas, the work of moving that command out and putting the Oregons in commenced. Silently one section filed from the high breastworks, and as silently a corresponding section would march in. So accurately did the Filipinos shoot over the range where they

had practiced for more than a month, and so close had they pushed their lines, that this change would have been accomplished with much difficulty had it not been done without creating any suspicion. As it was there were occasional shots to give the dusky figures flitting through the gloom an admonition that danger lurked near. When the Oregon regiment had securely settled down the officers exhorted the men to get as much sleep and rest as possible. The outposts, sent a few yards beyond the trenches on ground the boys had never seen before, found the well calculated volleys fired occasionally by the Filipinos for their benefit rather terrifying. The Filipinos had studied the exact locations where outposts were stationed, and had placed their guns in daylight so they could sweep the ground. Beyond these stirring little incidents the regiment destined to fight the hardest battle of the Filipino campaign rested fairly well the night before the great day.

At Malabon, another flank movement on the Filipinos had been planned, largely of the same character of that attempted at San Pedro Macati. General Wheaton's brigade, consisting of the Second Oregon, Twenty-second Infantry, and Third Infantry, was to constitute the pivot, resting on the shallow channel separating Malabon from the mainland. The right of the long line rested on the water system, ten miles distant, the First Colorado Regiment being the extreme wing. Between that command and the Second Oregon at Malabon were the Thirteenth Minnesota, First Nebraska, Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, Third Heavy Artillery, First South Dakota, Twenty-second Infantry, and Third Infantry. It had been calculated that the rough territory covered by the extreme right and center would require nearly a day, at the end of which time some of the above regiments at least would be on the flank and well to the rear of Malabon. Accordingly the officers of the Second Oregon understood that the left would not move forward until late in the afternoon of March 25th, or even possibly until the following morning. The soldiers had not filled their canteens in the morning, thinking it better to wait until the afternoon, so that water would be cooler and fresher. They were idly lounging in the secure trenches, about 8:30 A. M., when word was passed down the line that a charge was

to be made immediately. Hastily strapping on their equipments and arranging for such an event, the men of the Second Oregon commenced their part of the Malabon fight a few minutes later by firing a couple of volleys at the enemy's trenches in front. Then came the command, "Over the trenches!"

The regiment at that moment was arrayed in the usual order. The First Battalion on the right was commanded by Major Willis, in the absence of Major Gantenbein, who had been appointed by General Otis a member of the Claims Commission then in session, and from which he could not be relieved for the Malolos campaign. Company B, Captain May, held the right of the battalion, Company E, Captain Davis, the left, Company I, Lieutenant Phillips, the right center, and Company M, Captain Poorman, the left center. In command of the Second Battalion, stationed in the center, was Major Eastwick, Company C, Captain Moon, held the right of the battalion, Company F, Captain Case, the left, Company K, Captain Worrick, the right center, and Company G, Captain Barber, the left center. The Third Battalion, on the extreme left, was commanded by Captain Heath, acting major, he being senior captain of the regiment. Company D, Captain Prescott, held the right of the battalion, Company L, Captain Wells, the left, and Company A, Lieutenant Kelly, the center.

All knew that the country in front of the trenches held by the Oregon men was strongly fortified. During the long period of the Twentieth Kansas there the Filipinos had been diligently digging trenches, taking advantage of every elevation, every hedge or covering. Some of the trenches, particularly what appeared to be the main line, supported by a blockhouse, were seen to be unusually large and formidable, and it seemed a waste to throw troops against them from the front until the place had been well shelled. However, the movement on the right, if carried forward as planned, would have brought soldiers up on the flank and to the rear of these elaborate fortifications, making them absolutely untenable without the necessity of more than a light struggle. In addition to the tangle of difficulties immediately in front there were numerous positions over on the island where Malabon was situated, just a



FIRST LINE OF TRENCHES CARRIED BY SECOND OREGON AT MALABON.

convenient range for Mausers, but beyond the range of Springfields, from which a deadly flank fire could be directed.

Sharpshooters on the other side of this narrow neck of water could deliver a flank fire before the Kansas trenches were left, and each step forward brought the line into greater disadvantages until it was not only enfiladed but shot at almost from the rear. One or two pieces of artillery, properly placed, could have easily driven these sharpshooters from their positions and saved the Oregon men from the fiercest of all fires.

Shortly before 8:30 o'clock A. M. a couple of guns on the hill back of the trenches opened fire on the Filipino ditches in front. The wooden blockhouse was the first target, from which the insurgents fled as soon as they realized that it was being fired upon. The soldiers could be seen to scatter to the right and left into the deep ditches near by. As these localities were shelled lightly, they would scamper back towards the blockhouse, or some other seemingly safe position. As soon as the Oregon line showed over its trenches for the charge, the Filipinos could be seen running from several directions to get back into their positions, safe then, as the artillery ceased.

Such were the foreboding conditions. No time was given for the right to swing around, no effort was made to use artillery. At 8:30 o'clock A. M. Colonel Summers received his orders to charge the enemy. He did not hesitate a moment. His men were ready in less time that it takes to tell it. They fired two volleys and clambered over into the open field. About fifty yards from the trench the line knelt and fired a few moments at will. The fire of the enemy by this time had begun with full force. From Malabon and from the inscrutable fortifications in front Mauser and Remington bullets poured into the advancing line. A few of the boys fell in this space. But little time was lost in halts. Advancing by rushes and then stopping to shoot only long enough for the men to regain their breath, was the order. The first Filipino trenches were not over two hundred yards distant when the charge commenced. These were soon approached so closely that the blacks tumbled out and sneaked into the next. But few of the enemy were caught there, as their retreat was well protected and but little stand was made, probably due to the knowledge that a more des-

perate stand of greater numbers would be made a little farther back. With these difficulties the right of the line grappled quite successfully, hardly halting in the onward movement. Down on the left greater obstacles, multiplied by the lack of knowledge of the situation, were to be overcome. There the Malabon fire told most heavily, and marshy land with few accessible roads, completed a tangle that only the most determined American spirit was equal to. A short distance from the starting point Captain Wells, commanding the extreme wing, found his way led through a tremendous bog. Through this, obliquely to the line of advance, lay the road to Malabon. By the time his men reached the road, footing on either side was nearly impossible to find. Taking one section he got on the road and started forward, but was met with such a deadly fire that the attempt was abandoned. Five of his men fell almost at the same instant. Only four or five remained uninjured out of the entire platoon when he finally succeeded in getting the wounded back again where he could rejoin the line, the captain himself bearing a bullet mark across the abdomen.

The left had also by this time become exposed to a heavy fire from a trench constructed in the marsh on the mainland. The line was passing it, which enabled the occupants to enfilade the Oregons at close range. A stubborn charge carried this with light loss. The center of the line was exposed about as much as the left, but had better ground to walk on. Once a slough that reached to the middle of the men had to be forded, which left their feet and legs wet, foul, and heavy. Closely following the first line of trenches came a second, about equal in strength and well shielded by bushes and trees. Over this the boys went without pausing to observe the extent of their conquest. Besides these more distant lines were numerous rifle-pits and fortifications of a minor order, each well stocked with Filipino soldiers and each equally difficult to discover and capture. Along in the late morning the outlines of the massive entrenchments, which surpassed all others and which marked the end of organized opposition to the regiment that day, hove in sight. This line was near the banks of the Tuliahan River, east of Malabon. Engineering skill far in advance of any ever possessed by the Filipinos had directed the con-

struction, both for the resistance of infantry and as a protection against shrapnel or round shot. A massive bank from fifteen to forty feet thick had been thrown up in front, an abrupt edge on the side used by the Filipinos being secured by the use of bamboo wickerwork. Through the bank at regular intervals had been cut portholes, held in shape by bamboo and protected at the outer end by stones, arranged to give assailants' bullets a turn into the bank unless they struck exactly the center of the little opening. These portholes and the ditch had been covered over with bamboo structures, on which had been heaped from one to three feet of earth, making them shrapnel proof. Artillery could have made poor headway there. As soon as the Oregon soldiers rushed on to this veritable tunnel no one was visible. Bullets came whistling from it with terrible frequency, and if the little portholes were closely examined, there could be seen thin puffs of vapor. The soldiers never faltered in front of this new form of danger. They were accustomed to push steadily forward wherever there were Filipinos to be faced. A rousing American cheer soon announced that the boys had climbed to the top and were digging the moles out from beneath. Many of the Americans fell while crossing the space immediately in front of the ditch. When the top had been gained, it was their time to reverse the destructive weapon. The Filipinos stood their ground so tenaciously that when at last the soldiers were upon them, and death must result from any further delay, they could not make an exit with the same sly deftness that protected them while leaving the other ditches. The soldiers shot many of them, either as they were getting out of the fortifications or endeavoring to find shelter in the brush and ruins in the narrow strip between there and the river. But the pursuit did not stop there. A pretty fair protection for the enemy was found in the ruins of an old church a short distance on. Through these the soldiers hurried, knocking over every Filipino that was seen dodging around the great blocks of stone and concrete. Often the pursued would rise only a few feet distant from the Americans, fire his gun squarely in their faces, and coolly meet the swift death that followed. A few of the boys had exceedingly narrow escapes in experiences of this character. The soldiers never checked until the river

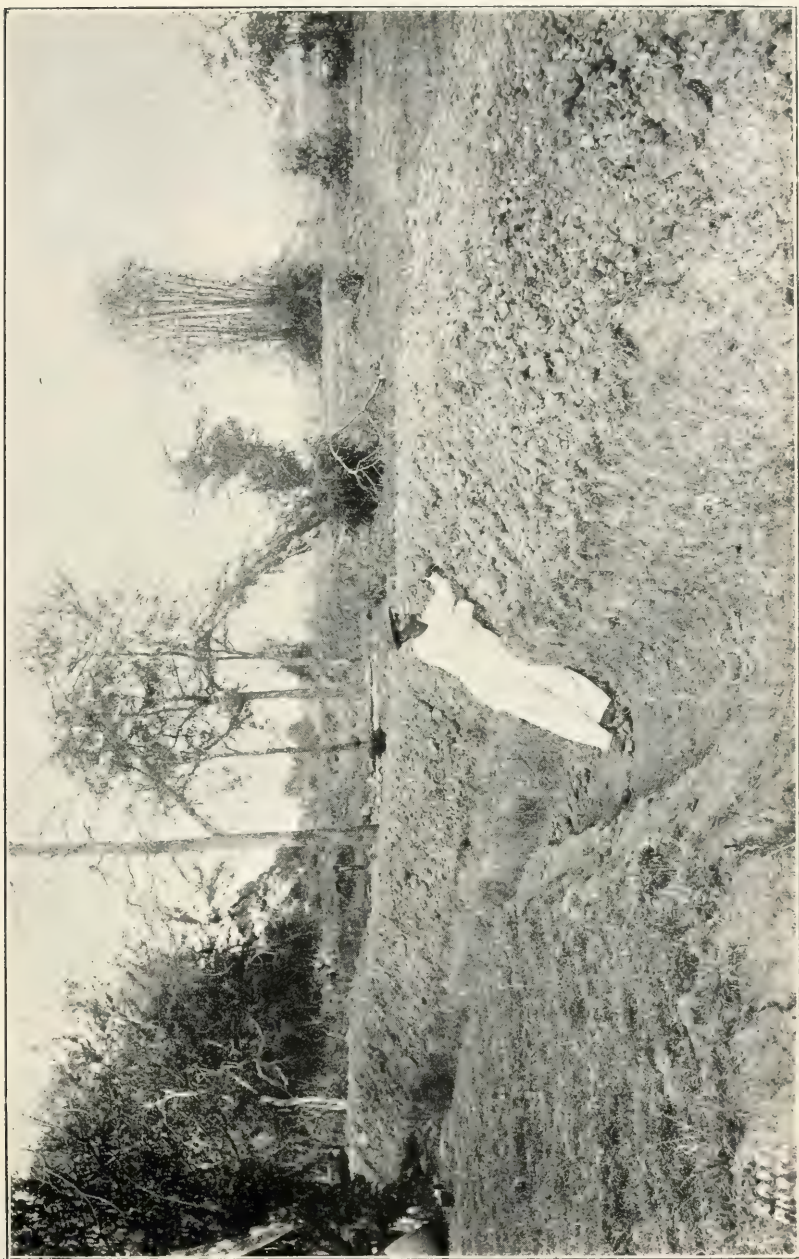
had been reached. Here the Colonel was hastily approached by an orderly from General Wheaton with orders to halt. The General had watched the advance closely throughout the day. His spirits rose higher as he saw the line plunge on and on. When the required ground had been covered he turned to his aides with a request for an orderly. Not finding one at hand, he became impatient and called, "Get an orderly here, quick, to catch those Oregonians, or they will be out of the country before we can stop them."

STUBBORN FIGHTING AT MALABON.

Malabon field presented difficulties found on no other field during this campaign. The Twenty-second Infantry, on Oregon's right, had comparatively light work. The long fighting line of that day met stubborn resistance, particularly at San Francisco del Monte and in the vicinity of La Loma church, but nowhere was there such a union of resistance with artificial and natural difficulties as in front of the Oregon soldiers on the left. That regiment, in number killed and wounded, fortifications captured, speed of work and fearlessness of execution, made the most remarkable fight of the campaign.

The German Consul in Manila visited the field two days later, investigating the cause of the accidental death of Prince Loewenstein. When he looked at the formidable works from which the Filipinos had been driven by infantry, he asked what troops did the work. Being informed that it was the Second Oregon Volunteers, he simply said, "I take off my hat to the American volunteer." That is the tribute of a skeptical, prejudiced authority. The Second Oregon does not need to refer to the volume of praise, welling from all quarters, to establish its title to the noble qualities of American soldiers.

On the field of Malabon there was not the opportunity for individual daring. The whole line swept steadily onward, needing only command to go slower, halt and fight from cover. No one could distance his comrades, because these comrades strove with all human energy to keep in the front. The Colonel remained largely with the right and center, from which positions he commanded the entire line. Lieutenant Colonel Yoran was more with the left of the line. Each of the majors



SECOND LINE OF TRENCHES CARRIED BY SECOND OREGON AT MALABON.

vied with the other in keeping the battalions fully abreast. With rare exceptions captains led the way into difficulties, not because the men hesitated, but because they were told to follow.

Particular mention was often made by the American papers published in Manila of the hospital work of the Oregon detachment at Malabon. Major Ellis established his field hospital in the Caloocan railroad station, with an additional receiving tent immediately behind the Kansas trenches, which, though dangerous to the major, his assistants and the attendants, was easily reached. When the line moved forward temporary stations were established closely behind, where Captain Brosius, Lieutenant Anderson, and Steward Byars gave hasty dressing before the wounded were taken back to the receiving tent. In all portions there was much danger. Filipino sharpshooters, stationed with the willful purpose of shooting the wounded and hospital workers, kept up a constant fire wherever there was the sign of a Red Cross. Private Clark of Company A was taken to the tent with a slight wound in the arm, and was mortally wounded again while being lifted from the stretcher by Attendant Bollam to be dressed. Others receiving attention or working there had close calls for life. Contract Surgeon De Mays, attached to the regiment, and one of the surgeons from Admiral Dewey's flagship *Olympia*, who kindly volunteered, aided in the Oregons receiving a tent, where several wounded and exhausted regulars from the Twenty-second Infantry and the Third Infantry were also treated.

CASUALTIES IN THE REGIMENT.

Five Oregonians were killed outright on the field, and four died later in the hospital, two of the number expiring before midnight on the day of the battle. Those killed on the field were: Bert J. Clark, Company A, shot in the arm and back; William A. Cook, Company D, shot through the neck; Guy Millard, Company L, shot in the abdomen; L. V. Strawderman, Company L, shot in the stomach; H. B. Taylor, Company L, shot in the chest; Herman P. Adams, Company B, wounded below the heart, died that night; Charles R. Rupert, Company L, wounded in the right leg, and died late that afternoon from hemorrhage. He was too weak for an operation

when carried to the surgery, and received only temporary aid. Bert B. Chandler, Company C, wounded in the head, lived until April 15th, when he died. George Eichhamer, Company G, was wounded in the abdomen, the ball passing through the liver. He died April 26th from an abscess on the liver, caused by the wound.

The wounded were as follows:

Company A—George C. Snyder, upper right chest; Frank H. Thompson, head; William B. Ungerman, scrotum and thigh.

Company B—William J. Armitage, arm.

Company C—Elvin J. Crawford, head; Earl Mount, right arm; Elmer O. Roberts, right side; James E. Snodgrass, right knee.

Company D—First Sergeant James West, right hand and left leg; Sergeant A. Lee Morelock, left foot; J. C. Headlee, right arm and upper chest; W. E. Searcy, through both buttocks; Asa L. Roberts, left ankle.

Company E—Lieutenant A. J. Brazee, adjutant First Battalion, left arm; John E. Davis, left shoulder; Jacob N. Smith, head.

Company F—Charles Buedy, head.

Company G—Sergeant Charles A. Marcy, right side; Albert H. Jordon, both legs; Eugene Sampson, right arm; George W. Spicer, upper jaw.

Company I—Corporal Rudolph Gantenbein, right knee.

Company K—Ray L. Antrim, left leg; Emmet L. Jones, back; John Janzen, back; William P. Schwartz, left shoulder.

Company L—Captain Harry L. Wells, abdomen; Sergeant W. W. Wilson, right hand; Guy N. Sanders, right arm and neck; C. E. Sanders, left leg; W. T. Allen, thigh; B. F. Dunseth, right foot; John A. Bailey, right arm and hand; Frank E. Adams, right side.

Company M—Corporal Brady F. Burnett, right shoulder; Corporal L. G. Holland, left shoulder and arm; John H. Blosser, face; Emmet Casper, right foot; A. J. Califf, right arm.

Edward Colgan, quartermaster sergeant of Company K, was wounded in the right leg by a piece of bursting shell. Edward Jaques, Company M, was wounded in the left hand by a rifle exploding. Gordon A. Peel, originally a private in the Oregon

regiment, and then a member of the Hospital Corps, U. S. A., attached to the regiment, was wounded in the left hand and left cheek. Peter West, also an Oregon man, but then a member of the regular Hospital Corps, was shot through the head while driving an ambulance wagon to receive the Oregon wounded.

When the Oregon line reached the bank of the Tuliahan River, on the afternoon of March 25th, it was discovered that the Filipinos had earthworks on the opposite side, where they could command the bridge and crossings. It was the opinion of many that the bridge could be passed without much loss, but orders were to hold the south bank for the night. A pretty strong fire was still coming from Malabon and the brush generally. Wherever possible to reach the enemy with Springfields, companies were placed in position to return the fire, and some effect was noticed at 1,000-yard ranges. The soldiers, with bayonets and other improvised tools, commenced to erect earthworks for the night. Behind these the tired men found no trouble in sleeping, despite the intermittent hostilities of the enemy. A small squad from Company E advanced across the broken span of the stone bridge manifesting much coolness in the venture. They had barely secured a position, to be held as an outpost, when they heard the stealthy tread of a Filipino outpost approaching for the same purpose. The last arrivals were given a volley that killed four of their number and sent the remainder back in hasty retreat.

With the dawn of morning the regiment was again under way. As the advance of the previous day brought the line more and more under the deadly fire from the left, the Colonel disposed the troops so as to partly face that direction to reply, and when the halt was made at night the entire regiment occupied positions opposing Malabon, the First Battalion on the right, reaching the stone bridge opposite Tinajeros, and the left occupying advantageous points nearer the point started from on the morning of the 25th. During the night of the 25th the Filipinos all along this front withdrew, so that the Oregon men had to develop their foe again before beginning the fight. A scouting party of eight men from Company A, under Sergeant Deich, and three men under Sergeant Bartell

of Company L, crossed the stretch of shallow water in front of the left into Malabon proper. These men pushed forward until they had penetrated the center of the city, passing in the mean time evidence of hasty entrenchments thrown up during the night. By the time the big stone church was reached flames had burst forth from various quarters, particularly about the business section, and the church itself had begun to smoke. The two squads tried to extinguish these at the risk of being surrounded by insurgents, who they knew could not be distant. Sergeant Deich, becoming separated from the other men, encountered an insurgent officer and two soldiers, apparently engaged in plying the torch. One of these was shot and the other two fled. An Englishman named Bates, interested in a large sugar refinery in Malabon, who had been inside the city during the whole trouble, informed the soldiers that three thousand insurgents had hastily retreated from the city when the scouting party approached, believing it was the vanguard of the regiment entering the city. These troops fled across to the mainland on the north side, being slightly exposed to the shells of the fleet then firing into such positions as seemed to be occupied by the armed Filipinos. The scouting parties finally withdrew and joined the regiment at Malinta.

The regiment crossed the Tuliahan in front of the village of Tinajeros, the broken span of the stone bridge being supplanted by a wooden structure. Slight opposition was found soon after reaching the other bank. At 11 A. M. the First and Second Battalions, under Majors Willis and Eastwick, respectively, with the Third Battalion, under Captain Heath, in support, advanced in skirmish order against a district a short distance south of Polo, which was known to be entrenched. The road leading from Polo forked at the point where the regiment deployed. The First Battalion, composed of Companies B, M, E, and I, advanced straight ahead, and directed their attention to a fire from the right front coming across a slough. Major Eastwick, with Companies C, F, G, and K, was ordered to oppose the fire from a marsh and the bushes on the left. He deployed his men and started forward, but found the marsh impassable for a line of infantry and assembled again into column of fours, in order to pass through the wet land where he could reach the



THIRD LINE OF TRENCHES CARRIED BY SECOND OREGON AT MALABON.

enemy. While marching up an open glade, ridged as usual with rice fields, a furious fire from the front and left was poured into the column. Everybody lay down instantly, and then by rushes, Companies C, G, and K were deployed to respond, while Company F was held in support. Getting into position on this bullet-swept space tested the nerve of the officers and soldiers most thoroughly, but was accomplished without more than two men being wounded. Advances by rushes against the trenches in front and heavy volley firing by the Second Battalion, and also by Companies A, D, and L, under Captain Heath, which came up, quieted the enemy.

Companies B and M had great difficulties to overcome, particularly B, which was advancing in an open space, absolutely without protection, against most formidable blind entrenchments. Company M had the shelter of low bushes that made its work less hazardous. At no time during the war, probably, was there a heavier fire than Company B, under Captain May, faced before it rushed the Filipinos from their position. A circular trench, rather to the left, a longer straight ditch immediately in front, and the bushes off to the right, where companies E and I were engaged, all had their deadly fire, and in the half-hour required for Company B to gain the position it was certainly most marvelous that not a man was killed. A few of the boys had holes through their clothing and hats, and some of those in support at the rear were wounded. One Hotchkiss gun, in charge of a corporal from the Utah Light Artillery and manned by eight Oregon men, was an especial object for insurgent bullets. The gun came up for position, but could not be used, owing to the line in front. Leo B. Grace of Company A was wounded while attending it.

MORE MEN WOUNDED.

The Oregon wounded were: Leo B. Grace, Company A, wounded in the neck; Frank Woodruff, Company C, wounded in the left heel; Richard E. Brickdale, Company F, wounded in the left leg; E. C. Thornton, Company G, wounded in left hand; Corporal Frank E. Edwards, Company M, wounded through both legs, and Daniel C. Bowman, Company D, injured in hand by accidental discharge of rifle.

When these trenches were captured Polo was in sight, and off to the right could be seen the North Dakota and Montana regiments charging the insurgent lines. If the Oregon men had been permitted to go on they would have been able to capture Polo long before any other troops arrived, and the regiment's position where it was, which was practically behind Malinta, was sufficient to enforce the evacuation of that city, then being attacked from the other side. Colonel Summers received orders to retire to Malinta, which were obeyed. Then there was no resistance in front of the command.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

A most unfortunate incident of the day was the death of the German Prince, Loewenstein Wertheim, in a small hut in the course of Company M's charge. The Prince had been repeatedly warned that day, by both Colonel Summers and Lieutenant Colonel Yoran, not to venture beyond the firing line, and also that if he did so it would be at his own risk. Contrary to these instructions he and a comrade named Niggle had gone ahead and were in this little hut in the brush when a squad of Company M, during the charge, approached. Instead of making his presence known in the ordinary way he called out in Filipino. The boys, thinking some of the treacherous enemy occupied the hut, riddled it with bullets, one of which pierced Loewenstein's abdomen, and the other the arm of Niggle. Despite all prompt medical attention the Prince died soon after.

At Malinta the regiment remained for some time. On the 27th of March the Third Battalion, consisting of Companies A, D, and L, went back to Caloocan to guard that district and furnish guards for the train being operated on the Manila and Dagupan track. The following day Companies D and E were sent into Malabon to act as a provost guard of that city, and Company M took Company D's place at Caloocan. A portion of Company L was stationed in Tondo, and the remainder at La Loma church — Blockhouse No. 2.

AN EXCURSION TO OBANDO.

On the 28th Major Willis, commanding Company I, under Captain Phillips, and a platoon of Company B, under Captain

May, made a long excursion to the north and east, passing through Polo and on to Obando, near the shore of the bay. Returning the command came through Malabon, entering from the north and found some large buildings there still burning. On the same day Major Eastwick, commanding Company C, Captain Moon, and a platoon of Company G, Lieutenant Sutton, made an excursion to the east, a distance of two or three miles, and returned through Polo, capturing during the march three natives armed with knives. Again on the 29th Major Willis, commanding Companies B and I, penetrated five miles to the northeast without discovering the enemy in an organized body, but succeeded in capturing eleven prisoners. April 1st Major Eastwick, in command of one hundred men, selected from Companies C, G, and K, went out east over five miles scouting, when the flankers were opened on by about forty insurgents. After a brief skirmish the Filipinos were dispersed, with slight loss. There was no loss in the major's command. April 4th Company L returned to Caloocan, and on the 5th Companies A, L, and M moved on the train to Marilao. Company F had been placed at Meycauayan on the railroad track. On the 6th Companies D and E left Malabon and joined the regiment at Malinta, the next day moving further north to Bocaue. Major Willis on the 7th, with Companies B and I, marched northeast until Novaliches was reached. During the trip insurgent bugle calls and shots were heard, but no enemy developed. On the same day Captain Wells left Marilao with fifty men and advanced to within a short distance of Santa Maria, where a few shots were exchanged with the insurgent outposts in front of that city. The little command withdrew without casualties. Major Eastwick again on the 8th marched to the northwest with seventy-five men from Companies C, G, and K, as far as Obando without finding the enemy. Four men under Sergeant Deich of Company A scouted clear around Santa Maria, on the 10th, for the purpose of discovering the nature of the fortifications there. They approached near from behind, but were driven back by the insurgents. The same day, Lieutenant Telfer, with twelve men of Company L, made a scout three miles to the east and encountered the enemy.

The Oregon men had during this period been simply guard-

ing the railroad track from Malinta as far north as Bocaue. The American line on the north had, in the mean time, been pushed on to Malolos, which was taken by General McArthur's division, and the railroad had been operated that far. Patrols were kept up nightly between the various camps to prevent insurgents from destroying the track, and where the camps were quite distant, strong outposts were placed between them to support the patrols. By instructions from General Wheaton, the troops had treated the Filipinos, claiming to be friendly disposed, with the utmost consideration, and aided them to reach the rice stacks and bins in the neighborhood. There was occasional firing on outposts or scouting parties, but in the main it was believed the district had been fairly pacified until the night of April 10th.

AN ATTACK BY THE FILIPINOS.

About 11:30 that night, the usual quiet of darkness was transformed into a hell for the lightly protected troops along the track. A command of Filipinos, variously estimated at from 1,000 upwards, stole in from the direction of Santa Maria on the right and first assaulted two Minnesota camps above the Oregon district. At 11:30 they began to envelop the camp of Companies D and E at Bocaue. These companies maintained a guard of six men at the station on the track, three quarters of a mile from the city, where the remainder of the troops were quartered. Minnesota camps on both sides volleying down the track, and the insurgents from the east made it necessary to withdraw these towards the city. Insurgents took the station and moved down to the opposite bank of the river from Bocaue. A pontoon bridge connected with the city. The stone church was manned by Captains Prescott and Davis, and a platoon took a position along the river to prevent insurgents from crossing. A mess-cart and two buffaloes, owned by the companies, and left on the side next to the station, were captured. The troops fired across the river with good effect, as the insurgents withdrew back to the station, carrying their wounded and dead. The Minnesota camp on the north called for assistance, and Lieutenant Dunbar of Company E with twenty men from each company, E and D, wound his way

through the darkness to assist the beleaguered Minnesotans. He passed the camp and fell upon a number of insurgents a little beyond, whom he routed. His presence caused the others to hastily withdraw to avoid a flank movement. At dawn the lieutenant moved off toward Santa Maria, reaching the road leading to that city, while there were about one hundred and fifty of the insurgents withdrawing from Bocaue. Opportunity seemed most favorable for cutting off the entire number, but Lieutenant Dunbar was ordered by the senior Minnesota officer to desist, as the latter thought the insurgents were American troops. Notwithstanding that they were not allowed to charge, the forty men fired at from six to eight hundred yards with such effect that nineteen of the fleeing insurgents were killed.

At Marilao a fiercer contest raged with worse results to the Americans. Captain Heath, in command of Companies A, L, and M, had, in obedience to instructions, posted an outpost of twelve men and one corporal, one mile from the camp at both the north and south ends of the track. These were General Wheaton's orders to protect outposts so distant, the two placed on each side of the track, had to be well out and were nearly three quarters of a mile away. The two side outposts on the north consisted of twelve men each, while the two in the corresponding positions on the south were only six each. Lieutenant Kelly was the officer of the day. The outposts toward the north reported two or three times during the hours immediately after midnight that there were suspicious circumstances in their vicinity. These the lieutenant ordered to fire upon whatever assumed sufficiently suspicious proportions and to continue firing until they could ascertain if there was an enemy. Sergeant Deich of Company A being sergeant of the guard was sent up to the north track outpost about 3 o'clock to investigate reports received from there, but found nothing to justify statements. Immediately after returning a more ominous report was received from the same post, and Lieutenant Kelly ordering Sergeant Deich to awaken a guard and follow started up the track. About a half-mile out the party was confronted by a long skirmish line of Filipinos across the track, who rose from the ground and fired not one hundred yards distant.

The volley was terrific, but no one was hurt, and the lieutenant, finding the Filipinos in force between him and his outpost, returned hastily to camp. Firing was then general, as the troops, half-clad, had rushed from their tents as soon as the lieutenant was fired upon. To the newly awakened soldiers the constant flashes through the darkness and the buzz and whiz of bullets through their camp appeared terrible. Every one stood determined, however, with the ultimate result that the attack from the north was repulsed. The experiences of the north track outpost under Corporals Lipes and Collard of Company A were thrilling. They found themselves enveloped by the enemy before they could open fire, and retreat to camp was cut off by a solid line that joined across the track below them. Then they noticed that there was another line of Filipinos back of them, who were apparently bolo men in reserve. Nothing but quiet seemed hopeful to these men, and the two corporals conducted the squad into a depression fairly well screened from the Filipinos. In this they remained until the Filipinos changed their line an hour or so later, having the uncomfortable experience of hearing the volleys of Springfield slugs fired from camp whiz over their heads while the fight was in progress.

The two side outposts on the north of twelve men each worked their way in earlier, one of them being fired upon as they came, and hearing the shouts from the Filipinos at the rear, "Run, you Americano — — —; got enough of it now?" Corporals Lipes and Collard, during a lull in the firing, finally worked their men in under a renewed fire from the enemy who discovered them when they started down the track. Private Myers shot one Filipino under a culvert passed over and another near by who shot at him when he killed the first.

One of the side outposts on the south concealed themselves in trenches when the Filipinos began to work between them and the camp. All the others got in, save the one at the south end on the track, consisting of ten men, commanded by Corporal Rich of Company A. The corporal and five men secreted themselves when they found the enemy between them and the camp, and remained until nearly morning. Four men—Henry Payne, Joseph Berry, Everett Millard, and Arthur Pullen of Company

M,—started in immediately. A short distance nearer the camp they met R. B. Hoffman and a member of another regiment, the latter of whom had fled from the construction car in Marilao when the firing commenced. Hoffman belonged to Company M and was guard at a bridge near the edge of the camp, when informed by the fleeing man from the construction train that the camp was captured. The six men then started along the track in the opposite direction to the camp and ran into a large body of Filipinos concealed on both sides of the track. Payne and Hoffman were killed. Millard and Berry were badly wounded. Pullen and the stranger got away, the former with a bullet hole through his hat, fired almost under his nose. Millard and Berry were still alive when found next morning, but both had been fearfully mutilated by their savage foes and left for dead. Berry died shortly, but Millard recovered.

Before break of day the vigorous fire poured into the Filipinos from the camp had changed their apparent purpose of capturing it. Lieutenant Kelly, with a platoon, discerned a line approaching his station at the south end. He permitted it to come fairly close, and then called out if they were Americans. Receiving no reply, the platoon gave the advancing line a few volleys that sent them back in confusion. In the morning there was considerable evidence that the Filipinos had suffered, but in most instances they carried away their dead and wounded. In addition to those mentioned, Private Rommel of Company A was the only one of the Oregonians wounded, his wound being very slight.

It was evident the insurgents making the night attack came from Santa Maria and were probably guided by some of the friendly Filipinos who had been coming daily to the camp for food. General Wheaton planned to destroy the latter city, and the Second Oregon, with the exception of Company M, left Marilao, and Company F, at Meycauayan, was massed at Bocaue on the 11th, together with the Thirteenth Minnesota and some artillery, for the attack. This column moved against Santa Maria early in the morning of the 12th with slight opposition. A pretty strong skirmish took place in front of the city. The First and Second Battalions, with the Third Battalion in re-

serve, formed on the left of the Minnesota troops. Colonel Summers took Companies B, I, and E of Major Willis' battalion and Companies A and L of Captain Heath's and proceeded through a village near by named Pandi. The two places were destroyed, and all armed natives were put to flight. In a bureau in Santa Maria was found an article taken from the body of one of the murdered men of Company M. That night the entire command returned to their former camps on the railroad track. From that time on the insurgents did not bother the Oregon outposts much, and a much friendlier spirit was shown by those pretending to be "amigos."

Lieutenant Young of Company A was wounded in the foot by an insurgent scout while reclining on the ground only one hundred yards from camp April 15th. Private Walker of Company A accidentally shot himself in the foot on the 17th, the wound proving slight. An attack was made on the outposts at Malinta on the 17th by a few insurgents, who were easily driven back. That day Major Eastwick with fifty men made a trip through the northeastern country without locating any more of the enemy. Captain Moon with Company C left Malinta April 18th to take a position at Meycauayan with Company F. Major Willis on the same day, in command of Companies B and I, made a long trip to the north and east without meeting opposition.

CAMPAIGNING WITH LAWTON.

General Lawton's campaign up the Rio Grande de Pam-panga was being planned at this time, and Colonel Summers was chosen to command the Provisional Brigade to form his advance. The brigade was composed of seven companies of the Second Oregon—A, B, F, G, I, K, and L, eight companies of the Thirteenth Minnesota, Troop I, mounted, Fourth Cavalry, and one fieldpiece from the Utah Light Artillery. The brigade assembled at Bocaue, where General Lawton with a larger force was to move from La Loma church near Caloocan to meet it. Lieutenant Colonel Yoran then being in the hospital with acute dysentery, Major Willis commanded the regiment, Major Eastwick the First Battalion and Captain Heath the Second Battalion.

Headquarters Third Brigade
Tenth Division Eighth Army Corps
Marble P.I. May 27. 1899.

Colonel Owen Summers,
Second Oregon Inf. Regt.

Sir: Your regiment is about to
leave for home to be mustered out
of the service of the United States
and I now desire to convey to
you my high appreciation
of the distinguished service of
yourself and of the Second Oregon
Inf. Regt. The spirit, ability
and courage with which you have
performed your regiment is deserving

The thanks of your countrymen,
the brave, alert, energetic and
gallant command of the Second
Oregon from their worthy success
of the men who fought at Shiloh,
at Gettysburg and in the Wilderness.
Their gallant conduct during the
recent Campaign in Oregon has
reflected credit upon the State
from whence they came.

Very respectfully,
Lloyd Wheaton.
Brig. Genl U.S.A.
Commanding.

An early start of the Provisional Brigade on the 23d enabled it to pass through Santa Maria unopposed by 8 o'clock A. M. No enemy was found until the column was approaching Norzagaray at 4:20 P. M. The cavalry troop in advance under Lieutenant Boyd succeeded in dispersing the small body that first opened fire, but at 6:30 o'clock a larger force was encountered. Major Eastwick's battalion was deployed and bore the enemy back to the brow of the hill overlooking Norzagaray after a spirited engagement that lasted about half an hour. The field-piece shelled the city briefly from the hill, but darkness prevented further operation. That night the command retired a mile to a favorable camping place on a small stream. Early the following morning the attack was renewed, with the cavalry in advance, followed by a battalion of the Thirteenth Minnesota deployed, the First Battalion of the Second Oregon being in support. Off to the left of the line of advance were a number of sharpshooters, who kept up an annoying fire at long range. Companies B and F of the Oregons moved against them, and were later supported by two Minnesota companies, further along the road. After a sharper fight than that of the previous evening the Filipinos withdrew, leaving the city of Norzagaray in the hands of the Americans. Three Minnesota men were slightly wounded. The same day Captain Heath, commanding Companies A, I, and L of the Second Oregon and a troop of cavalry, was sent down the road toward San José to see if General Lawton's command was approaching. After a most exhausting march the infantry halted, and the cavalry proceeded until Lawton's men were met, when the battalion returned to Norzagaray. The effects of this little march were felt by the men for several days.

Major Eastwick's battalion and the Third Battalion, Thirteenth Minnesota, left Norzagaray at 5:50 A. M. of the 25th, with the fieldpiece, and moved southwest over a plateau until it overlooked the village of Angat. The fieldpiece under Sergeant Anderson opened on Angat, and soon drew upon itself a hot fire from the city. To flank the enemy Company F was sent to the right and soon had a telling fire directed into the Filipinos. Under cover of this, Companies G, K, and B, of the Second Oregon, deployed to the left, followed by the Third

Battalion of the Minnesotas, who took position between the last three companies and Company F. As the line advanced upon Angat a hot fire was opened upon it, which soon ceased and the place was occupied. The Filipinos retreated across the river to a very desirable position on a bluff, from which they renewed the fight at longer range. Owing to the elevation and the peculiar position occupied the artillery could not shake them. Company G was sent five hundred yards to the left and front on the river bank, from which place a flank fire was delivered that silenced the enemy. One man of the Thirteenth Minnesota was slightly wounded in the arm.

While the engagement was in progress at Angat a few insurgents opened fire at the men in Norzagaray. A number of the boys were in the river bathing when the bullets commenced to drop around, leaving them little time for dressing. A man would be seen running through the streets with no other uniform than a belt well filled with cartridges, yet diligently using his Springfield or Krag rifle. The number of insurgents were estimated at about fifty and were easily dislodged. General Lawton and his staff arrived in Norzagaray while the little fight was in progress.

Another excursion was made to Angat by Major Eastwick, commanding Companies B, K, G, and F, on the 26th. The battalion was fired upon by numerous insurgent outposts and squads during the day, and in each instance returned the fire, with the result of killing eight of the enemy and capturing ten prisoners. None were lost on the American side.

April 27th General Lawton, whose command had reached Norzagaray, instructed Colonel Summers to march on Marunco with his brigade. Major Eastwick with his battalion was sent over the first range of hills to the left, and met no resistance during the day. Captain Heath's battalion, with one battalion of the Thirteenth Minnesota under Major Diggles, crossed the river to reconnoiter the east bank. A few insurgents were engaged by this command under Major Diggles, but shooting was at long range, and did not continue more than a few minutes. Angat was passed and Marunco reached without further opposition. Two days later the brigade pushed forward to San Rafael, a city of some importance, but which was

evacuated by the enemy without a fight. The Filipinos were then making overtures for peace at Manila, and General Lawton was ordered to stay his march until the conclusion of the negotiations and withdrew the Provisional Brigade from San Rafael back to Marunco.

Campaigning during the rainy season was partly illustrated to the members of the brigade during their sojourn in and about Marunco. Rain fell in greater or less quantities almost daily, although the season proper was not supposed to commence until about the first of June. The first night in Marunco the command camped in rice fields. A heavy shower during the night flooded the tract, many of the soldiers awakening to find two inches of water around their beds. A hasty scramble to vacant huts near followed, the troops being allowed to occupy them in view of the excessive weather.

During the marches and countermarches, beginning with Angat, the soldiers also had their first experience in wading rivers, a feature of the Pampanga campaign that told heavily on the health of the men. Foraging was forbidden, but the "government straight" provided for the American soldiers in Luzon was found a very short as well as undesirable article of subsistence, and the boys slyly bereft neighboring poultry yards of their products, and further enlivened their scant mess by procuring quantities of mangoes and such other fruit as could be obtained.

An organization that later came into conspicuous prominence was perfected while the column rested at Marunco, generally known as Young's Scouts. This body of men was brought together and led by a civilian named W. H. Young, who had attracted the attention of General Lawton by his exceptional courage and skill as a scout. Young was given permission to ask for volunteers from the regiment in General Lawton's command, and had under him as many as twenty, all told, six of whom went from the Second Oregon. These six were James Harrington of Company G, E. E. Lyons and M. W. Robertson of Company B, Frank High of Company G, Scott of Company —, and James B. O'Neal and M. B. Huntley of Company L. Some of the scouts were in every engagement, while others took part in only a few. This corps, led by Young until he

was wounded, and Lieutenant Thornton, Company B, Second Oregon, afterwards, performed some of the most daring work recorded in the Philippines, often meeting face to face far superior numbers with such intrepid courage and firm front as to rout all opposition.

Lieutenant Colonel Yoran rejoined the command at Marunco, having made the journey across the country from Malolos with a few of the other Oregon men reporting for duty from the hospital. Major Willis then took command of the First Battalion, composed of Companies A, B, I, and L, as the lieutenant colonel took charge of the regiment, and Major Eastwick's battalion was composed of Companies F, G, and K. Peace negotiations failing, the advance was resumed May 1st. Colonel Sumner's brigade forded the stream near Marunco and was near San Rafael when a body of insurgents, estimated at from four to five hundred posted along the crest of a ridge to the right of the city, and the line of march opened fire. Company A was advance guard, and as soon as the fire developed, Company L was sent forward to support it. The remaining two companies of Major Willis' command, Companies I and B, deployed on the same line immediately following and commenced the fight, Major Eastwick's battalion deploying on the right of the First. The insurgents withdrew back over the hills to the right, when the line advanced, and the two battalions made two half-left turns, until San Rafael had been rounded, and then assembled and marched into the city. Before the enemy finally broke they opened a heavy fire upon the two Oregon battalions from a hill covered with brush. It required a lively charge to drive them from their position, and three men were wounded while it was being made. These were Corporal Chamberlain and Private Smith of Company K and Private Reeves of Company A. Chamberlain was wounded in the leg, Reeves in the knee, and Smith in the arm. This was the first engagement for the scouts, and they quickly demonstrated their value. One private in the Thirteenth Minnesota was killed. As this city had been occupied a few days prior without bloodshed, and was evacuated by the Americans merely to give the Filipinos time to talk, the men felt that the loss the second time was useless.

At the capture of Baliuag the regiment had its turn as train-

guard, and did not participate in the fighting. The heavy firing ahead was so distant that there were no casualties among the Oregon men. It witnessed the escape of the Filipinos' bull-cart train, upon which Colonel Summers was directing a destructive artillery fire when ordered to cease by General Lawton, whose staff officers claimed they saw a flag of truce in the column. Upon the General calling for a volunteer to meet the supposed flag, Captain Case of the Oregons, accompanied by Sergeant Major Marshall and Private Poindexter, went toward the Filipino column with another white flag. They had approached within four or five hundred yards when the Filipinos gave them a fusillade that came near killing the whole party. By quickly covering themselves behind rice ridges the party finally succeeded in getting back. The train had by this time passed out of reach. At 1 p. m. Lieutenant Colonel Yoran was ordered to occupy Baliuag with his regiment and patrol the city, which was done. In this engagement the scouts also did excellent work.

Two days later, May 4th, the Provisional Brigade captured Maasin, a village eight miles beyond Baliuag. The Thirteenth Minnesota Regiment was on the firing line that day, with the Oregon regiment in support. Companies A and L were deployed, but did not become engaged. Captain Heath was struck on the leg by a spent bullet that caused a contused wound. The Filipinos were driven from Maasin with comparatively light losses, only three of the Minnesota men being wounded.

On both the 6th and 7th Major Willis conducted his battalion on reconnoitering expeditions near San Ildefonso, which lay two or three miles from Maasin in the direction of San Miguel. Numbers of the enemy were sighted, and they would, upon seeing the Americans, apparently form in battle, but no engagement was brought on either side. Sergeant Godfrey of Company B was out one day with three men digging sweet potatoes when a body of insurgents nearly surrounded them. Two of the men escaped to the camp and told an alarming story. Lieutenant Hamlin took about forty men out to rescue the other two, but they showed up a little later unharmed. Insurgent outposts going off duty in the morning would often creep as close to the American lines as possible, fire a few vol-

leys, and then retreat. May 8th Colonel Summers, Majors Willis and Eastwick of the Second Oregon, Major Diggles of the Thirteenth Minnesota, and Captain Case with Company F, Second Oregon, commanded by Lieutenant Grimm, and Company K, Thirteenth Minnesota, commanded by Lieutenant Walsh, advanced to within a short distance of San Ildefonso, when they were fired upon while making observations. Major Diggles was struck in the head, from which he died several days later. Corporal Miller of Company F received a slight wound in the arm and leg. After a few return volleys the two companies were withdrawn.

San Ildefonso was captured May 12th by the scouts, aided by Major Eastwick in command of Company B, Second Oregon, and Company H, Thirteenth Minnesota. The scouts commenced the attack and were given some heavy volleys by the insurgents. Major Eastwick's two companies then opened on the center of the enemy, whereupon they retreated and the attacking party entered the city. Companies G, K, and F of the Second Oregon were sent up to the city that night to help them hold San Ildefonso should an attempt be made to recapture it.

On the following day the formidable city of San Miguel, of which there had been so many reports, was captured by eighteen of Young's scouts, supported by Company A, Second Oregon, and one company of the Thirteenth Minnesota, commanded by Captain Heath. This was a most daring piece of work. San Miguel had been reputed to be the Filipino stronghold of that section of the country. Reports had it that the insurgents had artillery there and would make a desperate fight to hold the city. Young led his men straight against a line of entrenchments in which were from three hundred to six hundred insurgent soldiers, one wing of the works being protected by a river and the other by a dense growth of timber and brush. He disposed his men about fifty feet apart, and had one half advance at a time, so that the other half, concealed, could have opportunity to shoot the Filipinos exposing themselves to shoot at the first. Alternating in this manner he pushed so close to the entrenchments that the enemy abandoned them and retreated into the city from which they were

also driven. Young was wounded while at the approach of the bridge leading into the city, yet continued to fire while there were Filipinos in range. Harrington pushed across the bridge and drove a few sharpshooters from the tower of the stone church, where they had been doing effective work. Taking the same position, he turned his weapon on the enemy with deadly execution. Captain Heath with his command was close to the rear of the scouts during the advance. He sent Sergeant Deich with eleven men to the right to approach the city from another quarter. This squad encountered three bodies of the retreating Filipinos and threw them into further confusion with a few well directed volleys. There were about one thousand Filipinos in the city when the attack commenced. Lieutenant Colonel Yoran with Companies K and I, Second Oregon, and two Minnesota companies came up that night from the brigade to help hold the city, and the remainder followed the next day. Young died of lockjaw, caused by blood poisoning, three days later in the hospital at Manila while an attempt was being made to amputate his leg. He had been struck in the knee by a brass-coated Remington bullet.

Salacat, a small village on a fork of the Rio Grande, was captured on the 15th without much opposition. The scouts advanced toward San Isidro May 17th and found the enemy strongly entrenched at Tarbon bridge, a wooden structure of much importance, owing to the difficulties in crossing the stream without it. Lieutenant Thornton commanded them when they made this fight, which in daring and surprising achievement was barely second to San Miguel. Over two hundred Filipinos occupied a string of trenches admirably situated along the river bank fully commanding the bridge and its approach. The brush had been cut for quite a distance on the opposite side to give the sharpshooters full view of the advancing foe. Tall grass nearly as high as a man's head covered most of the land adjacent to the river, and into this the scouts crept until they were upon the edge of the river. Here they took such protection as the few remaining bushes afforded and drove the Filipinos from the splendid works across the stream. As the enemy retreated they set fire to the wooden bridge. The section of the scouts under Lieutenant Thornton rushed upon the

bridge under cover of the fire of the other section and checked the flames in time to save the structure. Taking possession of the trenches captured the scouts soon drove the Filipinos from the field. Several Filipinos were killed, seven taken prisoners, and fourteen rifles captured. Private Harrington of Company G, who ranked as one of the bravest and most daring members of the band, was found after the engagement shot through the neck. He had apparently been killed instantly. When General Lawton heard of Harrington's death and that of Young, which soon followed, he said that he had lost the equal of two regiments. The dead Filipinos were members of the well-known Manila First, which bore the name of being the finest regiment in Aguinaldo's army. Each had an "amigo" or peace suit in his haversack.

Companies A, L, I, and B, commanded by Major Willis, went to the scene of the fight, arriving in time to lend a hand in saving the bridge. A detail under Captain May soon repaired it so the column could cross. It was later named "Harrington's Bridge," in honor of the hero who gave up his life there.

CAPTURE OF SAN ISIDRO.

San Isidro was attacked on the morning of May 17th. Colonel Summers brought his brigade up in front of the city early that morning, the First Battalion, Second Oregon, composed of Companies A, B, I, and L, under Major Willis, forming with their right resting on the road. One battalion of the North Dakota formed on their right, and the Twenty-second Infantry on the left. The scouts were sent to feel around the cemetery on the left, which was supposed to be heavily fortified. It developed that the heaviest fire came from the center and right. The battalions of the Oregon and the North Dakota troops steadily moved closer, until the enemy gave way on all sides. Just before the fight commenced General Lawton arrived, and upon seeing the excellent arrangement of the forces by Colonel Summers, graciously permitted the latter to command during the entire engagement, that he might have the credit of capturing the objective point of the campaign. Private Butts, Company L, was wounded in the thigh. After the first break in the lines, the Filipinos made no further effort to hold the

city. The same day Major Eastwick was sent to Gapán with his battalion, which was entered without resistance. While the battalion was still in the city the Third Infantry was seen approaching in line of battle for the purpose of capturing the same place. An orderly was sent out to inform the commander that the city was occupied, and his profane remark upon being told that he might enter was a standing by-word with the regiment for months.

In San Isidro was found the prison where the sixteen American prisoners captured by the Filipinos had been confined. Private Humphrey of Company A found a letter written by Lieutenant Gilmore of the *Yorktown*, who, with his boat's crew, had been captured some weeks previously. In this the Americans learned that their comrades in the hands of the Malays were receiving severe treatment, as were the Spanish prisoners also in custody.

THE REGIMENT ORDERED HOME.

The First and Second Battalions crossed the river under command of Lieutenant Colonel Yoran and had two fights, the First Battalion, Companies A, I, and L, being on the firing line. The column started back May 20th, taking the road on the north side of the Candaba swamp instead of that on the south, which they had come on. The scouts went ahead and became involved in a fierce little engagement at San Antonio. As soon as the troops advanced the enemy gave way, retreating beyond the range toward Tarlac. In the course of the march down the river to Calumpit the river was often crossed under grave difficulties at times. No further hostilities of note were offered by the Filipinos. At Candaba May 22d the Oregon regiment received word that it was to immediately return to Manila to be transported to the United States. The men had all through the day been under the impression that another long, fatiguing campaign was being planned for them. When the telegram was communicated to them their joy assumed a most boisterous character. It was much like the expressions of joy a year previous, when on the 22d day of May, 1898, the Second Oregon was informed that it would be part of the first expedition to sail to the Philippines May 25, 1898.

Calumpit was reached on the 24th, where the regiment took

the train for Manila arriving in the afternoon of that day, and taking up quarters in the old Cuartel de España. On the following day Companies D, E, C, and M returned to the city from their guard duty along the track. Company F was temporarily quartered in the palace again.

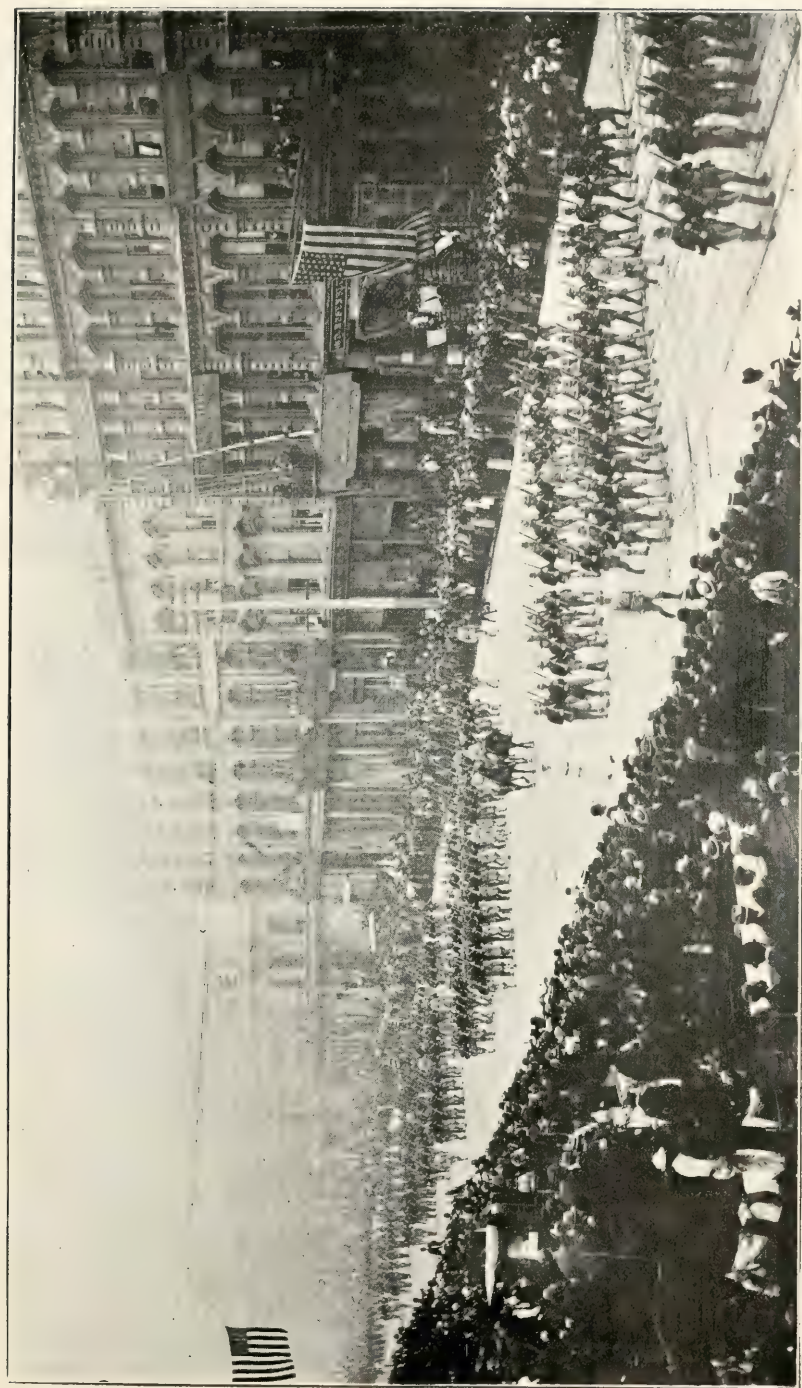
LAWTON COMPLIMENTS THE REGIMENT.

General Lawton spoke in the highest terms of the regiment, both officers and men, while under him. He urgently recommended that Colonel Summers be promoted to be a brigadier general, and Captain Case a major. General Otis recommended that each be given a brevet, which was done by the President. The position of advance guard threw upon the Oregon and Minnesota regiments a vast amount of work and danger. So splendidly did Colonel Summers perform this work with his brigade, however, that General Lawton continuously kept him there all through the campaign. When the regiment reached the city all of the men were much reduced, and fifty per cent of them so weak that they would have been unable to remain in the field much longer. Nearly all were suffering from some kind of stomach or bowel complaint, due to the water, food, and heat, and from sore feet and ringworms.

• DETAINED FOR MORE FIGHTING.

Preparations for embarkation was commenced at once. The command was disappointed in the time of sailing and seemingly was not likely to leave the island for some time, as orders were soon issued for it to prepare to take the field in a movement under General Lawton against Morong. The men veiled their disappointment, and those able by June 2d to march were ready for more fighting. The medical officers' investigation called out over half of the regiment as unfit for duty.

Companies A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L, and M, under command of Colonel Summers, marched from Manila to within a mile of the pumping station of the water system the afternoon of June 2d. General Hall's brigade rendezvoused there that night preparatory to the march down into the Mariquina Valley June 3d. General Lawton with another brigade was advancing on Taytay from the direction of the source of the Pasig, and General Hall was to fall upon the rear of that city about the



RETURN OF SECOND OREGON, SHOWING SECOND BATTALION ON MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

time it was attacked from the front. Before dawn, June 3d, General Hall's brigade, consisting of the First Colorado, Fourth Cavalry, Second Oregon, one battalion of the First Wyoming, and the Fourth Infantry, marched from the plateau back of the pumping station down into the Mariquina Valley and up in front of the destroyed village of Mariquina. The column then turned down the valley, the cavalry leading, and followed by the Second Oregon, until the foothills on the opposite side were approached. Filipino sharpshooters off to the left opened fire while the cavalry was crossing a small stream, and both the dismounted and mounted troops of the Fourth Cavalry were deployed. Then Captain Heath, commanding the Third Battalion, consisting of Companies A, H, and L, was ordered to proceed against the small village in the foothills ahead. Shortly after deploying the line was fired upon by a pretty strong force of Filipinos posted on the ridges above. The hot reply soon quieted the enemy, who were driven still farther back by the mountain battery, commanded by Lieutenant Hawthorne, which had taken position in the valley below. Both of the Oregon battalions were brought up to support the Third, under the belief that a hot engagement would follow.

As soon as the Filipinos withdrew back over the hills, the column proceeded down the valley skirting the hills and finally taking a road bearing off towards Antipolo in a direction to pass two miles behind Taytay. The severe firing could then be heard where Lawton's men were engaged. While the column was passing through a depression, flanked on both sides by a ridge and small peaks, the Filipinos laid an ambush that was rather formidable for a few moments. The cavalry companies were in advance, closely followed by the Second Oregon. A hot fire was directed at these two regiments from two small peaks on the left, a higher butte in front, and a low ridge on the right. Fired at from the front and both sides, it appeared that serious loss would be sustained before the ambush could be broken. Colonel Summers ordered the First Battalion, under Major Willis, and composed of Companies B, E, I, and M, to wheel to the right and attack the ridge; Major Eastwick's battalion, composed of Companies C, D, G, and K, to the left, against the two peaks on that side, and Captain Heath, with

Companies A, H, and L, straight ahead to fall in with the cavalry firing line in front. All three battalions charged fearlessly up until the enemy was forced to give way. Major Eastwick's men got so close to their opponents that a few prisoners were taken.

William McElwain of Company H was killed instantly, a bullet striking him in the neck. A. J. Salisbury of Company H was shot through the left arm and rear portion of the chest. H. M. Wagner of Company B was shot through the abdomen. E. L. Doolittle of Company C was shot through the arm. Clayton L. Ransom of Company L was wounded slightly on the head. Two of the cavalymen were killed and four or five wounded.

No effort was made to get down behind Taytay after the fighting ceased. Major Willis' battalion moved up over a hill in the rear of the city, but the commanding general did not deem it advisable to go down, so all the troops were recalled to the vicinity of the ambush and camped for the night. Next morning there was a little scattering fighting as the Americans cleared the adjoining peaks and ridges of Filipinos, but without casualties. Major Eastwick's battalion was subjected to a rather hot fire for a few minutes, while on top of Lookout Peak, which was soon silenced.

That afternoon the brigade proceeded along the military highway, called Calle Real, through Antipolo, and on down into the basin of Morong, camping for the night in a village named Teresa. On the following day, June 4th, the brigade marched into Morong, finding upon its arrival that the First Washington had preceded it by a day, having entered the city from the lake by the aid of the gunboats. On the last two days of the march the heat was quite oppressive, and many of the men succumbed.

From Morong the Second Oregon was returned to Manila, June 5th, on cascoes, towed by launches. All reached the Cuartel de España that night, except Companies C and G, whose cascoes got fast in the mud and were detained until the next morning.

FINALLY ORDERED TO EMBARK.

A few days later the regiment received orders to embark on the transports *Ohio* and *Newport* for the United States. A vote

was granted the members as to their destination, San Francisco or Portland, which was decided in favor of the former city, owing to the fact that travel-pay would be allowed the men from the place where they are mustered out to their homes. Seventy-five men asked for their discharges in Manila, which were granted, with the privilege of those doing so receiving free transportation back to the United States any time within a year on a Government transport.

The Second Battalion embarked on the *Ohio* June 12th and was followed by the Third Battalion next day, the First Battalion and headquarters taking the *Newport* at the same time. Lieutenant Colonel Yoran was placed in command of the troops on the *Ohio*, and Major Gantenbein commanded the troops on the *Newport*. Both vessels sailed out of Manila Bay June 14th, bearing the first regiment of volunteers to leave the Philippines. On June 18th Nagasaki was reached, where the transports lay for four days taking coal and meat. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the social Japanese over the arrival of some of the United States fighting men. The officers of the regiment were tendered a reception by local clubs. June 22d the transports sailed out of the harbor and steered through the Inland Sea along the southern coast of Yeddo Island. Two days later the steamers emerged from this archipelago at Kobe, and shaped for San Francisco, which they reached July 12th.

MUSTERED OUT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

A splendid welcome was given the regiment by the people of San Francisco and a very strong delegation from Oregon headed by Governor T. T. Geer. Next day the command marched ashore and through the city to the Presidio, amidst a bewilderment of greetings and demonstrations of joy. It remained camped at the Presidio until August 7, 1899, when it was finally mustered out of the service of the United States, the majority of men returning to the State, Tuesday, August 8th, on two special trains provided for the soldiers.

Governor T. T. Geer with his staff met the special trains at the State line August 9th, and thence conducted them to Portland. Splendid ovations greeted the returning troops at each town where the train stopped. Portland was reached August

10th and the same afternoon those remaining with the colors marched to Multnomah Field, where, amidst thousands of spectators, General Summers formally turned the regimental colors over to the Governor. This impressive scene brought tears to many eyes and was the last act of the regiment in a body.

Beyond the seas they went down to battle. Beyond the bounds of country, beyond precedent, beyond national tradition, they sailed in obedience to duty's call. They fought their country's enemies, and the fiercer elements by which Nature marks races and gives them homes. Many of them lie upon the distant shore, their erstwhile proud frames dissolving in decay, their white bones studding the soil with those of the foe.

Honor the dauntless spirit that leaves luxuriant home only to expire in the agonies of death. Treasure with loving gentleness the memories that now alone connect the fallen with this earth. Give unto them the affectionate praise, so sweet to contemplate when stern fate was cutting away life's buoyant wings, when existence was narrowed to cycles of minutes rather than years. Grateful recollection by fellow-man is the sweetness of patriotism. To those who offered in vain the great-sacrifice, but who stood by the altar while the incense of their comrades' souls floated to the Unknown, accord the tribute of "Duty Done." They ask no more. In behalf of the members of the Second Regiment Oregon United States Volunteers Infantry, as well as to leave an authentic record of their achievements, this history is written.

HONORS TO THE BRAVE.

Seven members of the regiment were recommended for medals of honor at the close of service in the Philippines. Five of these—Lieutenant Thornton of Company B, and Privates Lyons and Robertson of Company B, Frank C. High of Company G, and M. B. Huntley of Company L—were members of the scouts, and were recommended by Captain Birkheimer, staff officer, to General Lawton, for the gallant work at San Miguel and Tarbon Bridge. Sergeant Major Marshall and Private Smith of Company F were recommended by General Summers for gallant conduct on the field.

FIELD, STAFF, AND BAND.

Abstract of muster-rolls of Field, Staff, and Band of Second Regiment, Oregon United States Infantry, commanded by Colonel Owen Summers, mustered into the United States service at Portland, Oregon, May 7, 1898, and mustered out at San Francisco, California, August 7, 1899, unless otherwise stated below.

Name.	Description.					Where born.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		Occupation.	When.	
Owen Summers. Colonel.	47	5 5 1/2	Br.	Gray.	Can'ta	Merchant	May 7.	Portland	On special duty commanding prov. brig., since Apr. 22, '99, per S. O. No. 21, hdqrs. 2d div., 8th A. C., dated Apr. 20, '99, and G. F. O. No. 2, hdqrs. 1st div., 8th A. C., dated Apr. 26, '99; confirmed and made of record per par. 8, S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated June 11, '99. Brevetted brigadier general U. S. Vols. per cablegram from Washington, dated May 27, '99. Pay due Apr. 22-30, '99, inc., difference between pay of colonel and brigadier general; command exercised by above S. O.
George O. Yoran. Lieutenant Colonel.	34	5 4 1/2	D. Br.	Iowa	Publisher	May 7.	Portland	Special duty as field officers' court per S. O. No. 7, hdqrs. 1st brig. U. S. exped. forces, dated ---; special duty as summary court per S. O. No. 130, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., U. S. Vols., dated Aug. 27, '98; commanding regiment May 1-25, '99, per G. F. O. No. 3, hdqrs. prov. brig. 1st div., 8th A. C., dated May 1, '99; confirmed and made of record per S. O. No. 158, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated June 12, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 17-30, '99, inc.; in line of duty.	
Calvin U. Gantenbein. Major.	33	5 5 3/4	Blue.	Fair.	Pa.	Attorney	May 7.	Portland	President G. C. M. per S. O. No. 2, hdqrs. 1st brig. U. S. exped. forces, dated June 9, '98; member military commission per S. O. No. 75, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Oct. 12, '98; president G. C. M. per S. O. No. 15, hdqrs. Prov. M. G., dated Jan. 31, '99; member of the board of officers per S. O. No. 31, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Jan. 31, '99; relieved per S. O. No. 147, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated June 8, '99; relieved from duty with regiment, Reg. S. O. No. 2, field services, dated Manila, P. I., Mar. 24, '99; returned to duty with regiment, Reg. S. O. No. 26, dated Manila, P. I., June 10, '99; commanding troops on S. S. <i>Yerpoel</i> , per G. O. No. 1, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., U. S. Vols., June 14, '99.

FIELD, STAFF, AND BAND—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.					Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.	
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.			When.	Where.		
Percy Willis. <i>Major.</i>	33	5 7 ³ / ₄		Blue.	Br.	Texas	Merchant	May 7	Portland.		Commanding regiment Apr. 22 to May 1, '99, per S. F. O. No. 6, par. 9, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., U. S. Vols., dated Apr. 21, '99; confirmed and made of record, per S. O. No. 148, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated June 2, '99; pay due Apr. 22-30, '99, inc., difference between pay of major and colonel; command exercised by S. F. O. No. 6, par. 9, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., U. S. Vols., dated Apr. 21, '99.
Phil. G. Eastwick, Jr. <i>Major.</i>	28	5 8 ³ / ₄		Blue.	Br.	Mass.	Accountant.	May 7	Portland.		Commanding troops on U. S. A. T. <i>City of Sydney</i> per S. O. No. 46, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., U. S. Vols., May 24, '98; president G. C. M. per S. O. No. 48, hdqrs. Prov. M. G., dated Dec. 19, '98; commanding 3d bat., 2d Or. Inf., U. S. Vols., in the field on detached service with 2d div., 8th A. C., Feb. 7, '99, per S. O. No. 67, par. 10, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Mar. 10, '99; rejoined regiment Mar. 22, '99.
Matthew H. Ellis <i>Major and Surgeon.</i>	40	5 9 ¹ / ₄	Ruddy	Blue.	Br.	Ont.	Physician	May 11	Portland.		Acting brigade surgeon 3d brig., 1st div., 8th A. C., Mar. 24, '99, per S. O. No. 84, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Mar. 28, '99; sick in quarters Aug. 5 to Sept. 11, '98, inc.; in line of duty.
Sandford Whiting <i>Captain and Assistant Surgeon.</i>	29	5 9	Fair	Blue.	Br.	Minn.	Physician	May 11	Portland.		Special duty in smallpox hospital, Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 94, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Nov. 1, '98; relieved Mar. 21, '99, per S. O. No. 77, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Mar. 21, '99; sick in reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 21 to Apr. 18, '99, inc.; in line of duty. Absent with leave Apr. 18 to June 22, '99, per S. O. No. 105, par. 10, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Apr. 18, '99; rejoined regiment for duty June 22, '99, and embarked on S. S. <i>Ohio</i> June 22, '99, <i>en route</i> to San Francisco, Cal., per S. O. No. 146, dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated May 31, '99.
Frampton C. Brosius <i>Captain and Assistant Surgeon.</i>	38	5 10	Dark	Br.	Br.	Ohio.	Physician	May 10.	Portland.		Mustered in as captain and assistant surgeon Mar. 23, '99, at Manila, P. I.; discharged and final statements given at Manila, P. I., Mar. 22, '99, by favor to enable him to accept a commission. Due soldier for clothing not drawn in kind, \$46.31. Service, "honest and faithful." Character, "excellent."
William S. Gilbert <i>Captain and Chaplain.</i>	33	5 5 ¹ / ₂		Br.	Blk.	Ohio.	Minister	May 7	Portland.		Sick in quarters Oct. 26 to Nov. 6, '98, inc.; in line of duty.



BAND, SECOND REGIMENT, OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Eugene P. Crowne. <i>1st Lieutenant and Adjutant.</i>	27	5	9	Blue	Br.	Wash.	Clerk	May 7.	Portland.	Recruiting officers per S. O. No. 47, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., U. S. Vols., dated May 25, '98; A. A. G. prov. brig., Apr. 22 to May 25, '99, per G. O. No. 1, hdqrs. prov. brig., 2d div., 8th A. C., dated Apr. 27, '98; and G. O. No. 3, hdqrs. prov. brig., 1st div., 8th A. C., dated Apr. 26, '99; sick in quarters Aug. 3-6, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Mustered out July 26, '99, at San Francisco, Cal. Since completion of this roll 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant Eugene P. Crowne was mustered out to date July 26, '99, to accept a commission as captain in 35th U. S. Vol. Inf., Commissary per S. O. No. 182, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., U. S. Vols., dated Nov. 4, '98; acting commissary and quartermaster prov. brig., Apr. 22 to May 25, '99, per G. O. No. 1, prov. brig., 2d div., 8th A. C., dated Apr. 22, '99, and G. O. No. 3, prov. brig., 1st div., 8th A. C., dated Apr. 26, '99.
Lawrence H. Knapp <i>1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster.</i>	27	5	6½	Blue	Br.	Or.	Merchant	May 7.	Portland.	Special duty as battalion adjutant, per S. O. No. 44, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., U. S. Vols., May 16, '98; sick in hospital Sept. 21, '98, to Feb. 9, '99, inc.; performing gunshot wound in left forearm, breaking bone, at battle of Malabon, Mar. 25, '99; sick in hospital Mar. 25 to June 4, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 4 to July 14, '99, inc.; sick in general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., since July 24, '99; all in line of duty. Since completion of this roll, 1st Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant Albert J. Brazee was mustered out to date July 26, '99, to accept a commission as captain in the 35th U. S. Vol. Inf. Discharged at San Francisco, Cal. Special duty as battalion adjutant, per S. O. No. 44, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., U. S. Vols., May 16, '98.
Albert J. Brazee. <i>1st Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant.</i>	21	5	10¼	Fair	Br.	Wash.	Clerk	May 12.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private in Company E, 2d Or. Inf., U. S. Vols.; appointed corporal from private Nov. 25, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 189, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., U. S. Vols., dated Nov. 28, '98; transferred to N. C. staff and appointed sergeant major from corporal Apr. 21, '99, per Reg. F. O. No. 7, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., U. S. Vols., dated Apr. 21, '99; special duty as chief clerk reg. hdqrs., per Reg. S. O. No. 203, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf. U. S. Vols., dated Dec. 16, '99; special duty as chief clerk prov. brig., per verbal order of commanding officer of prov. brig., Apr. 22 to May 25, '99. "No clothing was issued to him by the State."
Rhees Jackson. <i>1st Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant.</i>	20	5	5½	Fair	Br.	Ger.	Clerk	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as quartermaster sergeant, duty 1st div. hospital, per S. O. No. 86, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Oct. 24, '98; returned to duty with regiment Mar. 5, '99, per S. O. No. 58, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Mar. 1, '99.
John W. Marshall. <i>Sergeant Major.</i>	33	5	6	Fair	Br.	Or.	Miner	June 20.	Portland.	
Carl Ritterspacher. <i>Quartermaster Sergeant.</i>	29	5	5½	Blue	Br.	Ger.	Clerk	May 7.	Portland.	
John R. Eys. <i>Hospital Steward.</i>	20	5	10½	Fair	Br.	Or.	Medical student.	May 10.	Portland.	

FIELD, STAFF, AND BAND—CONCLUDED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Henry Hockenjos <i>Chief Musician.</i>	5	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark.	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	May 9	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as principal musician; appointed chief musician from principal musician Nov. 30, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 191, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., U. S. Vols., dated Nov. 30, '98.
Samuel McGowan <i>Principal Musician.</i>	29	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Blue	D. Br.	Ire.		May 7	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as principal musician; entitled to reenlist pay, enlisted in Troop F, 4th U. S. Cav., Aug. 28, '89; discharged Aug. 24, '91; reenlisted in Co. C, 14th U. S. Inf., Nov. 1, '94; discharged Oct. 31, '97; sick in quarters Oct. 15 to Nov. 2, '98, inc.; in line of duty.
Thomas Carlton <i>Principal Musician.</i>							May 23	S. F., Cal.	Joined regiment by enlistment at San Francisco, Cal., May 28, '98; appointed principal musician from private (unassigned) Jan. 1, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 210, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., U. S. Vols., dated Jan. 3, '99; sick in quarters July 18-25, '98, inc.; Aug. 22-26, '98, inc.; Sept. 24 to Oct. 5, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. "No clothing was issued to him by the State."
Alex Ringstrom <i>Private.</i>							May 23	S. F., Cal.	Joined regiment by enlistment at San Francisco, Cal.; unassigned recruit attached to N. C. staff and band; sick in quarters July 16-19, '98, inc.; Sept. 24-29, '98, inc.; June 12 to July 15, '99, inc.; sick in general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, since July 16, '98; all in line of duty. "No clothing was issued him by the State."
H. W. Cardwell <i>Captain and Assistant Surgeon.</i>	30	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br.	Blk.	Or.	May 8	Portland	Mustered out of service 2d Or. Inf., U. S. Vols., to take effect May 25, '98, by reason of acceptance of commission as chief surgeon U. S. Vols., per S. O. No. 239, A. G. O., dated Nov. 14, '98.
James Rintoul, Jr. <i>Sergeant Major.</i>	21	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gray	Br.	Scot.		May 7	Portland	Discharged and final statements given at Manila, P. I., Feb. 25, '99, per S. O. No. 12, A. G. O., dated Jan. 16, '99. Due soldier for clothing not drawn in kind, \$31.45. Due United States for ordnance lost, \$12. Service, "honest and faithful." Character, "excellent."
Harry A. Littlefield <i>Hospital Steward.</i>	23	6	Dark	D. Br.	Br.	Or.	May 11	Portland	Discharged and final statements given at Manila, P. I., Mar. 5, '99, per S. O. No. 37, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Feb. 28, '99. Due soldier for clothing not drawn in kind, \$53.32. Service, "honest and faithful." Character, "excellent."
Gustav Mueller <i>Private.</i>	35	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br.	Br.	Ger.	May 9	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as chief musician; reduced from chief musician to private Nov. 30, '98, and transferred to Co. D, 2d Or. Inf., U. S. Vols., per Reg. S. O. No. 191, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., U. S. Vols., dated Nov. 30, '98. Due soldier for clothing not drawn at settlement, \$12.31. Due United States, quartermaster's supplies, \$1.27.

COMPANY "A."

Abstract of muster-rolls of Captain Herbert L. Heath, Company "A," Second Regiment, Oregon United States Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Owen Summers, mustered into the United States service at Portland, Oregon, May 8, 1898, and mustered out at San Francisco, California, August 7, 1899, unless otherwise stated below.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Herbert L. Heath, <i>Captain.</i>	33	5 11 ¹ / ₂	Fair.	Blue.	Light.	Mich.	May 9.	Portland	Assumed command of company Apr. 27, '98; assigned to command of 1st Bat., 2d Reg., U. S. Vols., Reg. S. O. No. 2, field service, dated Manila, P. I., Mar. 24, '99; confirmed and made of record, S. O. No. 130; Adj. Gen. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., May 3, '99; relieved from special duty as battalion commander of 1st Bat., 2d Reg., Or. U. S. Vols., Reg. S. O. No. 26, dated Manila, P. I., June 10, '99; Sick in quarters July 20-22, '98, inc.; Oct. 7-13, '98, inc.; Dec. 20, '98; all in line of duty. Wounded in action at Manila, P. I., Apr. 11, '99; wounded in action at Maasin, P. I., May 4, '99. Assignment took effect Apr. 27, '98; wounded at Manila, P. I., Apr. 15, '99; sick in quarters Oct. 7-26, '98, inc.; Nov. 11-24, '98, inc.; May 29 to June 26, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 1-10, '98, inc.; Apr. 16 to May 29, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Tried by summary court Nov. 16, '98, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit five \$50 dollars of his pay; fine remitted by commanding officer Nov. 16, '98; Sick in quarters July 3-4, '98, inc.; Aug. 22-28, '98, inc.; Dec. 12-17, '98, inc.; Sept. 22 to Oct. 6, '98, inc.; Oct. 25-29, '98, inc.; July 16-21, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Jonathan A. Young, <i>2d Lieutenant.</i>	37	5 8 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue.	Light.	Iowa	May 9	Portland	Sick in quarters May 19-20, '98, inc.; July 17-18, '98, inc.; Aug. 2-3, '98, inc.; Aug. 22-27, '98, inc.; Sept. 9-10, '98, inc.; Feb. 4-6, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Aug. 27 to Sept. 9, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; fifth year of continuous service commenced Apr. 27, '98; entitled to continuous service pay; enlisted Mar. 2, '95, in 14th Inf., U. S. A.; discharged Mar. 1, '98.
Frank E. Weed, <i>1st Sergeant.</i>	23	5 7 ¹ / ₂	Fair.	Br.	Dark	Wis.	May 9	Portland	
Richard Delch, <i>2d Lieutenant.</i>	25	5 9 ³ / ₄	Dark	Br.	Dark	Neb.	May 9	Portland	

COMPANY "A" — CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mastered into service—		Remarks.
	Age	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Arthur P. Harris. 3d Sergeant.	24	5 7½ Ft. In.	Fair.	Blue.	Light.	Mo.	May 9.	Portland.	Tried by summary court Jan. 19, '99, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit one (\$1) dollar of his pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Oct. 19-27, '98, inc.; June 2-4, '98, inc.; June 30 to July 2, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
Frank T. Hayes. 4th Sergeant.	21	5 10½	Fair.	Blue.	Dark.	Mo.	May 9.	Portland.	Tried by summary court Feb. 20, '99, for violation of the 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit fifty (50) cents of his pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Sept. 20 to Oct. 6, '98, inc.; Oct. 16 to Nov. 10, '98, inc.; not in line of duty; sick in quarters Nov. 10-14, '98, inc.; in line of duty.
Charles I. Dillon. 5th Sergeant.	28	5 6½	Dark.	Blue.	Br.	Cal.	May 9.	Portland.	On special duty as acting regimental commissary sergeant since May 9, '98; Reg. S. O. No. 27, same date. Tried by field officers' court Aug. 3, '98, for violation of the 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit three (\$3) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on July and Aug., '98, pay roll.
Omar M. De Witt. Quartermaster Sergeant.	28	6	Light.	Br.	Lt. Br.	Ind.	May 9.	Portland.	Enrolled as corporal; promoted sergeant Sept. —, '98; Reg. S. O. No. 148, same date; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 29, '98, to Jan. 3, '99, inc.; in line of duty.
James J. Welsh. Corporal.	27	5 8¾	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Cal.	May 9.	Portland.	Sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Sept. 1-25, '98, inc.; sick in quarters June 5-13, '98, inc.; Aug. 20-31, '98, inc.; Sept. 26 to Oct. 3, '98, inc.; Oct. 7-10, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
Harvey L. McAllister. Corporal.	27	6 1½	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Iowa.	May 9.	Portland.	Tried by summary court Jan. 17, '99, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit one (\$1) dollar of his pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; on special duty in Reg. Q. M. Dept. July 11-19, '98, inc.; Reg. S. O. No. 97, dated Cavite Arsenal, P. I., July 11, '98; relieved from special duty in Reg. Q. M. Dept. by Reg. S. O. No. 101, dated Cavite Arsenal, P. I., July 19, '98; on special duty in Brig. Q. M. Dept. July 19 to Aug. 9, '98, inc., per S. O. No. 16; hdqrs. 1st brig., 8th A. C., dated Cavite Arsenal, P. I., July 19, '98; relieved from special duty by S. O. No. 8; hdqrs. 1st brig., 1st div., 8th A. C., dated Cavite Arsenal, P. I., Aug. 9, '98; sick in quarters June 5-24, '98, inc.; Sept. 3 to Oct. 27, '98, inc.; sick in regimental hospital Feb. 13 to Mar. 12, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 13 to Apr. 18, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.

COMPANY A, SECOND REGIMENT, OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.



Arthur E. Lambert. <i>Corporal.</i>	22	5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark.	Br.	Black	Or.	Teacher.	May	9.	Portland.	Tried by summary court for violation of the 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit one (\$1) dollar of his pay; fine remitted by commanding officer; sick in Fort Mason hospital, San Francisco, Cal., May 17-23, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Nov. 15, '98; all in line of duty. Enrolled as private; promoted corporal Aug. 25, '98, Reg. S. O. No. 132, same date; sick in quarters Aug. 12-13, '98, inc.; Sept. 28 to Oct. 7, '98, inc.; Dec. 5-7, '98, inc., all in line of duty.
Hugh S. Rogers. <i>Corporal.</i>	28	5 11	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Iowa	Printer.	May	9	Portland.	Enlisted at McMinnville, Or., June 15, '98; assigned to company by Reg. S. O. No. 187, dated at Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same date; promoted corporal Nov. 28, '98, Reg. S. O. No. 189, same date. No clothing was issued to him by the State; sick in quarters Nov. 30 to Dec. 5, '98, inc.; July 18-21, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Wounded in action at Malabon, P. I., May 25, '99.
Walter A. Mellinger. <i>Corporal.</i>	22	5 8	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Ohio	Farmer	June 27		McMinnville.	Enrolled as private; promoted corporal Nov. 30, '98, Reg. S. O. No. 190, same date; sick in quarters May 25-31, '98, inc.; July 16-20, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Oliver E. Lipps. <i>Corporal.</i>	23	5 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark.	Br.	Br.	Mo.	Laborer	May	9	Portland.	Enrolled as private; promoted corporal Jan. 21, '99, Reg. S. O. No. 7, same date; sick in quarters July 14-23, '98, inc.; Aug. 23-26, '98, inc.; Sept. 6 to Oct. 19, '98, inc.; Nov. 8-10, '98, inc.; May 16-18, '99, inc.; May 29, '99; June 7-9, '99, inc.; July 4, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Aug. 26 to Sept. 5, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 22 to Apr. 12, '99, inc.; not in line of duty.
Harry S. Turley. <i>Corporal.</i>	22	5 11	Fair.	Blue.	Dark	Or.	Salesman	May	9	Portland.	Enrolled as private; promoted corporal Jan. 21, '99, Reg. S. O. No. 7, same date.
Roy L. Collard. <i>Corporal.</i>	22	5 8	Dark.	Lt.Br.	Br.	Or.	Farmer.	May	9	Portland.	Enlisted at McMinnville, Or., June 20, '98; assigned to company by Reg. S. O. No. 187, dated at Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same date. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Promoted corporal Jan. 21, '99, Reg. S. O. No. 7, same date.
James G. White. <i>Corporal.</i>	22	5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Pa.	Confec- tioner.	June 27		McMinnville.	Enrolled as private; promoted corporal Jan. 21, '99, Reg. S. O. No. 7, same date; sick in quarters June 23-26, '98, inc.; Dec. 3-7, '98, inc.; Jan. 1-3, '99, inc.; sick in reg- imental hospital Dec. 30, '98, to Jan. 1, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 24-30, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
Harry M. Stimson. <i>Corporal.</i>	25	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark.	Br.	Dark.	Or.	Black- smith.	May	9.	Portland.	Enrolled as private; promoted corporal Mar. 1, '99, Reg. S. O. No. 16, same date; sick in quarters Sept. 16-17, '98, inc.; Sept. 21 to Oct. 10, '98, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 13 to May 26, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Chas. H. Rich. <i>Corporal.</i>	-----	5 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark.	Blue	Lt.Br.	Minn.	Farmer.	May	9	Portland.	

COMPANY "A"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When.		Where.		
Darwin Bockes <i>Corporal.</i>	23	5 7 ³ / ₄	Fair.	Blue	Dark	Iowa	Farmer	May 9	Portland	Enrolled as private; promoted corporal Apr. 1, '99, Reg. S. O. No. 5; field service, dated Manila, P. I., Apr. 20, '99; tried by summary court Jan. 2, '99, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit three (\$3) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; in confinement Jan. 9-14, '99, released on being tried by summary court for violation of the 62d art. of war, and found not guilty, and acquitted; absent without leave Sept. 7, '98, less than 24 hours. Enlisted at Portland, Or., June 17, '98; assigned to company by Reg. S. O. No. 187, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same date. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Appointed artificer Jan. 21, '99, Reg. S. O. No. 7, same date; tried by summary court Feb. 5, '99, for violation of the 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit one month's pay; nine and 60-100 (\$9.60) dollars of fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; eight and 40-100 (\$8.40) dollars of fine deducted on Mar. and Apr., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters June 2-5, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 22 to Apr. 14, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Don C. Butler <i>Artificer.</i>	33	5 7 ¹ / ₄	Fair.	Br.	Br.	Ky.	Carpenter	June 20	Portland	Tried by summary court Jan. 17, '99, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit fifty (50) cents of his pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters May 20, '98; July 16-18, '98, inc.; sick in Presidio hospital, Presidio, Cal., since July 19, '99; all in line of duty.
Thos. J. Warren <i>Musician.</i>	20	5 6	Fair.	Lt. Bl.	Dark	Or.	Printer	May 9	Portland	Sick in quarters Oct. 13-17, '98, inc.; not in line of duty; appointed company artificer Oct. 21, '98, to rank as such from Oct. 4, '98, Reg. S. O. No. 195, dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 2, '98; relieved from duty as company artificer Jan. 21, '99, Reg. S. O. No. 7, same date; tried by summary court Sept. 19, '98, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to be confined at hard labor for two weeks, and to forfeit five (\$5) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; in confinement Sept. 19 to Oct. 5, '98, inc.; tried by summary court Nov. 16, '98, for violation of the 31st art. of war; sentenced to forfeit three (\$3) dollars of his
Fremont R. Chase <i>Musician.</i>	28	5 3 ¹ / ₄	Light	Lt. Br.	D. Br.	Maine	Clerk	May 9	Portland	

Privates.

Allison, Perry J.	37	5	8	Fair..	Blue	Lt.Br. Mo.	Farmer	June 19	Portland	pay; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters Nov. 26, '98; Jan. 2-6, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 15-17, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; absent without leave Nov. 13, '98, less than 24 hours.
Baker, Charles M.	27	5	8½	Fair	Blue..	D. Br. Or.	Farmer	June 27	McMinnville.	Enlisted at Portland, Or., June 16, '98; assigned to company by Reg. S. O. No. 187, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same date. No clothing was issued to him by the State.
Barclay, Thomas D. ..	22	5	8½	Fair..	Gray	Br. . . Or.	Student	May 9.	Portland	company by Reg. S. O. No. 187, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same date. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Sent from Manila, P. I., to San Francisco, Cal., because of sickness incurred in line of duty, Mar. 31, '99, per S. O. No. 87, Hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., same date; absent, sick, Mar. 31 to July 26, '99, inc., at San Francisco, Cal.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 10, '98, to Mar. 31, '99; all in line of duty.
Blough, Harry B.	21	5	6	Fair	Blue..	Dark Iowa	Farmer	May 9	Portland	Tried by summary court Jan. 17, '99, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit fifty (50) cents of his pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Oct. 20 to Nov. 10, '98, inc.; Nov. 23, '98, to Jan. 3, '99, inc.; all not in line of duty.
Blough, Roscoe C.	19	5	5½	Fair.	Blue	Light Iowa	Farmer	May 9	Portland	Tried by summary court Jan. 17, '99, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit fifty (50) cents of his pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Nov. 7-9, '98, inc.; in line of duty.

COMPANY "A"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
		Ft.	In.						
Carroll, Daniel	29	5	9	Fair	Blue	Dark	May 9	Portland.	Tried by summary court Oct. 25, '98, for violation of the 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit two (\$2) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Nov. 3, '98, for violation of the 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit two (\$2) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Nov. 11, '98, for violation of the 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit four (\$4) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; in confinement Oct. 25-26, '98, inc.; Nov. 2-6, '98, inc.; Nov. 9-13, inc.; in each case released with trial resulted in conviction; in confinement Aug. 12-14, '98, inc.; Aug. 16-30, '98, inc.; Sept. 12-13, '98, inc.; Jan. 25 to Mar. 13, '99, inc.; June 2-3, '99, inc.; in each case released without trial; absent without leave Aug. 15, '98, and June 1, '99; in the former case the absence was less than 24 hours; in the latter case, more than 24 hours, being from 10 A. M. May 31 to 9 P. M. June 1, '99, pay for time absent deducted from May and June, '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Aug. 31 to Sept. 3, '98, inc.; not in line of duty; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 28, '98, to Jan. 6, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 5-11, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; sick in quarters June 12-23, '98, inc.; Oct. 9-10, '98, inc.; May 30 to June 5, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital May 24-30, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Cloquet, August	22	5	6	Fair	Gray	Black	May 9	Portland.	Tried by summary court Sept. 19, '98, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit two (\$2) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; in confinement awaiting trial Jan. 9-11, '99, inc.; sick in quarters Aug. 30 to Sept. 18, '98, inc.; June 2-6, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Collard, Frank A.	30	5	4½	Fair	Blue	Dark	May 9	Portland.	Tried by summary court Sept. 19, '98, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to two weeks' confinement at hard labor, and to forfeit five (\$5) dollars of his pay; fine deducted from Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; in confinement Sept. 19 to Oct. 5, '98, inc.; sick in quarters May 19-20, '98, inc.; June 12-14, '98, inc.; Aug. 0-12, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; sick in quarters
Cooper, Wells C.	21	5	7½	Dark	Br.	Dark	May 9	Portland.	Tried by summary court Sept. 19, '98, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to two weeks' confinement at hard labor, and to forfeit five (\$5) dollars of his pay; fine deducted from Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; in confinement Sept. 19 to Oct. 5, '98, inc.; sick in quarters May 19-20, '98, inc.; June 12-14, '98, inc.; Aug. 0-12, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; sick in quarters

Cooper, Paul B.	18	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	Student	May 9	Portland	Sept. 5-10, '98, inc.; Oct. 19 to Nov. 1, '98, inc.; Dec. 5-15, '98, inc.; all not in line of duty.
Cottingham, James W.	22	5	8	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	Mo.	Laborer	June 19	Portland	Sick in quarters Oct. 8-10, '98, inc.; sick in regimental hospital Jan. 29 to Feb. 2, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Enlisted at Portland, Or., June 15, '98; assigned to company by Reg. S. O. No. 187, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same date. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Sick in quarters June 19-22, '99, inc.; in line of duty.
Cochlin, John W.	18	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ohio	Farmer	June 27	McMinnville	Enlisted at McMinnville, Or., June 21, '98; assigned to company by Reg. S. O. No. 187, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same date. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Tried by summary court Sept. 28, '98, for violation of the 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit five (\$5) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on Sept. '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Jan. 17, '99, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit fifty (\$50) cents of his pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 25-30, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Dec. 30, '98, to Jan. 3, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; in confinement Jan. 8-12, '99, inc.; released on being tried by summary court for violation of the 62d art. of war; found not guilty and acquitted.
Crampton, Wm. F.	19	5	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Kan.	Farmer	June 27	McMinnville	Enlisted at McMinnville, Or., June 20, '98; assigned to company by Reg. S. O. No. 187, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same date. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Sick in regimental hospital Dec. 10-20, '98, inc.; sick in quarters June 2-4, '99, inc.; June 9-10, '99, inc.; July 5-20, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Crabtree, Fred J.	21	5	9	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Ill.	Laborer	June 27	McMinnville	Enlisted at McMinnville, Or., June 21, '98; assigned to company by Reg. S. O. No. 187, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same date. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Sick in quarters Aug. 1-4, '98, inc.; Aug. 30 to Sept. 5, '98, inc.; Sept. 16-17, '98, inc.; Nov. 1-2, '98, inc.; Nov. 14-18, '98, inc.; May 20-30, '99, inc.; June 23-24, '99, inc.; July 7-21, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Davis, John H.	28	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Red	Or.	Laborer	May 9	Portland	On special duty with regimental band since Aug. 23, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 134, same date; temporarily relieved from special duty with regimental band Mar. 22 to May 26, '99, inc., per Reg. S. O. No. 1, field service, dated Manila, P. I., Mar. 22, '99; sick in quarters June 24-25, '98, inc.; Oct. 6-13, '98, inc.; July 2-14, '98, inc.; sick in Presidio hospital, Presidio, Cal., since July 15, '99; all in line of duty.
Dunn, Thomas V.	18	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br.	Light.	Or.	Student	May 9	Portland	

COMPANY "A"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When.		Where.		
Elkins, Dillard A.	21	5 6½	Dark	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	Student	May 9	Portland	Sick in quarters July 11-13, '98, inc.; Oct. 26-31, '98, inc.; Nov. 2-10, '98, inc.; May 29-31, '99, inc.; sick in regimental hospital Feb. 9-13, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No remarks.
Ewing, Len. D.	24	5 5¾	Dark	Blue	Br.	Ohio	Laborer	May 9	Portland	Tried by summary court Sept. 20, '98, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit four (\$4) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on Sept. 20, '98, pay roll; in confinement Aug. 15-25, '98, inc.; released without trial; in confinement Sept. 18-21, '98, inc.; released with trial resulting in conviction; sick in quarters Sept. 30 to Oct. 1, '98, inc.; Nov. 8, '98, to Jan. 3, '99, inc.; all not in line of duty; June 8-15, '99, inc.; June 16-19, '99, inc.; in line of duty; sick in Presidio hospital, Presidio, Cal., since July 19, '99; in line of duty.
Gallagher, Anthony	24	5 6½	Dark	Br.	Black	Mo.	Clerk	May 9	Portland	Enlisted at Portland, Or., June 21, '99; assigned to company by Reg. S. O. No. 187, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same date. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Tried by summary court Oct. 11, '98, for violation of the 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit one (\$1) dollar of his pay; fine deducted on Oct. '98, pay roll, in confinement Jan. 9-12, '99, inc.; released with trial from summary court for violating the 62d art. of war; found not guilty and acquitted; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 18-26, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Dec. 26, '98, to Jan. 3, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 15 to May 11, '99, inc.; not in line of duty.
Garretson, Edgar S.	28	5 4¾	Dark	Br.	D. Br.	Wash.	Carpenter	June 21	Portland	Enlisted at McMinnville, Or., June 20, '98; assigned to company by Reg. S. O. No. 187, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same date. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Tried by summary court Jan. 17, '99, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit fifty (50) cents of his pay; fine deducted from Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll.
Graves, Herbert G.	18	5 7½	Fair	Br.	Br.	Or.	Farmer	June 27	McMinnville	Enlisted at McMinnville, Or., June 17, '98; assigned to company by Reg. S. O. No. 187, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same date. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Tried by summary court Jan. 17, '99, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit fifty (50) cents of his pay; fine deducted from Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll.
Grace, Leo. B.	21	6 ½	Dark	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	Farmer	June 27	McMinnville	Enlisted at McMinnville, Or., June 17, '98; assigned to company by Reg. S. O. No. 187, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same

Hoberg, Charles H.	22	5	6 ¹ / ₄	Fair. . .	Blue. . .	Dark. Or. .	Laborer .	May 9	Portland	In conflict Nov. 6-8, '98, inc.; released without trial; sick in quarters July 8-10, '98, inc.; Oct. 12-20, '98, inc.; Nov. 9-11, '98, inc.; sick in regimental hospital Feb. 10-13, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; sick in quarters Oct. 21 to Nov. 2, '98, inc.; Dec. 13-11, '98, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 2-13, '98, inc.; all not in line of duty.
Holgate, Donald W.	21	5	7	Fair . .	Br. . .	Lt.Br. Or. .	Student .	June 18,	Portland	Enlisted at Portland Or., June 15, '98; assigned to company by Reg. S. O. No. 157, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same date; No clothing was issued to him by the State. Tried by summary court Jan. 26, '99, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit fifty (\$50) cents of his pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll. Sick in quarters May 19-21, '98, inc.; July 7-10, '98, inc.; July 26-31, '98, inc.; Aug. 15 to Sept. 6, '98, inc.; Oct. 6-10, '98, inc.; Nov. 6-11, '98, inc.; June 2-18, '99, inc.; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 13, '98, to Jan. 3, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 28 to June 2, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Huddleston, C. M.	18	5	4	Fair. .	Blue. .	D. Br. Or. .	Laborer .	June 27	McMinnville.	Enlisted at McMinnville, Or., June 15, '98; assigned to company by Reg. S. O. No. 157, dated at Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Dec. 21, '98. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 11 to June 1, '99, inc.; sick in regimental hospital Feb. 26 to Mar. 10, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 1-6, '99, inc. Absent; sick at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 6 to Dec. 24, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
Humphrey, John D.	28	5	5 ¹ / ₄	Fair. .	Blue. .	Light. Pa. . .	Butcher .	May 9,	Portland	Appointed company cook Dec. 5, '98, by Reg. S. O. No. 194, same date; relieved from duty as company cook Mar. 11, '99, by Reg. S. O. No. 22, same date; sick in quarters July 5-6, '98, inc.; July 9-12, '98, inc.; Aug. 1-6, '98, inc.; Sept. 21 to Oct. 3, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
Iskrite, Daniel	20	5	8	Fair. .	Lt.Br. .	Br.	Machine tender.	May 9,	Portland	Tried by summary court Feb. 25, '99, for violation of the 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit one month of his pay; eight and 25-100 (\$8.25) dollars of fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; seven and 28-100 (\$7.28) dollars deducted on Mar. and Apr., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters July 13-14, '98, inc.; Sept. 21-22, '98, inc.; June 22-23, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.

COMPANY "A"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Jacobson, Hans R.----	38	5 5½	Fair	Blue	Sl. Gr.	Denmark.	June 20.	Portland	Enlisted at Portland, Or., June 17, '98; assigned to company by Reg. S. O. No. 187, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same date. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Sick in quarters May 15-23, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 30 to June 9, 1899, inc., all in line of duty.
Johnson, Ben.-----	24	5 8	Fair	Lt. Bl.	Lt. Br.	Cal.	May 9.	Portland	Tried by summary court Sept. 20, '98, for violation of the 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit two (\$2) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Apr. 10, '99, for violation of the 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit five (\$5) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on Mar. and Apr., '99, pay roll; in confinement Aug. 11-14, '98, inc.; Sept. 1, '98; Sept. 24-27, '98, inc.; Feb. 17 to Mar. 13, '99, inc.; in each case released without trial; sick in quarters Oct. 5-11, '98, inc.; Nov. 19-21, '98, inc.; Nov. 26-27, '98, inc.; Dec. 4-11, '98, inc.; Dec. 21-31, '98, inc.; May 15-18, '99, inc.; May 28 to June 1, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 12-25, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; on special duty at hdqrs. 1st brig. U. S. expd. forces at Cavite Arsenal, P. I., July 20 to Aug. 2, '98, inc., per S. O. No. 17, hdqrs. 1st brig., U. S. expd. forces, dated Cavite Arsenal, P. I., July 20, '98; absent without leave Aug. 31, '98; Jan. 15, '99; Apr. 7, '99. In each case less than 24 hours.
Klauek, John.-----	30	5 9½	Fair	Blue	Light.	N. Y.	May 9.	Portland	Tried by field officers' court July 7, '98, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to be confined at hard labor for two weeks, and to forfeit five (\$5) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on July and Aug., '98, pay roll; in confinement July 7-15, '98, inc.; released and restored to duty July 15, '98; tried by general court-martial for violation of the 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); found guilty and sentenced to forfeit two (\$2) dollars of his pay, per G. C. M. O. No. 18, hdqrs. 2d div., 8th A. C., dated Cavite Arsenal, P. I., Aug. 24, '98; tried by summary court Sept. 20, '98, for violation of the 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit one (\$1) dollar

of his pay; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Sept. 26, '98, for violation of the 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit two (\$2) dollars his pay; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Oct. 13, '98, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to be confined at hard labor for two weeks; in confinement Oct. 11-28, '98, inc.; tried by summary court Nov. 3, '98, for violation of the 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit two (\$2) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Nov. 10, '99, for violation of the 32d art. of war (absent Apr. 6-8, '99, inc.); sentenced to forfeit five (\$5) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on Mar. and Apr., '99, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted from this roll; in confinement June 5-13, '98, inc.; Aug. 1-12, '98, inc.; Aug. 23-31, '98, inc.; Sept. 12-13, '98, inc.; Sept. 20-21, '98, inc.; Sept. 24-27, '98, inc.; Nov. 2-6, '98, inc.; in each case released without trial; absent without leave Jan. 4, '99 (less than 24 hours); sick in quarters July 21-27, '98, inc.; May 8-12, '99, inc.; June 4-5, '99, inc.; June 6-9, '99, inc.; sick in field brig, hospitalized May 12-26, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Deposited with Major Wm. B. Rochester, Jr., A. P. M., U. S. Vols., at Manila, P. I., Mar. 7, '99, fifteen (\$15) dollars. On special duty in Reg. Q. M. Dept. since Jan. 17, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 6, same date; sick in quarters May 15-16, '98, inc.; Nov. 8-12, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Sick in quarters May 17-18, '98, inc.; May 19-22, '98, inc.; June 17 to July 1, '98, inc.; Sept. 21-27, '98, inc.; Oct. 27 to Nov. 1, '98, inc.; May 19 to June 8, '99, inc.; June 27 to July 13, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Sick in quarters Aug. 20-26, '98, inc.; Oct. 23-30, '98, inc.; Dec. 6-9, '98, inc.; Mar. 1-13, '98, inc.; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 12-21, '98, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Aug. 27 to Sept. 10, '98, inc.; Dec. 21, '98, to Mar. 1, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Sick in quarters June 28-30, '98, inc.; Oct. 11-13, '98, inc.; Oct. 16-18, '98, inc.; Nov. 9-10, '98, inc.; Nov. 26 to Dec. 4, '98, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 24-27, '99, inc.; Apr. 24 to June 9, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.

Kreuder, Phillip L.	22	5	6 ¹ / ₂	Light	Blue	Br.	---	Kan.	Harness-maker.	May	9	Portland
Lady, Henry	-----	21	5	9 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	---	Or.	Farmer	May	9	Portland
Maddux, George	----	25	5	11 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	---	Dark	Laborer	May	9	Portland
Martin, Harry H.	-----	23	5	8 ³ / ₄	Dark	Dark	Black	Ill.	Farmer	May	9	Portland

COMPANY "A"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
McCutcheon, Chas. G.	31	5 7	Fair	Br.	Light	Or.	Farmer	May 9	Portland
									Sick in quarters May 20-22, '98, inc.; June 5-9, '98, inc.; June 25-29, '98, inc.; July 2-12, '98, inc.; July 18-27, '98, inc.; Aug. 20 to Oct. 30, '98, inc.; June 7-9, '99, inc.; June 18-24, '99, inc.; June 27 to July 2, '99, inc.; July 5-20, '99, inc.; sick in brig. hospital, Cavite Arsenal, P. I., July 12-18, '98, inc.; sick in regimental hospital June 9-25, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Aug. 11-20, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
McGrath, Miles	31	5 9	Dark	Br.	D.Br.	Cal.	Harness-maker.	June 20	Portland
									Enlisted at Portland, Or., June 17, '98; assigned to company by Reg. S. O. No. 187, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same date. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Tried by summary court Dec. 27, '98, for violation of the 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit one (\$1) dollar of his pay; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters May 29 to June 1, '99, inc.; in line of duty; in confinement Mar. 11, '99; released without trial; absent without leave Mar. 10, '99 (less than 24 hours).
McKinney, George B.	21	6 1 1/4	Fair	Br.	Br.	Or.	Collector	June 21	Portland
									Enlisted at Portland, Or., June 15, '98; assigned to company by Reg. S. O. No. 187, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same date. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 22 to Dec. 22, '98, inc.; sick in field brig. hospital May 4 to June 9, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Deposited with Major Wm. B. Rochester, Jr., A. P. M., U. S. Vols., at Manila, P. I., Mar. 7, '99, twenty-five (\$25) dollars.
McMillan, Timothy	29	6 1 1/2	Fair	Blue	Br.	Texas	Store-keeper.	June 20	Portland
									Enlisted at Portland, Or., June 15, '98; assigned to company by Reg. S. O. No. 187, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same date. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 3-14, '98, inc.; sick in quarters May 14 to June 3, '99, inc.; July 6, '98; all in line of duty.
Miers, Charles C.	28	5 11 1/4	Fair	Blue	Br.	Mich.	Seaman.	May 9	Portland
									In confinement Dec. 7-14, '98, inc.; released on being tried by summary court Dec. 14, '98, for violation of the 43d art. of war; found not guilty and acquitted; sick in quarters July 22-24, '98, inc.; Oct. 3-7, '98, inc.;

Mitchell, David H	22	5	10	Fair	Blue	Dark	Or.	Farmer	May	9	Portland	Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, '98, inc.; Jan. 14-19, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Enrolled as corporal; reduced to private; Nov. 28, '98, by Reg. S. O. No. 189, same date; in confinement Jan. 9-11, '99, inc.; released on being tried by summary court Jan. 11, '99, for violation of the 62d art. of war; found not guilty and acquitted; sick in quarters Sept. 29 to Oct. 4, '98, inc.; Oct. 27 to Nov. 2, '98, inc.; Nov. 4-14, '98, inc.; Dec. 3-5, '98, inc.; May 28-30, '99, inc.; June 8-11, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 4-24, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Enrolled as private; promoted corporal Oct. 1, '98, Reg. S. O. No. 161, same date; reduced to grade of private Mar. 1, '99, by Reg. S. O. No. 16, same date; tried by summary court Dec. 27, '98, for violation of the 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit two (\$2) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters July 11-26, '98, '98, Sept. 27, '98, Oct. 26, '98, Dec. 20-24, '98, inc.; May 23-27, '99, inc.; June 2 to July 19, '99, inc.; July 18-20, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Sick in quarters May 22 to June 28, '98, inc.; Aug. 8-13, '98, inc.; Oct. 31 to Nov. 1, '98, inc.; Dec. 17, '98; May 28-30, '99, inc.; June 29 to July 1, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 1-11, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
Mitchell, James N.	20	5	5 1/2	Fair	Gray	Dark	Or.	Farmer	May	9	Portland	Tried by summary court Feb. 10, '99, for violation of the 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit one (\$1) dollar of his pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Oct. 20-30, '98, inc.; May 28 to June 1, '99, inc.; June 21 to July 2, '99, inc.; July 9-11, '99, inc.; July 17-20, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. On special duty in Div. Q., M. Dept. at Cavite Arsenal, P. I., Aug. 3-13, '98, inc., per S. O. No. 2, buldps. 2d div., 8th A. C., dated Cavite Arsenal, P. I., Aug. 3, '98. On special duty at bdqrs. Prov. M. G. of Manila, P. I., Feb. 15 to June 8, '99, inc., per S. O. No. 28, buldps. Prov. M. G. of Manila, P. I., dated Manila, P. I., Feb. 15, '99; relieved from said special duty per S. O. No. 103, Prov. M. G. of Manila, P. I., dated Manila, P. I., June 8, '99. On special duty at regimental bdqrs. since July 9, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 31, same date; sick in quarters May 19-21, '98, inc.; June 5-8, '98, inc.; Oct. 17-20, '98, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 21, '98, to Jan. 7, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Sick in quarters June 23, '98; July 12, '98; Aug. 17 to Sept. 10, '98, inc.; Oct. 1-6, '98, inc.; Nov. 28-30, '98, inc.; June 2, '99, July 4, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 15, '98, to Jan. 10, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; in confinement Nov. 6-8, '98, inc.; released without trial.
Prentiss, Joseph C.	19	5	6 3/4	Fair	Blue	Dark	Kan.	Student	May	9	Portland	
Pike, Albert L.	23	5	7 1/4	Dark	Lt. Br.	Light	Cal.	Clerk	May	9	Portland	
Newell, Herbert	22	5	8	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ind.	Laborer	May	9	Portland	
Morris, William P.	23	5	7 1/4	Dark	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	Blacksmith	May	9	Portland	

COMPANY "A"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.					Where born.	Occupation	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.			When.	Where.	
Redman, Zederial M.	---	5 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dark	Lu. Br.	Br.	Ind.	Farmer	May 9	Portland	Appointed company cook Nov. 14, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 184, same date; relieved from duty as company cook Dec. 5, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 194, same date; appointed company cook Mar. 11, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 227, same date; sick in quarters June 27-29, '98, inc.; Sept. 27-29, '98, inc.; June 2-9, '99, inc.; July 18-20, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Reynolds, Otis A.	21	5	Fair	Br.	Light	Ill.	Laborer	May 9	Portland	Sick in quarters Sept. 9-12, '98, inc.; Sept. 25 to Oct. 25, '98, inc.; Nov. 19 to Dec. 4, '98, inc.; Dec. 14-18, '98, inc.; May 19 to June 11, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 25 to Nov. 19, '98, inc.; Dec. 18, '98, to Jan. 27, '99, inc. Absent, sick on hospital ship <i>Relief</i> since June 12, '99; all in the line of duty. Re-joined company Aug. 3, '99.
Reeves, John T.	22	5	Fair	Blue	Br.	Mo.	Student	June 18	Portland	Enlisted at Portland, Or., June 16, '98; assigned to company per Reg. S. O. No. 187, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same date. No clothing was issued him by the State. Wounded in action at San Rafael, P. I., May 1, '99. Sick in field brigade hospital May 2-28, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 28 to June 12, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 13 to July 13, '99, inc.; sick in Presidio hospital, Presidio, Cal., since July 14, '99; all in line of duty.
Rommel, Edward	18	5 6	Fair	Br.	Br.	Pa.	Student	May 9	Portland	Wounded in action at Maricao, P. I., Apr. 11, '99.
Scanlon, John	39	5 10	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ire.	Laborer	May 9	Portland	Enrolled as private; appointed wagoner Oct. 21, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 175, same date; sick in quarters Oct. 29 to Nov. 1, '98, inc.; Nov. 16-22, '98, inc.; May 19-23, '99, inc.; June 2-22, '99, inc.; June 23-27, '99, inc.; July 2-19, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 24 to June 1, '99, inc.; sick in Presidio hospital, Presidio, Cal., since July 14, '99; all in line of duty.
Simmons, Guy D.	22	5 7	Fair	Blue	Br.	Mo.	Clerk	May 9	Portland	Tried by summary court Jan. 17, '99, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit fifty (50) cents of his pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters June 1-15, '99, inc.; June 27 to July 7, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; in confinement Nov. 6-8, '98, inc.; released without trial.
Shepherd, David	43	5 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark	Gray	Br.	Scot.	Farmer	May 9	Portland	Tried by summary court Feb. 10, '99, for violation of the 32d art. of war (absent Feb. 7, '99, less than 24

Smith, Frank	20	5	6	Fair	Blue	Light	Poland	Bricklayer.	May 9	Portland	hours); sentenced to be confined at hard labor for five days, and to forfeit six (\$6) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; in confinement Feb. 8-12, '99, inc.; sick in quarters Sept. 21-23, '98, inc.; Oct. 31 to Nov. 16, '98, inc.; May 30, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Sept. 23 to Oct. 30, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
Smith, Benjamin F.	21	5	5½	Fair	Blue	Br.	Pa.	Engineer	May 9	Portland	Sick in quarters Nov. 10-18, '98, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 6 to Nov. 9, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
Snow, Arthur P.									May 23	S. F., Cal.	No remarks.
											Enlisted at San Francisco, Cal., May 23, '98; assigned to company per Reg. S. O. No. 48, dated San Francisco, Cal., May 23, '98; joined company at San Francisco, Cal., same date; on special duty with regimental band since May 23, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 49, same date; sick in quarters July 16, '98; Sept. 27-29, '98, inc.; Oct. 12-16, '98, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 17, '98, to June 11, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; tried by summary court Sept. 19, '98, for violation of the 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit two (\$2) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll.
Snow, Ernest W.									May 23	S. F., Cal.	Enlisted at San Francisco, Cal., May 23, '98; assigned to company per Reg. S. O. No. 48, dated San Francisco, Cal., May 23, '98; joined company at San Francisco, Cal., same date; on special duty with regimental band since May 23, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 49, same date; tried by summary court Sept. 19, '98, for violation of the 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit two (\$2) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Nov. 7, '98, for violation of the 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit one (\$1) dollar of his pay; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters Oct. 16-24, '98, inc.; Jan. 8-22, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Snyder, George C. L.	21	5	10	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Printer	May 9	Portland	Enrolled as quartermaster sergeant; reduced to grade of private Sept. 1, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 143, same date; tried by summary court Jan. 17, '99, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit fifty (50) cents of his pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll. Wounded in action at Malabon, P. I., Mar. 25, '99; sick in quarters Sept. 8 to Oct. 1, '98, inc.; not in line of duty; sick in quarters Nov. 6, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 25 to May 27, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; on special duty in regimental commissary department since June 12, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 25, dated Manila, P. I., June 10, '99.

COMPANY "A" — CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.					Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.			When.	Where.	
						Pt.	In.			
Stuart, William C.	27	5 10	Dark.	Br.	Black	Or.	Clerk.	May 9.	Portland.	Sick in quarters Aug. 21-23, '98, inc.; Oct. 3-7, '98, inc.; May 16-17, '99, inc.; June 2-8, '99, inc.; sick in field brigade hospital May 19-27, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Enlisted at Portland, Or., June 20, '98; assigned to company per Reg. S. O. No. 187, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same date. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Tried by summary court Feb. 15, '99, for violation of the 33d art. of war (absent without leave from 7 A. M. Feb. 12 to 2 P. M. Feb. 13, '99, inc.; sentenced to one month of his pay; eight and 32-100 (\$8.32) dollars of fine and pay for time absent deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; seven and 28-100 (\$7.28) dollars of fine deducted on Mar. and Apr., '99, pay roll; tried by summary court Feb. 20, '99, for violation of the 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit fifty (50) cents of his pay, fine to be deducted on this roll; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 28, '98, to Jan. 17, '99, inc.; in line of duty.
Thompson, Frank H.	20	5 5	Dark.	Gray.	Black	Or.	Student.	May 9.	Portland.	Wounded in action at Malabon, P. I., Mar. 25, '99; sick in quarters June 12-14, '98, inc.; July 19-21, '98, inc.; Aug. 30 to Sept. 4, '98, inc.; Sept. 8-10, '98, inc.; Sept. 26-29, '98, inc.; June 15 to July 18, '99, inc.; sick in regimental hospital Feb. 26 to Mar. 3, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 26 to June 14, '99, inc.; sick in Presidio hospital, Presidio, Cal., since July 19, '99; all in line of duty.
Thurber, Arthur C.	23	5 6 ³ / ₄	Fair.	Blue.	Light.	Ill.	Farmer.	May 9.	Portland.	Sick in quarters June 17-19, '98, inc.; Oct. 26-30, '98, inc.; Nov. 1-3, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
Tillman, George.	33	5 7	Dark.	Lt. Br.	Br.	Iowa.	Laborer.	May 9.	Portland.	Sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Aug. 27 to Sept. 25, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Sept. 26 to Oct. 7, '98, inc.; Oct. 13 to Nov. 2, '98, inc.; June 9-11, '99, inc.; June 24-27, '99, inc.; Nov. 17, '98, to July 1, '99; all in line of duty.
Ungerman, Wm. B.	21	5 6	Fair.	Blue.	Light.	Ohio.	Clerk.	May 9.	Portland.	Tried by summary court Jan. 17, '99, for violation of the 63d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit fifty (50) cents of his pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll. Wounded in action at Malabon, P. I., Mar. 25, '99. Sick in Fort Mason hospital, San Francisco, Cal., May 19-22, '98, inc.; sick in quarters July 23-26, '98, inc.; June 15 to July 18, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve

Van Vleet, Lewis	22	5 10	Fair	D. Bl.	D. Br.	Or.	Printer	May 9	Portland	hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 26 to June 14, '99, inc.; sick in Presidio hospital, Presidio, Cal., since July 19, '99; all in line of duty; in confinement Nov. 6-8, '98, inc.; released without trial.
Walker, Wm. O.	21	5 10 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Light	Or.	Farmer	May 9	Portland	Tried by summary court Feb. 10, '99, for violation of the 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit one (\$1) dollar of his pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters July 7-11, '98, inc.; Nov. 1-4, '98, inc.; June 1-5, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Weston, Jasper	23	5 10	Fair	Blue	Light	Or.	Laborer	May 9	Portland	Wounded at Marlboro, P. I., Apr. 17, '99, by the accidental discharge of a revolver, which he himself was cleaning; sick in quarters May 15, '98; July 2-6, '98, inc.; Aug. 12-20, '98, inc.; Sept. 22-28, '98, inc.; Oct. 27 to Nov. 1, '98, inc.; Jan. 2, '99, sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 18 to May 27, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Whitney, Claud A.	19	5 6 ¹ / ₂	Dark	Br.	Br.	Or.	Butcher	May 9	Portland	Sick in quarters July 4-7, '98, inc.; July 11, '98; July 26 to Aug. 4, '98, inc.; Aug. 22-26, '98, inc.; Aug. 28, '98; Nov. 14 to Dec. 3, '98, inc.; June 2 to July 20, '99, inc.; sick in regimental hospital Jan. 18-25, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Wilson, Harry	31	6	Fair	Blue	Br.	N. Y.	Miner	June 20	Portland	Tried by summary court Feb. 10, '99, for violation of the 32d art. of war (absent Feb. 7, '99, less than 24 hours); sentenced to be confined at hard labor for five days and to forfeit six (\$6) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; in confinement Feb. 8-12, '99, inc.; Aug. 22, '98; released without trial; sick in quarters May 21, '98; Aug. 31 to Sept. 10, '98, inc.; Sept. 21-22, '98, inc.; Oct. 5-9, '98, inc.; Dec. 29, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., April 19 to May 28, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 10-13, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Oct. 14 to Dec. 4, '98, inc.; all not in line of duty.

Enlisted at Portland, Or., June 20, '98; assigned to company per Reg. S. O. No. 187, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same date. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Promoted corporal Feb. 18, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 12, same date; tried by summary court Mar. 1, '99, for violation of the 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to reduction to the grade of private and to forfeit one month of his pay; also tried by same court at same time for violation of the 32d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit two (\$2) dollars of his pay; both fines deducted on Mar. and Apr., '99, pay roll; sick in regimental hospital Jan. 24-28, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.

Privates.

Backer, Edd-----	21	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark	D.Br.	Br.	Ohio	Barber	May 9	Portland	On special duty as company cook Oct. 21 to Nov. 14, '98, inc. per Reg. S. O. No. 175; in continent Mar. 8-12, '99, inc.; released without trial; absent without leave Sept. 7, '98 (less than 24 hours); sick in regimental hospital Nov. 25 to Dec. 13, '98, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 13-22, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Dec. 23-25, '98, inc.; May 8 to June 4, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Discharged from the service of the United States at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, under provision of G. O. No. 54, hdqrs. of the army, A. G. O., dated Washington, D. C., Mar. 22, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; discharge and final statements furnished; service "honest and faithful."
Booth, Fred W.-----	23	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair--	Blue	Light	Ill.	Clerk	May 9	Portland	Enrolled as corporal; reduced to grade of private Aug. 22, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 133, same date; tried by summary court Jan. 4, '99, for violation of the 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit one (\$1) dollar of his pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99; pay roll; tried by summary court Jan. 17, '99, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit fifty (50) cents of his pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99; pay roll; on special duty as orderly in the superior provost court of Manila, P. I., Jan. 30 to June 11, '99, inc.; per S. O. No. 4, hdqrs. Prov. M. G. of Manila, P. I., dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 30, '99; sick in quarters Sept. 8-10, '98, inc.; Sept. 11 to Oct. 11, '98, inc.; Oct. 11 to Nov. 4, '98, inc.; all not in line of duty. Discharged from the service of the United States at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, under provisions G. O. No. 54, hdqrs. of the army, A. G. O., dated Washington, D. C., Mar. 22, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; discharge and final statements furnished; service, "honest and faithful."

COMPANY "A"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description					Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.			When.	Where.	
Fees, Osmer D.	24	5 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Iowa	Laborer	June 20	Portland	Enlisted at Portland, Or., June 20, '98; assigned to company per Reg S. O. No. 187, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same date. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Tried by summary court Oct. 24, '98, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit fifteen (\$15) dollars of his pay; three and 64-100 (\$3.64) dollars of fine deducted on Oct., '98, pay roll; eleven and 34-100 (\$11.36) dollars of fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; in confinement Jan. 9-11, '99, inc.; released on being tried by summary court for violation of the 62d art. of war; found not guilty and acquitted. Discharged from the service of the United States at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, under provisions of G. O. No. 54, hdqrs. of the army, A. G. O., dated Washington, D. C., Mar. 22, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; discharged and final statements furnished; service, "honest and faithful."
France, Edwin E.	36	5 8	Dark.	Br.	D. Br.	Pa.	Cook	May 9	Portland	On special duty at hdqrs. 2d div., 8th A. C., Cavite Arsenal, P. I., Aug. 2-23, '98, inc., per S. O. No. 1, hdqrs. 2d div., 8th A. C., dated Cavite Arsenal, P. I., Aug. 2, '98; on special duty at hdqrs. 1st div., 8th A. C., Aug. 24 to Sept. 17, '98, inc., per S. O. No. 18, hdqrs. 2d div., 8th A. C., dated Cavite Arsenal, P. I., Aug. 24, '98; tried by summary court Nov. 19, '98, for violation of the 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit three (\$3) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Nov. 27, '98, for violation of the 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit three (\$3) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; in confinement Mar. 10-13, '99, inc.; June 2, '99; in each case released without trial; in confinement Nov. 18-19, '98, inc.; released without trial by summary court Nov. 19, '98; absent without leave Sept. 22, '98 (less than 24 hours); sick in quarters July 3 to Nov. 2, '98, inc.; May 23-30, '98; June 5-10, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Discharged from the service of the United States at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, under provisions of G. O. No. 54, hdqrs. of the

Williams, Joseph B. 39 5 8 3/4 Fair-- Blue-- Br. --- Mo. --- Hostler ... June 27 McMinnville.

Transferred —
Privates.

Fox, Arthur C. 33 5 10 Dark. Br. --- Blk. --- Eng. Clerk May 9 Portland office.

army, A. G. O., dated Washington, D. C., Mar. 22, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; discharged and final statements furnished; service, "honest and faithful."

Enlisted at McMinnville, Or., June 20, '98; assigned to company per Reg. S. O. No. 187, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; this soldier never joined the company. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Descriptive list and account of pay and clothing accompanied the order assigning him to the company; on this descriptive list appears the remark: "Absent; sick, in line of duty, since Oct. 11, '98, at division hospital, Camp Merriam, San Francisco, Cal." Ordered sent to his home to await final disposition of his case Dec. 28, '98, per S. O. No. 112, hdqrs. dept. Cal., same date; so much of S. O. No. 112, hdqrs. dept. Cal., as referred to Private J. B. Williams was revoked per S. O. No. 112, hdqrs. dept. Cal., dated San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 16, '99; again ordered sent to his home to await final disposition of his case Feb. 13, '99, per S. O. No. 130, hdqrs. dept. Cal., same date. Ordered discharged Mar. 18, '99, per S. O. No. 65, hdqrs. of the army, A. G. O., dated Washington, D. C., Mar. 18, '99. The company commander not having sufficient data from which to give final statements, in compliance with the directions from the Adjutant General, in a letter dated Washington, D. C., Mar. 18, '99, the original descriptive list and account of pay of clothing of Private Joseph B. Williams was forwarded to the Adjutant General of the army Apr. 23, '99, upon advice from the mustering officer, and the man was dropped as discharged July 27, '99; final statements were furnished and forwarded to soldier at McMinnville, Or.; discharge was furnished from Adjutant General's office.

Transferred to U. S. hospital corps Aug. 6, '98, per S. O. No. 18, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Cavite Arsenal, P. I., Aug. 6, '98. He had no settlement for clothing. Due U. S. for clothing, drawn between date of enlistment and date of transfer, twenty-seven and 58-100 (\$27.58) dollars. In this settlement for clothing, State clothing is charged at full schedule price; the soldier is entitled to six and 82-100 (\$6.86) dollars for the difference between the full schedule price of State clothing and board of survey prices. On the descriptive list an account of pay and clothing furnished at the time of transfer, State clothing was charged at full schedule prices.

COMPANY "A"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Age.	Height	Description.			Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
			Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.			When.	Where.	
Gallagher, John H.	22	5 9½	Dark.	Br.	Br.	Or.	Student	May 9.	Portland	Sick in quarters June 12-27, '98, inc.; July 6, '98; all in line of duty. Transferred to U. S. hospital corps Aug. 6, '98, per S. O. No. 18, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Cavite Arsenal, P. I., Aug. 6, '98. He had no settlement for clothing. Due U. S. for clothing drawn between date of enlistment and date of transfer twenty-eight and 51-100 (\$25.34) dollars; in this settlement state clothing is charged at full schedule prices; the soldier is entitled to six and 86-100 (\$6.86) dollars for the difference between the full schedule prices of State clothing and board of survey prices. On the descriptive list on account of pay and clothing furnished at the time of transfer, State clothing was charged at full schedule prices.
<i>Killed in action— Private.</i>										
Clark, Bird J.	24	6	1¼ Fair.	Blue	Br.	Or.	Laborer.	June 27.	McMinnville.	Enlisted at McMinnville, Or., June 17, '98; assigned to company per Reg. S. O. No. 187, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same date. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Tried by summary court Sept. 28, '98, for violation of the 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit five (\$5) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on Sept., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Jan. 20, '99, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit fifty (\$50) cents of his pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Nov. 29 to Dec. 6, '98; in line of duty. Killed in action at Malabon, P. I., Mar. 25, '99; inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to Adjutant (General May 26, '99; service, "honest and faithful." Sick in quarters June 8-24, '98, inc.; July 9-14, '98, inc.; Sept. 16, '98; Oct. 20-30, '98, inc.; Nov. 15-17, '98, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 8, '98; inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to Adjutant (General Mar. 6, '99; service, "honest and faithful." State clothing is charged at full schedule prices. In the settlement on final statements, soldier's heir is entitled to six and 86-100 (\$6.86) dollars, the difference between schedule prices and board of survey prices of State clothing.
<i>Died of disease— Privates.</i>										
Hibbs, Frank W.	21	5 7¼	Fair.	Gray	Light	Or.	Student	May 9.	Portland	

Miller, Lewis E.-----	23	5	11	Fair--	Blue--	Light--	Or.---	Farmer--	May	9	Portland.	Sick in Fort Mason hospital, San Francisco, Cal., May 19-23, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Oct. 31 to Nov. 1, '98, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 2-8, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Died of disease in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 8, '98; inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to Adjutant General Nov. 10, '98. Service, "honest and faithful." State clothing is charged at full schedule prices. In the settlement on final statement, soldier's heir is entitled to six and 84-100 (\$6.86) dollars, the difference between schedule prices and board of survey prices of State clothing.
Odell, Ralph A.-----	21	5	8	Fair--	Br.---	Br.---	Or.---	Farmer--	June 27	McMinnville	Enlisted at McMinnville, Or., June 13, '98; assigned to company per Reg. S. O. No. 187, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., same date. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Tried by summary court Dec. 27, '98, for violation of the 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit one (\$1) dollar of his pay; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters Dec. 30, '98, to Jan. 1, '99, inc.; May 20-28, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 29 to June 3, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Died of disease at 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., June 3, '99. Inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to the Adjutant General June 8, '99. Service, "honest and faithful."	
Perry, Richard E.-----	20	5	8	Fair--	Blue--	Dark--	Or.---	Laborer--	May	9	Portland.	Sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Aug. 14-25, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Died of disease at 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Aug. 25, '98. Inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to Adjutant General Mar. 6, '99. Service, "honest and faithful." State clothing is charged at full schedule prices. In the settlement on final statements, soldier's heir is entitled to six and 84-100 (\$6.86) dollars, the difference between schedule prices and board of survey prices of State clothing.
Young, Edward C.-----	19	5	7	Fair--	Lt. Br.	Lt. Br.	Or.---	Farmer--	May	9	Portland.	Pay due from enrollment to date of death; sick in quarters May 20-22, '98, inc.; June 17 to July 1, '98, inc.; July 24 to Aug. 11, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Died of disease at hospital at Cavite Arsenal, P. I., Aug. 11, '98. Inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to Adjutant General Mar. 6, '99; service, "honest and faithful." State clothing is charged at full schedule prices; in the settlement of final statements, soldier's heir is entitled to six and 84-100 (\$6.86) dollars, the difference between schedule prices and board of survey prices of State clothing.

COMPANY "A"—CONCLUDED.

Name.	Description.			Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When.	Where.	
<i>Deserted</i> —Private. Kenny, Frank	30	5 9 ¹ / ₂	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	May 9	Portland.	Tried by general court-marshal June 25, '98, for violation of the 65th art. of war; sentenced to be confined at hard labor for two months and to forfeit two (\$2) dollars of his pay for three months; two (\$2) dollars of fine deducted on May and June, '98, pay roll; twenty (\$20) dollars of fine deducted on July and Aug., '98, pay roll; eight (\$8) dollars of fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; in confinement awaiting trial May 25 to June 25, '98, inc.; in confinement serving sentence of general court-martial June 26 to Aug. 12, '98, inc.; in confinement Oct. 25, '98, awaiting trial by summary court for violation of the 53d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit two (\$2) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; in confinement Nov. 18 to Dec. 29, inc., awaiting trial by summary court Dec. 29, '98, for violation of the 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit four (\$4) dollars of his pay; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; in confinement Aug. 21-29, '98, inc.; Nov. 2-6, '98, inc.; Nov. 9-13, '98, inc.; Mar. 1-3, '99, inc.; in each case released without trial; absent without leave Nov. 13-18, '98, inc.; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll. Absent without leave since Apr. 23, '99. Dropped as deserted June 1, '99. Sick in quarters Oct. 26-28, '98, inc.; Oct. 2 to Nov. 9, '98, inc.; Nov. 12, '98, sick in regimental hospital Dec. 30, '98, to June 5, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. State clothing is charged at full schedule prices in settlement for clothing on the muster and pay roll of this company for May and June, '92, on which roll the soldier is dropped as a deserter. Soldier's account is entitled to six and 86-100 (\$6.86) dollars credit, the difference between schedule prices and board of survey prices of State clothing. Services, "not honest and faithful."

RECORD OF EVENTS.

The company was organized at McMinnville, Oregon, and mustered in at Portland, Oregon. Left Portland, Oregon, May 11th, 1898, by rail for San Francisco, California, arriving in camp at Presidio, California, May 13th, 1898. Remained at Presidio, California, until May 24th, 1898; embarked on steamer *Australia en route* to the Philippines May 24th, 1898; arrived at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, June 1st, 1898; sailed from Honolulu June 4th, 1898; arrived at Guam, Ladrone Islands, June 20th, 1898. The company was a part of the landing force at the capture of Guam, June 21st, 1898; left Guam June 22d, 1898; arrived in Manila Bay June 30th, 1898; landed on Luzon Island, Philippine Islands, July 1st, 1898; at Cavite Arsenal, where the company remained until the assault and capture of Manila, P. I., August 13th, 1898. Remained in Manila, P. I., doing provost guard duty from August 14th, 1898, to March 18th, 1899. Served during the Filipino Insurrection; in action at the Battle of Manila February 4th and 5th, 1899; in action at Binondo, Manila, P. I., February 22d, 1899. March 19th, 1899, marched nine miles from Manila to Lagunda de Bay to join the regiment in the field at that place. March 20th, 1899, marched nine miles to Manila; remained in camp at Camp Hughes, Manila, P. I., from March 1st to March 24th, 1899, inclusive. March 24th, 1899, marched five miles to Caloocan. March 25th, 1899, in action before Malabon, P. I. One private killed, one corporal and five privates wounded. March 26th, 1899, marched three miles and in action before Polo, P. I. One private wounded. March 27th, 1898, marched five miles to Caloocan. March 27th to April 5th, 1899, inclusive, track guard at Caloocan, P. I. April 6th to April 22d, 1899, track guard at Maricao, P. I. April 11th, 1899, repulsed night attack of insurgents on company camp at Maricao, P. I. One officer and two privates wounded. April 12th, 1899, marched eight miles. In action before Santa Maria

April 22d, 1899; camped at Bocaue, P. I. April 23d, 1899, marched fourteen miles to Norzagaray. April 24d to April 25th, 1899, inclusive, in action before and in the vicinity of Norzagaray. April 27th, 1899, marched four miles to and in action before Marunco, P. I. April 29th, 1899, marched eight miles to San Rafael and returned May 1st, 1899. Marched four miles to and in action before San Rafael. One private wounded. May 2d, 1899, in action before Balitug, P. I.; marched five miles. May 4th, 1899, marched six miles; in action at Maasin. May 13th, 1899, marched seven miles to and in action before San Miguel, P. I. May 15th, 1899, marched five miles and in action at Salicent, P. I. May 16th, 1899, marched four miles and in action at Tarhon Bridge. May 17th, 1899, in action before San Isidro, P. I. May 20th, 1899, marched eight miles; in action before San Antonio, P. I. May 21st, 1899, marched three miles and in action before Arayat Mountain. May 22d, 1899, marched six miles to Pasig. May 23d, 1899, marched nine and a half miles to San Simon. May 24th, 1899, marched six miles to Calumpit. May 25th, 1899, by train to Manila, P. I. May 26th, 1899, to June 2d, 1899, inclusive, in barracks at Manila, P. I. June 2d, 1899, marched nine miles to the water works near Mariquina. June 3d, 1899, in two actions in foothills back of Taytay, P. I.; marched fifteen miles. June 4th, 1899, marched fourteen miles; in action before Antipolo. June 5th, 1899, marched five miles to Morong. June 6th to June 12th, 1899, inclusive, in barracks at Manila, P. I. June 13th, 1899, embarked on steamer *Neapot*. June 14th, 1899, sailed from Manila, P. I., *en route* to the United States. June 19th, 1899, arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, and sailed from Nagasaki, June 22d, 1899. Arrived at San Francisco, California, July 12th, 1899. July 14th, 1899, went into camp at Presidio, California. Mustered out August 7th, 1899.

COMPANY "B."

Abstract of muster-rolls of Captain John L. May, Company "B," Second Regiment, Oregon United States Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Owen Summers, mustered into the United States service at Portland, Oregon, May 10, 1898, and mustered out at San Francisco, California, August 7, 1899, unless otherwise stated below.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
John L. May <i>Captain.</i>	36	5 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark	Blue	Br.	N. Y.	May 10.	Portland	Originally mustered in with company as captain; appointed and accepted commission May 10, '98.
Frank B. Hamlin <i>1st Lieutenant.</i>	30	5 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dark	Br.	Br.	Iowa.	May 10.	Portland	Originally mustered in with company as 1st lieutenant; on special duty as acting regimental adjutant per S. O. No. 1, hdqrs. 2d Or. Vol. Inf., dated Apr. 22, '98; returned to duty with company per verbal orders on July 14, '99; sick in quarters June 17-18, '98, inc.; Nov. 28-29, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; appointed and accepted commission May 10, '98.
James E. Thornton <i>2d Lieutenant.</i>	27	5 8	Dark	Blue	Br.	Or.	May 10.	Portland	Originally mustered in with company as 2d lieutenant; on special duty as chief of scouts May 13-22, '98, inc., per field S. O. No. 4, hdqrs. 1st div., 8th A. C., dated May 13, '99; sick in quarters June 17-18, '98, inc.; Nov. 27, '98, to Jan. 4, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; absent with leave July 16-19, '99, inc., per order regimental commander; appointed and accepted commission May 10, '98.
Wm. C. Grubb <i>1st Sergeant.</i>	24	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Blue	Br.	Or.	May 10.	Portland	Enrolled as first sergeant and mustered in as 1st sergeant; sick in quarters Dec. 8-10, '98, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Deposited on Aug. 8, '98, forty (\$40) dollars with Major Kilbourne; Nov. 5, '98, twenty-five (\$25) dollars with Major Sears.
Frank S. Godfrey <i>Quartermaster Sergeant.</i>	24	5 8	Dark	Blue	Br.	Mich.	May 10.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as quartermaster sergeant; sick in quarters July 30 to Aug. 2, '98, inc.; Sept. 6-9, '98, inc.; Dec. 29-31, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.

Harry C. Sloeum <i>Sergeant.</i>	25	5	10 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	---	Merchant	May 10.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as sergeant. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Winnie Y. Crowson <i>Sergeant.</i>	19	5	5	Dark	Blue	Br.	N. D.	Printer	May 10.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as sergeant; sick in quarters May 30 to June 1, '98, inc.; June 30 to Aug. 12, '98, inc.; Oct. 31 to Nov. 1, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.	
Wm. B. Pracht <i>Sergeant.</i>	26	5	4	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ind.	Min. eng.	May 10.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as sergeant, sick in quarters July 18, '98; July 30 to Aug. 3, '98, inc.; Oct. 10 to '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Deposited on Aug. 8, '98, forty (\$40) dollars with Major Kilbourne; Nov. 3, '98, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major Sears; Mar. 12, '99, ten (\$10) dollars with Major McClure; Mar. 12, '99, five (\$5) dollars with Major Mettune.	
David R. Shambrook <i>Sergeant.</i>	38	5	8 ³ / ₄	Dark	Lt. Bl.	Blk.	Or.	---	Merchant	May 10.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as sergeant; sick in hospital on 8, '98. <i>Absent</i> June 5, '98, inc.; in quarters June 9-12, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Otto Miller <i>Corporal.</i>	23	5	5 ¹ / ₂	Dark	Br.	---	Br.	---	Waiter	May 10.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; sick in quarters July 26, '98; Aug. 27-28, '98, inc.; Sept. 6-9, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Frank Grubb <i>Corporal.</i>	22	5	5 ³ / ₄	Fair	Lt. Bl.	Lt. Br.	Or.	---	Farmer	May 10.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; sick in quarters July 3, '98; Oct. 27, '98, inc.; Dec. 28-31, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Deposited on Nov. 5, '98, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major Sears.
Geo. Day <i>Corporal.</i>	19	5	7 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Lt. Bl.	Br.	Wash.	Clerk	May 10.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; sick in quarters June 4, '98; July 14, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital July 15-20, '98, inc.; sick in quarters July 21-22, '98, inc.; Aug. 28-30, '98, inc.; Nov. 25, '98, inc.; Nov. 8-17, '98, inc.; Jan. 1, '99; sick in hospital Jan. 2-26, '99, inc.; Apr. 18 to May 26, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.	

COMPANY "B"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Fred A. Strange----- Corporal.	19	5 9	Fair.	Lt.Br.	Lt.Bl.	Mo.	May 10.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; sick in quarters May 27-28, '98, inc.; July 28, '98; Sept. 5-28, '98, inc.; Nov. 18, '98; sick in hospital Jan. 21-25, '99, inc.; sick in quarters Jan. 26, '99; Jan. 31 to Feb. 1, '99, inc.; sick in hospital Apr. 15 to May 26, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Fred Ahlstrom----- Corporal.	22	5 11	Fair.	Blue	Lt.Br.	Cal.	May 10.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; sick in quarters June 30, '98; July 24, '98; Oct. 13-18, '98, inc.; June 14-24, '99, inc.; sick in hospital July 15-19, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, the total value of articles issued by State. Deposited on Aug. 8, '98, thirty (\$30) dollars with Major Kilbourne; Nov. 5, '98, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major Sears; Mar. 12, '99, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major McClure.
Fred G. Robley----- Corporal.	19	5 9½	Dark	Br.	Br.	Wash.	May 10.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private July 23, '98, per Reg. O. No. 109, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated July 23, '98, at Cavite Arsenal, P. I.; sick in quarters Sept. 16 to Oct. 12, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Dec. 24-31, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Jan. 1-2, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Deposited on Aug. 8, '98, twenty-five (\$25) dollars with Major Kilbourne; Nov. 5, '98, fifteen (\$15) dollars with Major Sears; Nov. 5, '98, five (\$5) dollars with Major Sears.
Geo. Kay McCord----- Corporal.	27	5 6¼	Dark	Br.	Black	Ire.	May 10.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as a private; appointed lance corporal from private July 23, '98, per Reg. O. No. 109, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Cavite Arsenal, P. I., July 23, '98; reappointed lance corporal Oct. 23, '98, per Reg. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 4, '98; appointed corporal Dec. 5, '98, per Reg. O. No. 194, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 5, '98; sick in quarters July 2-11, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In settlement for clothing is included

Chas. A. Bolton----- <i>Corporal.</i>	22	5	9	Fair	Blue	R. Br.	Va.---	Laborer	July 11.	Asbland	the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 21, '98; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; sick in hospital Nov. 26 to Dec. 1, '98, inc.; in line of duty; appointed corporal from private Dec. 3, '98, per Reg. O. No. 194, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 5, '98.
Geo. A. Park----- <i>Corporal.</i>	27	5	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.---	Cal.---	Carpenter	May 10.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private Dec. 3, '98, per Reg. O. No. 194, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 5, '98; sick in quarters Oct. 21-25, '98, inc.; in line of duty. In settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Chas. J. Foster----- <i>Corporal.</i>	38	5	9	Fair	Lt. Bl.	D. Br.	Mich.	Laborer	July 11.	Asbland	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 27-31, '98, inc.; in line of duty; appointed corporal from private Dec. 3, '98, per Reg. O. No. 194, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 5, '98. No State clothing issued; also sick in quarters July 24-25, '99, inc.; in line of duty.
Chas. E. Leatherman <i>Corporal.</i>	20	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark	Br.---	Br.---	Or.---	Student	May 10.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private Dec. 3, '98, per Reg. O. No. 194, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 5, '98; sick in hospital June 7-10, '98, inc.; sick in quarters June 11-15, '98, inc.; June 26, '98; Oct. 5-16, '98, inc.; Oct. 18-22, '98, inc.; Apr. 30 to May 7, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Thos. H. Murray----- <i>Corporal.</i>	29	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Br.---	Cal.---	Stone-cutter	May 10.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private Apr. 1, '99, per Reg. O. No. 3, field services, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Apr. 7, '99; sick in quarters July 18-19, '98, inc.; sick in hospital July 20-21, '98, inc.; sick in quarters July 22 to Aug. 3, '98, inc.; Apr. 22 to May 23, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Deposited on Nov. 5, '98, twenty-five (\$25) dollars with Major Searcy; Jan. 7, '99, forty (\$40) dollars with Major Sheary; Mar. 12, '99, thirty-five (\$35) dollars with Major Metcure.

COMPANY "B"—CONTINUED.

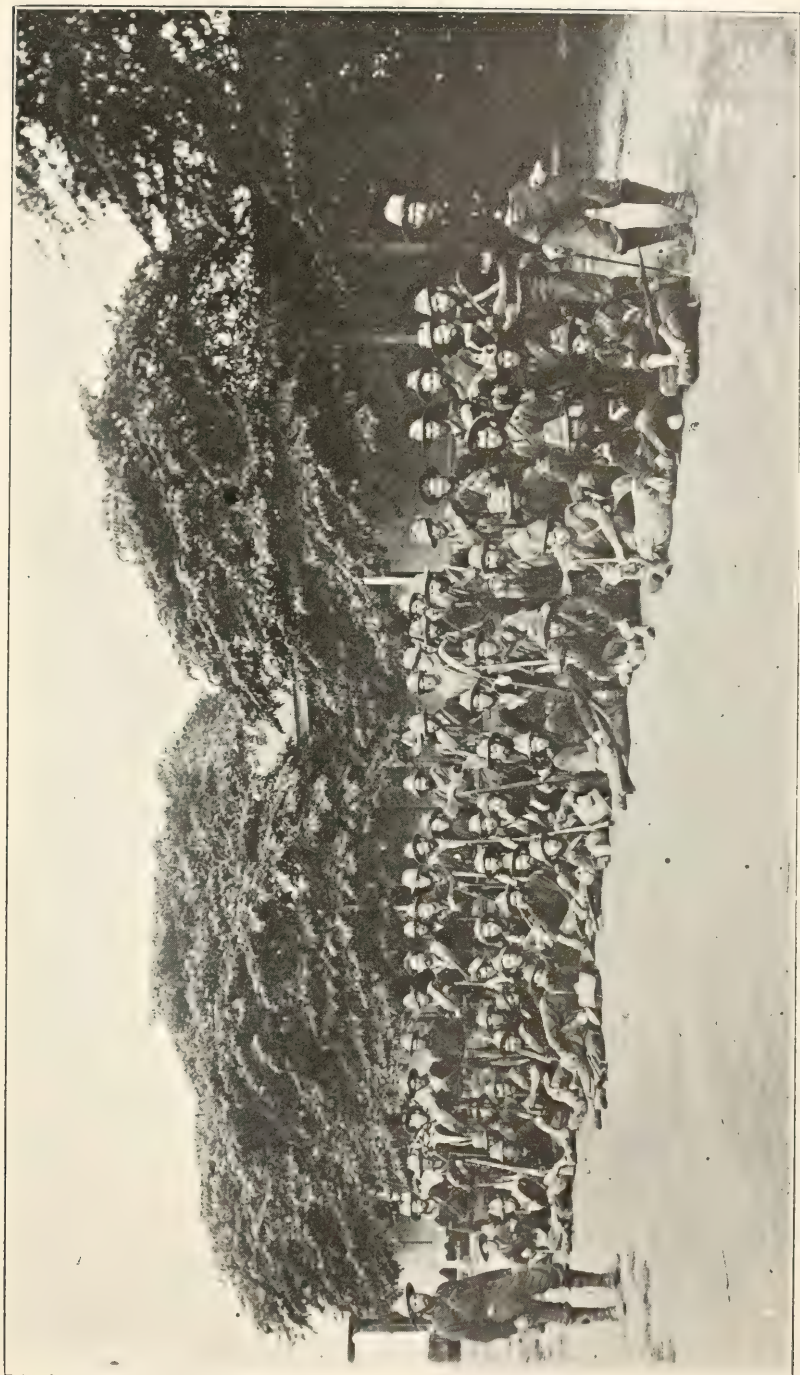
Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height. Ft. Inc.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
<i>Artificer.</i> Jos. G. Evans.....	22	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Or.	May 10.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed art. officer from private Sept. 1, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 143, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Sept. 1, '98; sick in quarters July 19-22, '98, inc.; Oct. 23-26, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Oct. 7 to Nov. 2, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Nov. 3, '98; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Deposited on Nov. 5, '98, ten (\$10) dollars with Major Sears.
<i>Musician.</i> Geo. Rose.....	18	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark.	Br.	Br.	Kan.	May 10.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as musician; sick in quarters June 9-15, '98, inc.; sick in hospital June 27-29, '98, inc.; sick in quarters June 30 to July 9, '98, inc.; Oct. 13-16, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State; also sick in quarters July 29 to ———, '98, inc.; in line of duty.
<i>Privates.</i> Alrott, Ed C.....	32	5 7	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Cal.	May 10.	Portland.	Tried by summary court Nov. 1, '98, violation of 62d art. of war (disorderly conduct); sentenced to forfeit three (\$3) dollars; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Adams, Morris L.....	25	5 7	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	S. D.	May 10.	Portland.	Sick in quarters July 30, '98; Sept. 6-7, '98, inc.; Nov. 16-20, '98, inc.; June 14-16, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Deposited on Aug. 8, '98, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major Kilbourne. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Armitage, Wm. J.....	19	5 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dark.	Br.	Br.	Wis.	May 10.	Portland.	Absent without leave July 19, '98; not tried; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll; sick in hospital June 4-10, '98, inc.; sick in quarters June 11-12, '98, inc.; Nov. 7-9, '98, inc.; wounded in action Mar. 25, '99; sick in hospital Mar. 25 to May 26, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.

Baber, Wm. H.-----	24	5	10	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Or.	Engineer	May 10.	Portland	Tried by summary court Aug. 27, '98, violation of 32d art. of war (absent without leave less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit four (\$4) dollars; two and 8-100 (\$2.08) dollars deducted on July and Aug., '98, pay roll; one and 92-100 (\$1.92) dollars deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay rolls; tried by summary court Nov. 8, '98, violation 32d art. of war (absent without leave less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit two (\$2) dollars; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; absent without leave July 16-18, '99, inc.; not tried; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll; sick in quarters May 15-16, '98, inc.; July 8-10, '98, inc.; July 18-22, '98, inc.; Aug. 23-26, '98, inc.; Sept. 9, '98; sick in division hospital Sept. 20 to Oct. 16, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Oct. 17-19, '98, inc.; Nov. 10-16, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Nov. 17 to Dec. 29, '98, inc.; Jan. 31 to Apr. 8, '99, inc.; Apr. 14 to May 26, '99, inc.; sickness to Aug. 27, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; sickness Sept. 9, '98, to May 26, '99, inc.; all not in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Baldwin, James -----	23	5	9	Dark	Br.	Br.	Kan.	Teacher	May 10.	Portland	Absent without leave June 9, '99; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll; sick in quarters July 5, '98; Oct. 13-15, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Oct. 16 to Nov. 2, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Nov. 3-4, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Deposited on Aug. 8, '98, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major Kilbourne; on Nov. 5, '98, fifty (\$50) dollars with Major Sears. On special duty in regimental band per S. O. No. 131, Indpts. 2d Or. Inf., dated Aug. 25, '98; sick in quarters (on band sick report) on Dec. 16, '98; in line of duty. In the settlement of clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Battee, Karl-----	22	5	7	Fair	Br.	Br.	Ohio	Laborer	May 10	Portland	Sick in hospital on S. S. <i>Australia</i> June 6-10, '98, inc.; sick in quarters June 11-15, '98, inc.; Aug. 26-29, '98, inc.; June 14-30, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Benton, Robert L.-----	19	5	11 ¹ / ₄	Dark	Br.	Br.	Texas	Student	May 10.	Portland	Sick in hospital on S. S. <i>Australia</i> June 6-10, '98, inc.; sick in quarters June 11-12, '98, inc.; July 4-8, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; absent without leave July 19, '99; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 98-100 (\$13.98) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Berks, Frank -----	19	5	9 ¹ / ₂	Dark	Blue.	Br.	Iowa	Laborer	May 10.	Portland	Sick in quarters June 11-12, '98, inc.; July 4-8, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; absent without leave July 19, '99; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 98-100 (\$13.98) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.

COMPANY "B"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Black, Wm. C.-----	19	5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br. Mo.	Printer	July 11.	Ashland	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., on Nov. 24, '98; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Nov. 30 to Dec. 1, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Dec. 2-4, '98, inc.; sick in quarters June 21, '99; May 14-17, '99, inc.; sick in hospital May 18-26, '99, inc. Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated at Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. No clothing issued by State; sick in quarters Dec. 31, '98, to Jan. 2, '99, inc.; June 24, '99; sick in hospital July 16 to ---, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Bray, John R.-----	23	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br.	D. Br. Ind.	Laborer	July 12.	Roseburg	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated at Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. No clothing issued by State; sick in quarters Dec. 31, '98, to Jan. 2, '99, inc.; June 24, '99; sick in hospital July 16 to ---, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Briner, John H.-----	33	5 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br. Cal.	Carpenter	July 11	Ashland	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated at Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. No clothing issued by State; absent without leave Mar. 10, '99; not tried; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll.
Busey, F. Leo.-----	19	5 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dark	Br.	Br.	Laborer	May 10.	Portland	Sick in quarters July 30, '98; Aug. 23-31, '98, inc.; Sept. 4-7, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Absent without leave July 16-17, '99, inc.; not tried; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Butler, Wm. E.-----	26	5 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dark	Br.	D. Br. Ill.	Teamster	July 12.	Roseburg	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; sick in hospital Dec. 13-24, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Feb. 27 to Mar. 18, '99, inc.; sick in hospital Mar. 19 to Apr. 10, '99, inc.; sick in quarters May 1-17, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
Churchman, Geo. H.---	20	5 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dark	Blue	Br.	Farmer	May 10.	Portland	Sick in quarters May 14, '98; May 20-22, '98, inc.; July 6-12, '98, inc.; July 20-22, '98, inc.; Sept. 16-17, '98, inc.; Oct. 14-19, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Oct. 25 to Dec. 18, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Dec. 19, '98, to Jan. 3, '99, inc.; June 5-11, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of clothing issued by State. Deposited on Aug. 8, '98, ten (\$10) dollars with Major Kilbourne.

Coates, John C.	18	5	4 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	Neb.	Laborer	May 10.	Portland	Sick in quarters June 26, '98; Aug. 1-7, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Cobb, Merritt S.	22	5	4 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Tex.	Farmer	July 12.	Roseburg	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated at Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. No clothing issued by State.
Cobb, Thomas E.	20	5	7 ¹ / ₂	Dark	Blue	Black	Mo.	Gardener	May 10.	Portland	Sick in quarters Nov. 2, '98; Nov. 21 to Dec. 1, '98, inc.; Dec. 6-28, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Conner, Daniel	21	5	8 ³ / ₄	Fair	Br.	Br.	Cal.	Miner	May 10.	Portland	Sick in quarters May 19-20, '98, inc.; sick in hospital July 14-19, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Aug. 12-21, '98, inc.; Dec. 17-20, '98, inc.; Jan. 13 to Feb. 12, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Crabtree, Elbert C.	23	5	10 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Br.	Iowa	Butcher	July 11.	Portland	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 9-11, '98, inc.; Apr. 22-24, '99, inc.; sick in hospital Apr. 25 to June 1, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 2-7, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
Davis, James B.	22	5	10 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Student	May 10.	Portland	Sick in hospital June 17-18, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Aug. 22 to Sept. 9, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Dec. 15-23, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Jan. 2-4, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of clothing issued by State.
Denney, Walter	22	6	4	Dark	Br.	Dark	Iowa	Laborer	May 10.	Portland	Sick in quarters July 8-9, '98, inc.; July 26-29, '98, inc.; Oct. 17-28, '98, inc.; Nov. 3-30, '98, inc.; June 18 to July 12, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Dickman, Phil V.	18	5	6 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	Colo.	Rancher	July 12.	Roseburg	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated at Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. Sick in hospital Dec. 11-21, '98, inc.; Apr. 4 to June 10, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.



COMPANY B, SECOND REGIMENT, OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Gerhardt, Austin.....	26	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair..	Blue..	Light. Neb.	Carpenter	May 10.	Portland	Sick in quarters Sept. 6-8, '98, inc.; Oct. 14-17, '98, inc.; Nov. 11-17, '98, inc.; Feb. 24-25, '99, inc.; June 7-10, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Deposited on Aug. 8, '98, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major Kilbourne; Nov. 5, '98, thirty (\$30) dollars with Major Sears; Jan. 7, '99, ten (\$10) dollars with Major Sheary. Sick in quarters July 8-10, '98, inc.; July 28, '98; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major Kilbourne; to Aug. 5, '98, inc.; Nov. 10-15, '98, inc.; Dec. 15-18, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Jan. 26 to Feb. 15, '99, inc.; sick in quarters Apr. 7-14, '99, inc.; sick in hospital Apr. 15 to June 1, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 2-10, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.	
Gray, Clyde E.	18	5	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue.	Br.	Cal.	Student	May 10	Portland	Sick in quarters May 21, '98; July 9-15, '98, inc.; July 28, '98, inc.; Nov. 10-15, '98, inc.; Dec. 15-18, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Jan. 26 to Feb. 15, '99, inc.; sick in quarters Apr. 7-14, '99, inc.; sick in hospital Apr. 15 to June 1, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 2-10, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Gregory, Milton.....	27	6	1	Dark	Br...	Blk...	Mont. Clerk...		May 10	Portland	Sick in quarters May 21-22, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Absent without leave July 18, '98, not tried; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Herrin, Fred	20	5	9	Dark	Br.	Br...	Or.	Farmer	May 10	Portland	Sick in quarters May 21-22, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Absent without leave July 18, '98, not tried; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Hildreth, Buell....	28	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair..	Blue.	Br.	Mich.	Miner	May 10	Portland	On special duty in regimental band, per S. O. No. 2, indges. 24 Or. Inf., dated Portland, Or., May 11, '98. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Sick in quarters (on band sick report) Oct. 25 to Nov. 13, '98, inc.; July 1, '99; all in line of duty.
Hinton, Thos.....	5	5		Fair	Br.	Br.	Or.	Horseman.	May 10	Portland	Sick in quarters Sept. 29-30, '98, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Hockett, Clyde.....	19	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Blue.	Blk.	Or.	Farmer	May 10	Portland	Sick in quarters May 28, '98; July 5, '98; July 10-12, '98, inc.; July 24, '98; Aug. 10-18, '98, inc.; Sept. 6-9, '98, inc.; Sept. 20-22, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Sept. 23 to Dec. 18, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Dec. 19, '98 to Jan. 2, '99, inc.; Apr. 22 to May 26, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.

COMPANY "B"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Hopwood, Olney G.	20	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br.	Br.	Lt. Br.	July 11	Ashtand	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. Sick in quarters May 13-14, '99, inc.; in line of duty. Absent without leave on July 16, '99; not tried; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll. Tried by summary court Mar. 9, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absence without leave less than 24 hours on Mar. 7, '99); sentenced to forfeit one month's pay; fine deducted on Mar. and Apr. pay roll. No clothing issued by State.
Howell, Morris	28	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	May 10	Portland	On special duty in regimental band, per S. O. No. 2, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Portland, Or., May 11, '98. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Sick in quarters (on band sick report) Sept. 26-29, '98, inc.; Jan. 11 to Feb. 4, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Kleupfer, John H.							May 23	S. F., Cal.	Sick in quarters June 27-30, '98, inc.; July 8-11, '98, inc.; Aug. 8-18, '98, inc.; Sept. 26 to Oct. 1, '98, inc.; Nov. 10-15, '98, inc.; Dec. 5-6, '98, inc.; Dec. 16-19, '98, inc.; May 12-14, '99, inc.; sick in hospital July 20 to inc.; all in line of duty. Assigned to Company B May 23, '98, per Reg. O. No. 48, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Camp Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., May 25, '98. No clothing issued by State.
Klum, Blaine	18	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	May 10	Portland	Sick in quarters July 6, '98; Sept. 6-9, '98, inc.; Feb. 27 to Mar. 14, '99, inc.; sick in hospital Mar. 15-18, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Tried by summary court for violation of 62d art. of war on Jan. 2, '99 (neglect of duty); found not guilty and acquitted. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Lewis, Ed C.	24	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br.	Br.	Iowa	May 10	Portland	Sick in quarters July 11-12, '98, inc.; Aug. 23-27, '98, inc.; Sept. 16-21, '98, inc.; Dec. 15-19, '98, inc.; June 6-7, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Absent without leave July 16, '98, and July 18, '98; not tried; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll. In the settlement

Lyon, Edward	26	5 U ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	Wis.	Logger	May 10	Portland	for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State; sick in quarters June 26 to July 9, '98, inc.; July 30, '98; Aug. 1-2, '98, inc.; Oct. 30 to Nov. 1, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State, on special duty as scout from Apr. 30 to May 7, '99, inc.; S. O. No. 1, hdqrs. 1st div. 8th A. C., dated in the field, being at Luzon, Apr. 30, '99.
Mogensen, Hans	32	5	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Denmark.	Farmer	July 12	Roseburg	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., on Mar. 24, '98; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated at Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. Sick in quarters June 17 to July 12, '99, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued by State. Deposited Mar. 12, '99, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major McClure. Transferred from Company G to B, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 25, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., June 7, '99. Absent without leave, July 16-26, '99, inc.; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll. Tried by F. O. C. Sept. 11, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent without leave less than 24 hours), sentenced to pay five (\$5) dollars fine; deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll of Company G, 2d Or. Inf.; trial illegal and fine to be refunded on this roll; trial by F. O. C. Sept. 21, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absence without leave Sept. 18-19, '98, inc.) and violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit ten (\$10) dollars and ten days' confinement at hard labor; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll of Company G, 2d Or. Inf.; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll; trial illegal and fine to be refunded. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of eleven and 16-100 (\$11.16) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated at Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. Sick in hospital Nov. 26 to Dec. 1, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Dec. 9-15, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Absent without leave July 16, '99; not tried; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll. No clothing issued by State.
Monahan, Thos. F.	27	5 6 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Br.	Br.	Mass.	Laborer	May 13	Portland	Sick in quarters June 30, '98; Aug. 1-11, '98, inc.; Nov. 6-17, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
McKenzie, Thos. F.	25	5 7 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	Printer	June 11	Ashland	
Million, Ferd.	21	5 5 ³ / ₄	Dark	Br.	Br.	Kan.	Laborer	May 10	Portland	

COMPANY "B"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.			Hair.	When.	
Parsley, Everett B.	24	5 5	Fair	Blue	D. Br. Or.	Laborer	July 12	Roseburg	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. Tried by summary court Mar. 9, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent without leave less than 24 hours on Mar. 7, '99); sentenced to forfeit one month's pay; fine deducted on Mar. and Apr., '99, pay roll; absent without leave July 16, '99; not tried; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll. Sick in hospital Nov. 27 to Dec. 3, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Dec. 30, '98, to Jan. 2, '99, inc.; sick in hospital Apr. 22 to May 29, '99, inc.; sick in quarters May 30 to June 4, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State. On special duty in quartermaster's department per S. O. No. 170, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 14, '98; on special duty in depot quartermaster's department, per S. O. No. 87, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 25, '98; returned to duty in company per S. O. No. 154, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 8, '99; on special duty in regimental quartermaster's department per S. O. No. 26, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., June 10, '99. Sick in quarters Sept. 5-9, '98, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued by State. Assigned to Company B, 2d Or. Inf., May 23, '98, per Reg. O. No. 48, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Camp Pineda, San Francisco, Cal., May 23, '98. Sick in quarters Aug. 14-21, '98, inc.; Oct. 25 to Nov. 1, '98, inc.; Nov. 18-21, '98, inc.; June 2-3, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Deposited on Nov. 5, '98, thirty (\$30) dollars with Major Sears; on Mar. 12, '99, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major McClure. Tried by summary court Mar. 9, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent without leave less than 24 hours on Mar. 7, '99); sentenced to forfeit one month's pay; fine deducted on Mar. and Apr., '99, pay roll. Sick in quarters June 26 to July 30, '98, inc.; Sept. 3-7, '98, inc.; Mar. 30, '99; sick in hospital Mar. 31 to May 25,
Putnam, Frank T.							May 23	S. F., Cal.	
Radcliffe, A. L.	21	5 8 1/2	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ill. Laborer	May 10	Portland	
Riddle, Edward W.	23	6 3/4	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or. Clerk	May 10	Portland	

Robertson, M. W.	28	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Wis.	Millman	May 10	Portland	99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value for articles issued by State. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. On special duty as scout Apr. 30 to May 22, '98, inc.; per S. O. No. 1, hqrs, 1st div., 8th A. C., dated in the field, Ansgar, Luzon, Apr. 30, '99.
Sackett, Dewey W.	18	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br.	Br.	Cal.	Student	May 10	Portland	Sick in quarters July 8-9, '98, inc.; Aug. 20-30, '98, inc.; Oct. 2-23, '98, inc.; Dec. 1, '98; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major Kilbourne.
Singleton, James O.	22	5	7	Dark	Blue	Br.	Or.	Farmer	May 10	Portland	Sick in quarters Oct. 6-7, '98, inc.; Dec. 25, '98, to Jan. 30, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major Kilbourne.
Smith, Burl C.	20	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Wash.	Laborer	May 10	Portland	Sick in hospital June 11-12, '98, inc.; July 19-21, '98, inc.; sick in quarters July 22-23, '98, inc.; Aug. 25, '98; Sept. 29 to Oct. 16, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Oct. 17 to Dec. 16, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Dec. 17, '98, to Jan. 2, '99, inc.; June 19-20, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars; total value of articles issued by State.
Smith, George F.	26	5	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Cal.	Laborer	July 11	Ashland	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hqrs, 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98, sick in hospital Dec. 12-17, '98, inc.; sick in quarters June 6-7, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
Smith, Wm. H.	22	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Blue	Br.	Cal.	Saddler	May 10	Portland	Sick in quarters July 8-16, '98, inc.; July 27, '98; sick in hospital July 28-30, '98, inc.; Aug. 9-24, '98, inc.; Sept. 20-23, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; Nov. 4-12, '98, inc.; Nov. 16-27, '98, inc.; not in line of duty; Feb. 15 to Mar. 15, '99, inc.; sick in hospital Mar. 16 to Apr. 17, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Deposited on Aug. 8, '98, ten (\$10) dollars with Major Kilbourne.

Thompson, Ernest L.									May 23	S. F., Cal.	Assigned to Company B May 23, '98, per Reg. O. No. 48, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Camp Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., May 23, '98. Sick in quarters Aug. 29, '98; June 4-7, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Tried by summary court Jan. 2, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war (neglect of duty); found guilty and sentenced to reprimand. No clothing issued by State.
Threlkeld, Walter S.	23	5	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Or.	Farmer	July 12	Roseburg	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. No clothing issued by State. Sick in quarters Dec. 29, '98, to Jan. 2, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Sick in quarters May 20-23, '98, inc.; sick in hospital June 7-8, '98, inc.; sick in quarters June 9-15, '98, inc.; sick in hospital June 16-19, '98, inc.; sick in quarters June 20-24, '98, inc.; Sept. 19-20, '98, inc.; May 3-8, '99, inc.; wounded in action June 3, '99; sick in hospital June 19, —, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Rejoined company Aug. 7, '99.
Wagner, Henry M.	21	5	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dark	Br.	Br.	Or.	Laborer	May 10	Portland	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98. Assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. No clothing issued by State. Sick in hospital Nov. 26 to Dec. 1, '98, inc.; sick in quarters May 13 to June 5, '99, inc.; June 7-15, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Sick in quarters July 28-31, '99, inc.; Aug. 25-27, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Aug. 28-29, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Aug. 30 to Sept. 9, '98, inc.; Mar. 4-11, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Wagner, John H.	21	5	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Or.	Miner	July 11	Ashland	Sick in quarters May 19-21, '98, inc.; sick in hospital July 18-20, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Webb, Percy A.	21	5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dark	Br.	Br.	Ind.	Farmer	May 10	Portland	Sick in quarters July 3-5, '98, inc.; July 29, '98; Nov. 18, '98; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Wilcox, Robert B.	18	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Or.	Teacher	May 10	Portland	Sick in quarters Sept. 2 to Oct. 18, '98, inc.; June 2-9, '99, inc.; sick in hospital April 4-20, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Withrow, Fred	21	5	10	Dark	Blue.	Br.	Or.	Laborer	May 10	Portland	Sick in quarters May 19-21, '98, inc.; sick in hospital July 18-20, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.
Wright, Hubert	19	5	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Mo.	Teacher	May 10	Portland	Sick in quarters July 3-5, '98, inc.; July 29, '98; Nov. 18, '98; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State.

COMPANY "B." - CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.			Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service--		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When.	Where.	
Young, Harry D.	27	5 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Me.	July 11	Ashland
Discharged.								
Purdy, Edwin P.							May 21	S. F., Cal.
Dixon, Joseph D.	22	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Blk.	Or.	May 10	Portland.
Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 21, '98; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated at Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. Sick in quarters June 8-9, '99, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued by State. Deposited Jan. 7, '99, thirty (\$30) dollars with Major Sherry; on Mar. 12, '99, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major McClure. Also sick in quarters July 23, '99; sick in hospital July 26 to —, '99; all in line of duty. Discharged June 12, '99, per G. O. No. 54, hdqrs. A. C. O., dated Washington, D. C., Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements furnished. Assigned to Company B May 24, '98, per S. O. No. 88, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated S. S. <i>Australia</i> June 29, '99. Sick in quarters Sept. 29 to Oct. 1, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Character, "excellent." No clothing issued by State. Discharged Apr. 8, '99, per S. O. No. 71, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Manila, P. I., Mar. 17, '96, as amended by S. O. No. 80, hdqrs. dept. of Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Mar. 27, '99; discharge and final statement furnished. Character, "excellent." Sick in hospital June 1-8, '98, inc.; sick in quarters June 9-16, '98, inc.; Oct. 5-13, '98, inc.; Nov. 17-21, '98, inc.; Dec. 30, '98, to Jan. 1, '99, inc.; Feb. 12-15, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In settlement for clothing is included the sum of twenty and 85-100 (\$20.85) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Due soldier, six and 85-100 (\$6.86) dollars overcharged on clothing issued by State. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, twenty dollars with Major Kilbourne. Discharged June 12, '99, per G. O. No. 54, hdqrs. A. C. O., dated Washington, D. C., Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements furnished. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of twenty and 85-100 (\$20.85) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Due soldier, six and 85-100 (\$6.86) dollars, overcharged for clothing issued by State. Deposited on Aug. 8, '98, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major Kilbourne; on Sept. 15, '98, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major Sears; on Nov. 5, '98, fifteen (\$15) dollars with Major Sears;								
Foster, Joseph	21	5 4	Fair...	Blue...	Br.	Can'ta	May 10	Portland.

on Jan. 7, '99, fifteen (\$15) dollars with Major Sheary; on Mar. 12, '99, fifteen (\$15) dollars with Major McClure.
Assigned by enlistment to company but never joined company; Sept. 16, '98, sick, originated in line of duty, and sent to division field hospital, Camp Merriam, Cal.; absent on furlough from field hospital, Camp Merriam, Cal., for thirty days from Oct. 4, '98, under telegram from War Department, dated Aug. 1, '98, to go to Roseburg, Or. Discharged Dec. 31, '98, by reason of services no longer required, per S. O. No. 212, dated Dec. 28, '98, Department of California. No clothing issued by State.
Assigned by enlistment to company but never joined company; absent, sick, in line of duty, since Oct. 10, '98, at division field hospital, Camp Merriam; discharged at this hospital Dec. 31, '98, per S. O. No. 212, Department of California, dated Dec. 28, '98. Discharge and final statement furnished. No clothing issued by State.
Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, per G. O. No. 54, hdqrs., A. G. O., Washington, D. C., Mar. 25, '99. Sick in quarters Dec. 5-7, '98, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued by State. Discharge and final statements furnished. Character, "excellent."
Assigned by enlistment to company but never joined company; absent, sick, in line of duty, since Oct. 14, '98, at division field hospital, San Francisco, Cal. Discharged at this hospital Nov. 14, '98, on surgeon's certificate of disability. No clothing issued by State.
Discharged Sept. 7, '98, on surgeon's certificate of disability. Discharge and final statement furnished. Sick in quarters July 8, '98; sick in hospital July 9 to date of discharge; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of twenty and 85-100 (\$20.85) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Due soldier, six and 86-100 (\$6.86) dollars, for overcharge on clothing issued by State.

Humphrey, Peter A. 25 5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Dark Br. --- Blk. --- Mich. Blacksmith. July 12. Roseburg

10

La Selle, Charles V. 25 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Fair Blue Br. --- Cal. Rancher July 12. Roseburg

Sandoz, Louis H. 36 5 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ Fair Blue Br. --- Switzerland Mechanic July 12. Roseburg

Stanley, George C. 21 5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Fair Blue D. Br. Or. Printer July 11. Ashland

Starnes, George W. 27 6 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ Fair Blue Br. --- Tenn. Farmer May 10. Portland

COMPANY "B" - CONTINUED.

Name.	Description				Where born.		Mustered into service -		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Where.	When.	Where.	
Wallace, Frank C.	22	5 11	Fair.	Br.	Br.	N. Y.	May 10.	Portland	Discharged June 12, '99, per G. O. No. 54, hdqrs., A. G. O., dated at Washington, D. C., Mar. 22, '99. Discharged and final statements furnished. Character, excellent. Tried by summary court Aug. 29, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war (charged with affront to non-commissioned officer while in the discharge of his duty); sentenced to confinement at hard labor for 30 days; and forfeit one month's pay; one and 4-100 (\$1.04) dollars deducted on July and Aug., '98, pay roll, fourteen and 56-100 (\$14.56) dollars deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll. Sick in quarters from Oct. 27 to Nov. 14, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Nov. 15-25, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Nov. 26 to Dec. 18, '98, inc.; all not in line of duty; Apr. 19 to May 7, '99, inc.; June 8-9, '99, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of twenty and 85-100 (\$20.85) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Due soldier, six and 86-100 (\$6.86) dollars, overcharge for clothing issued by State.
Wann, William	21	5 9 1/2	Dark.	Br.	Br.	Or.	May 10.	Portland.	Sick in quarters June 4 to July 3, '98, inc.; sick in hospital July 4-21, '98, inc. Embarked on S. S. <i>Ausbralia</i> for conveyance to San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A., July 22, '98. Descriptive list furnished. In settlement for clothing is included the sum of twenty and 85-100 (\$20.85) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Due soldier, six and 86-100 (\$6.86) dollars, overcharge for clothing issued by State. On sick furlough Aug. 31 to Sept. 30, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 114, A. G. O., dated Aug. 9, '98. Discharged Feb. 20, '99, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, per S. O. No. 25, Department of Columbia, dated Feb. 18, '99. Reason, services no longer required. Discharge and final statements furnished. Character, excellent. Physical condition good.

Bisb, Philip	19	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Or.	Laborer.	May 10	Portland	Sick in quarters July 9-16, '98, inc.; sick in hospital July 17-18, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Aug. 25-27, '98, inc.; Oct. 3-13, '98, inc.; sick in hospital since Oct. 13, '98; all in line of duty. On Mar. 9, '99, sent to San Francisco, Cal., for admission to hospital for treatment, per S. O. No. 63, hdqrs. dept. of Pacific and sth A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Mar. 6, '99. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of twenty and 85-100 (\$20.85) dollars, total value of articles issued by the State. One soldier, six and six-100 (\$6.86) dollars, overcharge for clothing issued by State. Descriptive list furnished for special duty to quartermaster's department, Aug. 16 to Oct. 4, '98, inc., per Reg. O. No. 130, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Aug. 16, '98. Admitted to the United States general hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Apr. 6, '99, discharged at this hospital June 21, '99, on surgeon's certificate of disability for atrophy of thenar group of muscles of left hand, contracted in line of duty. Discharge and final statement furnished.
Brown, James E.	30	5	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dark.	Blue.	Br.	Or.	Miner.	May 10.	Portland	Sick in quarters May 19-21, '98, inc.; in line of duty. On special duty in regimental hospital, per S. O. No. 193, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 9, '98. Discharged Aug. 8, '98, thirty-five (\$35) dollars with Major Kilbourne. Transferred to hospital corps, U. S. A., per S. O. No. 59, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and sth A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Mar. 2, '99. Descriptive list furnished. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of thirteen and 99-100 (\$13.99) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Was illegally transferred to private in Company B, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 138, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and sth A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99. Dropped from company's rolls on July 22, '99, per S. O. No. 36, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., July 21, '99. Entitled to difference in pay between private in Company B and private in hospital corps, U. S. A., from June 11 to July 21, '99.
Deaths.											
Applegate, Herbert.	22	5	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dark.	Blue.	Blk.	Or.	Laborer.	July 11.	Asbland	Sick in quarters July 9-16, '98, inc.; sick in hospital July 17-18, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Aug. 25-27, '98, inc.; Oct. 3-13, '98, inc.; sick in hospital since Oct. 13, '98; all in line of duty. On Mar. 9, '99, sent to San Francisco, Cal., for admission to hospital for treatment, per S. O. No. 63, hdqrs. dept. of Pacific and sth A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Mar. 6, '99. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of twenty and 85-100 (\$20.85) dollars, total value of articles issued by the State. One soldier, six and six-100 (\$6.86) dollars, overcharge for clothing issued by State. Descriptive list furnished for special duty to quartermaster's department, Aug. 16 to Oct. 4, '98, inc., per Reg. O. No. 130, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Aug. 16, '98. Admitted to the United States general hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Apr. 6, '99, discharged at this hospital June 21, '99, on surgeon's certificate of disability for atrophy of thenar group of muscles of left hand, contracted in line of duty. Discharge and final statement furnished.
Adams, Herman P.	21	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Br.	Br.	N. H.	Teacher.	July 12.	Roseburg	Sick in quarters July 9-16, '98, inc.; sick in hospital July 17-18, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Aug. 25-27, '98, inc.; Oct. 3-13, '98, inc.; sick in hospital since Oct. 13, '98; all in line of duty. On Mar. 9, '99, sent to San Francisco, Cal., for admission to hospital for treatment, per S. O. No. 63, hdqrs. dept. of Pacific and sth A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Mar. 6, '99. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of twenty and 85-100 (\$20.85) dollars, total value of articles issued by the State. One soldier, six and six-100 (\$6.86) dollars, overcharge for clothing issued by State. Descriptive list furnished for special duty to quartermaster's department, Aug. 16 to Oct. 4, '98, inc., per Reg. O. No. 130, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Aug. 16, '98. Admitted to the United States general hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Apr. 6, '99, discharged at this hospital June 21, '99, on surgeon's certificate of disability for atrophy of thenar group of muscles of left hand, contracted in line of duty. Discharge and final statement furnished.
Brown, James W.	28	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	Va.	Farmer.	July 12.	Roseburg	Sick in quarters July 9-16, '98, inc.; sick in hospital July 17-18, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Aug. 25-27, '98, inc.; Oct. 3-13, '98, inc.; sick in hospital since Oct. 13, '98; all in line of duty. On Mar. 9, '99, sent to San Francisco, Cal., for admission to hospital for treatment, per S. O. No. 63, hdqrs. dept. of Pacific and sth A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Mar. 6, '99. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of twenty and 85-100 (\$20.85) dollars, total value of articles issued by the State. One soldier, six and six-100 (\$6.86) dollars, overcharge for clothing issued by State. Descriptive list furnished for special duty to quartermaster's department, Aug. 16 to Oct. 4, '98, inc., per Reg. O. No. 130, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Aug. 16, '98. Admitted to the United States general hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Apr. 6, '99, discharged at this hospital June 21, '99, on surgeon's certificate of disability for atrophy of thenar group of muscles of left hand, contracted in line of duty. Discharge and final statement furnished.

COMPANY "B"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.		When.	Where.	
Doty, Pearl O.	22	5 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Blue	Br.	Wash	Teamster May 10	Portland. Sick in quarters July 16-28, '98, inc.; Aug. 1-6, '98, inc.; Aug. 20, '98; Aug. 30 to Sept. 6, '98, inc.; Dec. 1-3, '98, inc.; Dec. 9-21, '98, inc.; Jan. 23-24, '99, inc.; sick in hospital Jan. 25, '99, to date of death; all in line of duty. Died in hospital at Manila, P. I., Feb. 3, '99, of smallpox. Inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to Adjutant General. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of twenty and 85-100 (\$20.85) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Due soldier, six and 86-100 (\$6.86) dollars, overcharge for clothing issued by State.
Drew, Otis W.	18	5 9	Fair.	Blue	Br.	Wis.	Lather May 10	Portland. Sick in quarters July 9, '98; Aug. 31 to Sept. 1, '98, inc.; Sept. 25, '98; Oct. 15-16, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Nov. 6, '98, to date of death; all in line of duty. Died in hospital at Manila, P. I., Nov. 29, '98, of smallpox. Inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to Adjutant General. In settlement for clothing is included the sum of twenty and 85-100 (\$20.85) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Due soldier, six and 86-100 (\$6.86) dollars, overcharge for clothing issued by State.
Fenton, John H.	20	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Blue	Br.	Or.	Farmer May 10	Portland. Sick in quarters Oct. 7-20, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Oct. 21, '98, to date of death; all in line of duty. Died at 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 10, '98, of typhoid fever. Inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to Adjutant General. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of twenty and 85-100 (\$20.85) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. Due soldier, six and 86-100 (\$6.86) dollars, overcharge for clothing issued by State.
Roberts, Wm. H.	19	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Blue	Br.	Or.	Farmer July 12	Roseburg. Died in San Francisco, in division hospital, before joining company. No clothing issued by State.
Taylor, Jay E.	20	5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark.	Blue	Br.	Or.	Student May 10	Portland. Sick in quarters May 16, '98; left in hospital at San Francisco, Cal., when regiment embarked for Philippines; reported to company Nov. 24, '98, at Manila, P. I.; sick in hospital Nov. 26 to Jan. 2, '99, inc.; sick in quarters Dec. 30, '98 to Jan. 2, '99, inc.; Jan. 23-24, '99, inc.; sick in hospital Mar. 19, '99, to date of death; all in line of duty. Died in the 1st reserve hospital at

Manila, P. I., Apr. 20, '99, of general tuberculosis. Inventory of effects and final statement forwarded to Adjutant General. In settlement for clothing is included the sum of twenty and 85-100 (\$20.85) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. One soldier, six and 85-100 (\$6.86) dollars overcharge for clothing issued by State. Deposited Jan. 9, '99, ninety-five (\$95) dollars with Major McClure.

Sick. In quarters July 15-18, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Tried by field officers court July 20, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war (drunk and disorderly on July 16, '98); sentenced to forfeit two (\$2) dollars; fine deducted on July and Aug. '98, pay roll. Appointed cook from private Oct. 20, '98, per S. O. No. 173, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 20, '98. Deserted Jan. 8, '99, at Manila, P. I., and was apprehended at Manila, P. I., Jan. 26, '99; in confinement awaiting trial by court-martial to Mar. 12, '99, inc.; escaped from guard at Cuartel de España, Manila, P. I., Mar. 13, '99, and is still at large. In settlement for clothing is included the sum of twenty and 85-100 (\$20.85) dollars, total value of articles issued by State. One soldier, six and 85-100 (\$6.86) dollars overcharge for clothing issued by State. Due United States for ordnance, 1 Springfield bayonet, one and 18-100 (\$1.18) dollars; 1 Springfield bayonet scabbard, eighty-one (\$0.81) cents; 1 Webb belt, one (\$1) dollar.

Enrolled and mustered in as corporal. After muster in was sent for by Governor of Oregon, who appointed him a hospital steward, and he was again mustered in on the noncommissioned staff mustered-in roll, with the understanding that his name would be erased from the muster-in roll of Company B, 2d Or. Inf. No clothing issued by State.

Deserted.

Russell, Charles..... 22 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Fair.. Blue.. Br. Or. Druggist.. May 10. Portland

Dropped.

Byars, John Rex..... 21 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Fair.. Blue.. Br. Or. Medical student.. May 10 Portland

RECORD OF EVENTS.

Left Camp McKinley, Portland, Oregon, May 11th, 1898. Arrived at Presidio, San Francisco, California, May 13th, 1898. Sailed from San Francisco, California, on steamship *Australia*, first Philippine expedition, May 24th, 1898. Guam, June 21st, 1898. Landed at Cavite Arsenal, July 1st, 1898. Capture of Manila, P. I., August 13th, 1898. Provost guard duty, Manila, P. I., August 13th, 1898, to March 11th, 1899, inclusive. With Wheaton's Brigade from March 13th to 19th, 1899, inclusive,

on Pasig campaign. Battles of Malabon, Polo, and Malinta, March 25th and 26th, 1899. Pamanga campaign from April 22d to May 25th, 1899, inclusive. Morong campaign from June 2d to June 6th, 1899, inclusive. Sailed from Manila, P. I., on steamship *Ohio*, June 12th, 1899. Arrived at San Francisco, California, July 12th, 1899. Mustered out of service August 7th, 1899, at San Francisco, California.

Thomas W. Munroe, 21 <i>Quartermaster</i>	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Wis.	Clerk	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; appointed sergeant from corporal June 6, '98, per Reg. O. No. 7, hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols.; dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 1, '98; sick in quarters July 27-28, '98; Dec. 31, '98, to Feb. 3, '99; Mar. 26-27, '99; all in line of duty; all dates inc.; appointed quartermaster sergeant per Co. O, No. 5, Apr. 5, '99.
John Q. Anderson, 23 <i>Sergeant</i>	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark	Br.	Lt. Br.	Iowa	Carpenter	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; appointed sergeant from corporal Oct. 1, '98, per Reg. O. No. 161, hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols.; dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 1, '98; sick in quarters Sept. 9, '98; Nov. 9-10, '98; July 8-10, '98; Dec. 19-21, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Sept. 10 to Nov. 8, '98; Apr. 21 to May 6, '99; all dates inc.; all sickness in line of duty. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, twenty-five (\$25) dollars with Major Kilbourne; Nov. 10, '98, thirty (\$30) dollars with Major Sears.
Chris C. Kaufman, 23 <i>Sergeant</i>	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	D. Bl.	Br.	Iowa	Clerk	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; appointed sergeant from corporal Oct. 20, '98, per Reg. O. No. 173, hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols.; dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 20, '98; sick in quarters Aug. 4-16, '98, inc; in line of duty.
Philo Holbrook, Jr., 24 <i>Sergeant</i>	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Student	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private June 6, '98, per Reg. O. No. 7, hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols.; dated S. S. <i>Australia</i> , June 6, '98; appointed sergeant from corporal Oct. 20, '98, per Reg. O. No. 173, hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols.; dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 20, '98; sick in quarters July 9-13, '98; sick in division hospital, Cavite, P. I., July 15-20, '98; sick in quarters July 21-22, '98; July 31 to Aug. 1, '98; all in line of duty; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 25 to June 8, '99; not in line of duty; sick in quarters July 15-16, '99; not in line of duty; all dates inc.
Mahlon H. Caley, 22 <i>Corporal</i>	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Br.	Blk.	Or.	Farmer	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private June 6, '98, per Reg. O. No. 7, hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols.; dated S. S. <i>Australia</i> , June 6, '98; sick in quarters Aug. 12, '98; sick in brigade hospital, Cavite, P. I., Aug. 13 to Oct. 1, '98; sick in quarters Oct. 2-29, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 30 to Dec. 9, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 10, '98; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 20-25, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 26, '98, to Jan. 2, '99; all in line of duty; all dates inc. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, twenty-five (\$25) dollars with Major Kilbourne; Nov. 15, '98, thirty-five (\$35) dollars with Major Sears; Jan. 12, '99, twenty-five (\$25) dollars with Major Sherry.
Frank E. Taylor, 27 <i>Corporal</i>	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Mo.	Teacher	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private Oct. 1, '98, per Reg. O. No. 161, hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols.; dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 1, '98; sick in quarters July 11-19, '98; Mar. 4-12, '99; all in line of duty; all dates inc.

COMPANY "C"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description				Where born.		Occupation.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.				When.	Where.	
Wm. W. Branstetter <i>Corporal.</i>	24	5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark	Br.	Blk.	Or.	Printer.		May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private Oct. 20, '98, per Reg. O. No. 173, hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., Manila, P. I., Oct. 20, '98; sick in quarters Sept. 23-26, '98, in line of duty; sick in quarters Nov. 2-5, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 6-17, '98; sick in quarters Nov. 18 to Dec. 11, '98; all not in line of duty; sick in quarters Feb. 15 to Mar. 12, '99; Mar. 25 to Apr. 19, '99; all in line of duty; all dates inc.
Arthur Hanna <i>Corporal.</i>	21	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Can.	Tailor.		May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private Oct. 20, '98, per Reg. O. No. 173, hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 20, '98; sick in quarters Oct. 18 to Nov. 1, '98; not in line of duty; sick in quarters Dec. 26, '98; to Jan. 2, '99; Feb. 8-16, '99; Mar. 26 to Apr. 3, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 4 to May 7, '99; all in line of duty; all dates inc. Deposited Jan. 11, '99, fifty (\$50) dollars with Major Sheary.
Charles Innis <i>Corporal.</i>	24	6 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark	Blue	Br.	Mo.	Laborer.		May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private Oct. 20, '98, per Reg. O. No. 173, hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 20, '98; detailed to serve in canteen Jan. 28, '99, to Feb. 4, '99, per Reg. O. No. 8, dated hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., Manila, P. I., Jan. 28, '99; sick in quarters July 11 and July 28-29, '98; Aug. 30 to Sept. 2, '98; Oct. 30 to Nov. 1, '98; Feb. 5, '99; Mar. 8-12, '99; May 31, '99; June 5-7, '99; all in line of duty; all dates inc. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98, twenty-five (\$25) dollars with Major Sears; May 17, '99, fifty (\$50) dollars with Major Coffin.
Frank A. Pryor <i>Corporal.</i>	22	5 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Minn.	Farmer.		May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private Oct. 20, '98, per Reg. O. No. 173, hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., Oct. 20, '98; sick in quarters June 27 to July 5, '98; Aug. 22-24, '98; all in line of duty; all dates inc.
Howard Davis <i>Corporal.</i>	24	5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Wash.	Student.		May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private Jan. 9, '99, per Reg. O. No. 212, hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., Manila, P. I., Jan. 9, '99; sick in quarters July 15-17, '98; July 22-24, '98; Aug. 31 to Sept. 7, '98; all dates inc.; all sickness in line of duty.



COMPANY C, SECOND REGIMENT, OREGON I. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Orva C. Gilstrap----- <i>Corporal.</i>	18	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair--	Br.---	Br.---	Kan.---	Janitor--	May 10.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private Jan. 9, '99, per Reg. O. No. 212, hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., Manila, P. I., Jan. 9, '99; sick in quarters July 11, '98; Sept. 6-9, '98; Oct. 22, '98; Oct. 24 to Nov. 1, '98; all in line of duty; all dates inc.
Olaf H. Peterson----- <i>Corporal.</i>	21	5	8	Dark.	Br.---	D. Br.	Ill.---	Teamster	May 10.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private Jan. 9, '99, per Reg. O. No. 212, hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., Manila, P. I., Jan. 9, '99; sick in quarters July 17-18, '98; Sept. 14, '98; Mar. 6-14, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 17 to Apr. 1, '99; Apr. 21-30, '99; sick in quarters June 5-8, '99; all dates inc.; all sickness in line of duty.
Horace Burnett----- <i>Corporal.</i>	22	5	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark.	Br.---	Blk.	Or.---	Printer	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private Jan. 9, '99, per Reg. O. No. 212, hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., Manila, P. I., Jan. 9, '99; sick in quarters Oct. 18 to Nov. 12, '98; Jan. 23-24, '99; all in line of duty; all dates inc.
Luther M. Fisher----- <i>Corporal.</i>	25	6	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	Laborer	July 13.	Eugene	Joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98, by transfer from prov. Company L, 2d Or. recruits; appointed corporal from private Jan. 9, '99, per Reg. O. No. 212, dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 9, '99. No sickness; no clothing issued by State.
Leon R. Willoughby-- <i>Corporal.</i>	20	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair--	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	-----	July 13.	Eugene	Joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98, by transfer from prov. Company L, 2d Or. recruits; joined company as private; appointed corporal from private Jan. 9, '99, per Reg. O. No. 212, hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., Manila, P. I.; sick in quarters Mar. 12-15, '99, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
Elvin J. Crawford, Jr., <i>Wagoner.</i>	20	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair--	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or.	Lumber- man.	May 10.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed wagoner Nov. 9, '98, per Reg. O. No. 183, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 9, '98, hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols.; sick in quarters Aug. 1-2, '98; Aug. 22-24, '98; Sept. 1-9, '98; Feb. 13-17, '99; all in line of duty. Wounded in right side of head Mar. 25, '99. Malabon, P. I.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 25 to Apr. 24, '99; in line of duty; all dates inc. Deposited May 17, '99, twenty-five (\$25) dollars with Major Coffin.
William Whitaker----- <i>Artificer.</i>	21	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark.	Blue	D. Br.	Minn.	Black- smith.	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed artificer Nov. 9, '98, per Reg. O. No. 183, hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., Manila, P. I., Nov. 9, '98; sick in Oregon regimental hospital Dec. 12-21, '98; Mar. 1-11, '99; all dates inc.; all sickness in line of duty. Deposited May 17, '99, twenty-five (\$25) dollars with Major Coffin.
Harvey R. Scott----- <i>Musician.</i>	22	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair--	Br.	Blk.	Ill.---	Farmer--	May 10	Portland	Enrolled as a private, mustered in as musician; detailed on special duty with band as musician June 12, '99, per Reg. O. No. 17, hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., Manila, P. I. Sick in brigade hospital, Cavite, P. I., June 6-11, '98; sick in quarters June 12 to, '98; Sept. 25-27, '98; Oct. 3-9, '98; all dates inc.; all sickness in line of duty.

COMPANY "C"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.			Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When.	Where.	
Charles A. Cornell. <i>Musician.</i>	20	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Br.	Br.	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed musician Nov. 15, '98, by order captain commanding company, 2d Or. U. S. Vols., Manila, P. I. Sick in quarters Aug. 2-3, '98; Oct. 11-12, '98; sick in Oregon regimental hospital Nov. 29 to Dec. 5, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 6 to March 16, '99; July 4-5, '99, all in line of duty; all dates inc. Deposited May 17, '99, sixty \$400 dollars with Major Coffin.
John Q. Howard. <i>Cook.</i>	39	5 8	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	July 13	Eugene	Joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98, by transfer from prov. Company L, 2d Or. recruits; joined as private; appointed company cook May 1, '99, per Co. O, No. 6, dated Meycauayan, P. I., May 1, '99; confirmed by S. O. No. 33, hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., July 29, '99; tried by summary court Aug. 21, '98, for violation 62d and 38th arts. of war; sentenced to forfeit fifteen (\$15) dollars; record received Oct. 15, '98; collected on pay roll for Oct., '98; sick in quarters Feb. 3-5, '99; all in line of duty; all dates inc. No clothing issued by State.
<i>Privates.</i>								
Applegate, Moray L.	21	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Gray.	Red.	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private. Sick in Oregon regimental hospital June 23-25, '98; sick in quarters June 25-30, '98; July 7 to Aug. 1; Oct. 2-3, '98; Oct. 9-18, '98; Dec. 26-28, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 29, '98, to Jan. 9, '99; sick in quarters Jan. 10 to Feb. 5, '99; all inc.; all in line of duty.
Anderson, Albert B.	21	5 11	Fair.	Blue.	Blk.	July 13	Eugene	Joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98, by transfer from prov. Company L, 2d Or. recruits. Deposited Jan. 12, '99, fifteen (\$15) dollars with Major Sheary. No clothing issued by State.
Brumley, Ralph S.	30	5 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Lt. Br.	Lt. Br.	May 10	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as sergeant; on special duty with quartermaster's department, Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 70, hdqrs. dept. of Pacific and 8th A. C., Oct. 6, '98. Drew commutation of rations from Oct. 6, '98, to Feb. 3, '99, per S. O. No. 73, hdqrs. dept. of Pacific and 8th A. C., Manila, P. I., Oct. 10, '98; returned to company Feb. 3, '99, per S. O. No. 31, hdqrs. dept. of Pacific and 8th A. C., Manila, P. I., Feb. 3, '99, reduced from sergeant to private. Sent. 1, '98, per Reg. O. No. 143, hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., Manila, P. I., Sept. 1, '98. Tried by summary court Apr. 5, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Apr. 1-2, '99, inc.); sentenced to forfeit

three (\$3) dollars; fine deducted from Apr. pay roll; pay for time absent was not deducted. In confinement in quarters Aug. 25-31, inc.; released without trial; June 21-30 (in quarters), inc.; released without trial; absent without leave Aug. 23-24, '98; pay for time absent not deducted; absent without leave June 19-20, '98, inc.; pay for time absent not deducted. Sick in quarters July 7, '98; July 27 to Aug. 1, '98; June 28, '99; all in line of duty; all dates inc. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, forty (\$40) dollars with Major Kilbourne. Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Sept. 23 to Oct. 2, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Jan. 20 to Feb. 6, '99; sick in quarters Feb. 8 to Mar. 2, '99; all dates inc.; all sickness in line of duty. Deposited Sept. 17, '98, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major Sears; Nov. 7, '98, ten (\$10) dollars with Major Sears; May 17, '99, fifteen (\$15) dollars with Major Coffin. Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Sept. 23 to Oct. 2, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 3, '98, to Jan. 6, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Enrolled and mustered in as private; absent without leave May 18, '99, less than 24 hours; sick in quarters Oct. 18, '98; in line of duty. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major Kilbourne. Enrolled and mustered in as private; absent without leave May 18, '99, less than 24 hours; sick in quarters Sept. 21 to Oct. 4, in line of duty; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 5-31, '98; sick in quarters Nov. 1, '98, to Jan. 14, '99; Mar. 30 to Apr. 11, '99; all not in line of duty; all dates inc. Joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98, by transfer from prox. Company L, 2d Or. recruits. No clothing issued by State. Joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98, by transfer from prox. Company L, 2d Or. recruits; in confinement July 17-20, '99; sick in Oregon regimental hospital Jan. 11-14, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Jan. 15-30, '99; all dates inc.; all sickness in line of duty. No clothing issued by State. Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; promoted to sergeant from corporal June 6, '98, per Reg. O. No. 7, hdqrs. 2d Or. I. S. Vols., on board S. S. *Astoria*, June 6, '98; reduced from sergeant to private Oct. 29, '98, per Reg. O. No. 173, hdqrs. 2d Or. I. S. Vols., Manila, P. I., Oct. 30, '98; in confinement Aug. 14-16, '98; sick in quarters Aug. 1-5, '98; Nov. 29 to Dec. 2, '98; all dates inc.; all sickness in line of duty.

Baker, Will V.	23	5	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	S. D.	Laborer	May 10.	Portland
Bennett, John S.	22	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	D.Bl.	D.Br.	Iowa	Farmer	May 10.	Portland
Black, William C.	21	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark	Br.	Lt.Br.	Or.	Teamster	May 10.	Portland
Babb, Raymond	20	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Br.	D.Br.	Cal.	Laborer	May 10.	Portland
Biers, Adolphus D.	30	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	D.Br.	Pa.	Farmer	July 13	Eugene
Bundy, John V.	35	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Farmer	July 13.	Eugene
Church, Earl H.	21	5	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Br.	Br.	Or.	Student	May 10	Portland

COMPANY "C"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Occupation.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.				When.	Where.	
Craig, Frank J.	22	5 4	Dark	Br.	Br.	Ill.	Clerk	----	May 10.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 5-12, '98; Aug. 9 to Sept. 9, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 21 to May 24, '99; all dates inc.; all sickness in line of duty; sick in quarters July 19 to present date; in line of duty.
Chapman, Wm. J.	19	5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Iowa	Farmer	----	May 10.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters June 6-10, '98; June 21-24, '98; Aug. 29 to Sept. 5, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Sept. 6 to Dec. 1, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 2-4, '98; Jan. 22-29, '99; all in line of duty; all dates inc. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major Kilbourne; Nov. 15, fifty-five (\$55) dollars with Major Sears. Joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98, by transferring from prov. Company L, 2d Or. recruits. No clothing issued by State.
Carter, H. M. B.	21	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Blk.	Mich.	Laborer	----	July 13.	Eugene	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 9-11, '98; Oct. 25 to Nov. 12, '98; Dec. 5-16, '98; sick in Oregon regimental hospital Dec. 17, '98 to Jan. 9, '99; sick in quarters Feb. 25 to Mar. 15, '99; all sickness in line of duty; all dates inc.
Drake, Bryant S.	20	5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Iowa	Student	----	May 10.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 11-12, '98; Aug. 1, '98; Aug. 27-29, '98; Sept. 15-18, '98; Sept. 20-27, '98; Oct. 3-10, '98; Nov. 3-4, '98; Nov. 7-9, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Jan. 18-28, '99; Jan. 30, '99; wounded in right upper arm at San Mateo Valley, June 3, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., June 4-11, '99; sick in Oregon regimental hospital June 12-14, '99; sick in quarters July 15 to Aug. 6, '99.
Doolittle, Elmer L.	30	5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Mich.	Miner	----	May 10.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; in confinement July 22, '98; sick in quarters June 11-16, '98; June 5, '98; July 26-30, '98; Oct. 13-19, '98; sick in Oregon regimental hospital Feb. 28 to Mar. 7, '99; all dates inc.; all sickness in line of duty.
Elkins, Willard A.	22	5 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark	Br.	Blk.	Or.	Student	----	May 10.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in Oregon regimental hospital June 12-20, '98; July 22-30, '98; sick in quarters Aug. 31 to Sept. 1, '98; Jan. 6-8, '99; all in line of duty; all dates inc. Deposited Nov. 7, '98, five (\$5) dollars with Major Sears.
Flint, Jesse K.	21	5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark	Blue	Br.	Cal.	Stenographer.	----	May 10.	Portland	

Francis, Wiley B.....	22	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Br....	Br....	N. C.	Miller.....	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private June 6, '98, per Reg. O. No. 7, hdnrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., S. S. <i>Australia</i> , June 6, '98; reduced from corporal to private Oct. 20, '98, per Reg. O. No. 173, hdnrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols.; Oct. 20, '98; in confinement July 13, '98; sick in quarters Aug. 12, '98; Dec. 8-16, '98; all in line of duty; all dates inc.
Ford, William L.....	20	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Blue	Br....	Ky.	Farmer..	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters May 20, '98; Aug. 12-25, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Aug. 29 to Sept. 20, '98; sick in quarters Sept. 30 to Nov. 12, '98; all sickness in line of duty; all dates inc.
Frazer, George N.....	20	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark	Blue...	Br....	Cal.	Foundry- man.	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as musician; reduced to private per order of company commander May 30, '98; detailed on special duty with band May 30, '98, per Reg. O. No. 57, hdnrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols.; formerly mustered and paid on separate muster rolls with field, staff, and band.
Garrett, Robert P....	33	5	6	Fair...	Blue...	Br....	Mo.	Farmer ..	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Jan. 9, '99, for violation of the 62d art. of war; was sentenced to a forfeiture of four \$1. dollars; fine deducted on Jan., '99, pay roll; in confinement Jan. 8-9, '99; sick in quarters July 10-11, '98; Sept. 15-16, '98; Oct. 7-11, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 12 to Nov. 3, '98; sick in quarters Nov. 4-9, '98; all dates inc.; all sickness in line of duty.
Griffin, Charles W....	22	5	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair...	Blue...	Br....	Ill.	Merchant	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed company cook Jan. 9, '99, per Reg. O. No. 212, hdnrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols.; returned to duty May 1, '99, per Co. O. No. 6; detailed on special duty with regimental quartermaster's department Feb. 1, '99, per Reg. O. No. 10, hdnrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., to Feb. 6, '99; appointed corporal Aug. 2, '98, per Reg. O. No. 116, 2d Or. U. S. Vols.; Cavite, P. I., Aug. 2, '98; reduced from corporal to private Oct. 20, '98, per Reg. O. No. 173, hdnrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., Manila, P. I., Oct. 20, '98; sick in quarters July 9 to Aug. 8, '98; Sept. 5-14, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Sept. 15 to Oct. 16, '98; sick in quarters Oct. 17-30, '98; Nov. 8 to Dec. 11, '98; Jan. 2-10, '99; Jan. 18-21, '99; Jan. 24-29, '99; Apr. 1-6, '99; May 20, '99; all in line of duty; all dates inc.
Gross, Leonard.....	25	5	7	Fair...	Blue...	Br....	Mo....	Clerk.....	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; detailed on special duty with regimental band May 30, '98, per Reg. O. No. 57, hdnrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., May 30, '98; mustered and paid on separate roll with field, staff, and band.
Hawkins, Claude A...	18	5	6	Dark ..	Blue...	D.Br...	Kan...	Laborer..	July 13.	Eugene	Joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98, by transfer from prov. company L, 2d Or. recruits; sick in quarters June 6, '99; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.

COMPANY "C"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age	Height. Ft. In.	Complexion	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Jones, John H.	22	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br.	Lt. Br.	Hotel clerk.	May 10	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; in confinement Nov. 17-18, '98; sick in quarters Sept. 6, '98; Sept. 8-14, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Sept. 15-23, '98; sick in quarters Sept. 23 to Oct. 10, '98; Oct. 13 to Dec. 1, '98; sick in Oregon regimental hospital Dec. 2, '98, to Jan. 10, '99; sick in quarters Mar. 26-27, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Johnson, Willard C.	41	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Blue	Lt. Br.	Carpenter.	July 13.	Eugene.	Joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98, by transfer from prov. company, 2d Or. recruits; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 10 to May 31, '99; sick in quarters June 1-8, '99; all in line of duty; all dates inc. No clothing issued by State.
Klingsmith, C. E.	21	5 11	Fair.	Br.	Red	Clerk ----	May 10.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; detailed on special duty with Oregon regimental quartermaster's department, May 28, '98, per S. O. No. 28, Hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., Manila, P. I., May 28, '99; sick in quarters July 7-8, '98; July 28, '98; Aug. 3, '98; Oct. 20-24, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Lindsay, John N.	22	5 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dark.	Br.	D. Br.	Miller.	May 10	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in Oregon regimental hospital May 20-22, '98; July 15-18, '98; sick in quarters July 19-22, '98; Aug. 22 to Sept. 12, '98; Nov. 29 to Dec. 5, '98; Feb. 18-25, '99; June 8-10, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major Kilbourne; May 17, '99, twenty-five (\$25) dollars with Major Coffin.
Landess, Henry	24	5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark.	D. Br.	D. Br.	Miner.	May 10.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 21-23, '98; Aug. 2-3, '98; Oct. 6-9, '98; Oct. 13-18, '98; Nov. 19-20, '98; Nov. 30 to Dec. 10, '98; Dec. 29, '98, to Jan. 3, '99; Mar. 10-18, '99; all dates inc.; all sickness in line of duty.
Lawson, Bert K.	22	5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dark.	Br.	Blk.	Lineman.	May 10.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; detailed on special duty with company as company clerk, per Co. O. No. 6, May 1, '99; sick in quarters July 13, '98; July 29-30, '98; Aug. 4, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 17-31, '99; all dates inc.; all sickness in line of duty.
Letson, Charles W.	28	5 6	Fair.	Blue	Lt. Br.	Farmer	May 10.	Portland.	Transferred to company from Company L, 2d Or. U. S. Vols., per S. O. No. 144, Hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., Manila, P. I., Sept. 3, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Sept. 3, '98; sick in quarters Feb. 25 to Mar. 20, '99; sick

Lovelace, Chas. A.	28	5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Mo.	Miner	July 13	Eugene	in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 24-28, '99; May 22 to June 7, '99; sick in quarters June 7-14, '99; all in line of duty; all dates inc. Deposited Sept. 15, '98, twenty-five (\$25) dollars with Major Sears; June 9, '99, twenty-five (\$25) dollars with Major Coffin. Joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98, by transfer from prov. Company L, 2d Or. recruits; sick in quarters Feb. 6-11, '99; sick in hospital at Presidio, Cal., July 22-28, '99; all in line of duty; all dates inc. No clothing issued by State.
McGuire, Willis C.	21	5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dark	Blue	Lt. Br.	Iowa	Student	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in Oregon regimental hospital June 4-11, '98; sick in quarters June 11-12, '98; Jan. 30 to Feb. 1, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
McGuire, Ernest L.	18	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Iowa	Student	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in Oregon regimental hospital June 11-26, '98; sick in quarters June 27, '98; July 9-10, '98; Oct. 13-17, '98; sick in Oregon regimental hospital Feb. 13-21, '99; May 12-22, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 6 to June 5, '99; sick in quarters June 6-8, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
McMurry, Ralph B.	22	5	10	Dark	Br.	Br.	Or.	Farmer	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Aug. 2, '98; June 20, '98; Jan. 30 to Feb. 4, '99; Mar. 30 to May 1, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 3-8, '99; sick in quarters May 9-20, '99; June 5, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
McMurry, Frank G.	20	5	8	Fair	Br.	Lt. Br.	Or.	Farmer	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Oct. 31 to Nov. 3, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Feb. 2-6, '99; all in line of duty; all dates inc. Deposited May 17, '99, thirty (\$30) dollars with Major Coffin.
Mc'ormack, Condon	18	5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Cal.	Student	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 7-8, '98; Aug. 3, '98; Oct. 7-8, '98; all in line of duty; all dates inc. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major Sears; Nov. 9, '98, ten (\$10) dollars with Major Sears.
McMartin, Alex	22	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark	Br.	D. Br.	Wis.	Farmer	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 9-11, '98; Aug. 4-15, '98; Oct. 20-23, '98; Jan. 2, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 1-7, '99; sick in quarters Apr. 11-14, '99; Apr. 19-22, '99; all in line of duty; all dates inc.
McConiga, Samuel F.	43	5	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dark	Blue	Lt. Br.	Ohio	Miner	July 13	Eugene	Joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98, by transfer from prov. Company L, 2d Or. recruits. No clothing issued by State.

COMPANY "C"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Occupation.	When.	Where.	
Mount, Earl.....	19	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Student	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Nov. 30 to Dec. 19, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 20, '98, to Feb. 4, '99; sick in quarters Feb. 5, '99; wounded in right shoulder at Malabon, P. I., Mar. 25, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 26 to Apr. 2, '99; all in line of duty; all dates inc.; deposited Aug. 9, '98, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major Sears; Nov. 9, '98, twenty (\$20) dollars with Major Sears; Mar. 8, '99, forty (\$40) dollars with Major Rochester.
Moore, John M.....	29	5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Farmer	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed company cook Nov. 9, '98, per Reg. O. No. 183, htdrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., Manila, P. I., Nov. 9, '98; reduced to private from cook Jan. 9, '99, per Reg. O. No. 212, htdrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., Manila, P. I., Jan. 9, '99; carried absent, sick, May 25 to July 18, '98, at Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; sick in quarters Dec. 21-25, '98; all in line of duty; all dates inc.
Miller, Harry E.....	22	6	Dark	Blue	Blk.	Artist	May 15	Portland	Transferred from company M, 2d Or. U. S. Vols., to company, per S. O. No. 183, htdrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., Manila, P. I., Nov. 15, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 19, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 8-9, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 10, '98, to Feb. 7, '99; not in line of duty; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 21 to June 6, '99; in line of duty; all dates inc.
Miller, William H.....	26	6	Dark	Blue	D.Br.	Laborer	July 13	Eugene	Joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98, by transfer from prov. company L, 2d Or. recruits; sick in quarters Dec. 27-31, '98; Mar. 9-12, '99; all dates inc.; all sickness in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
Newsom, John D.....	19	5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Br.	Lt.Br.	Student	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters May 15, '98; July 9, '98; Jan. 30 to Feb. 6, '99; May 20-27, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Nichol, George W.....	23	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Fisher- man.	July 13	Eugene	Joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 21, '98, by transfer from prov. company L, 2d Or. recruits; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 25 to Dec. 3, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 12-25, '98; all in line of duty; sick in hospital at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., July 14 to Aug. 6, '99; not in line of duty; all dates inc.

O'Brien, Samuel R....	18	5	53½	Fair..	Lt. Bl.	Br.	Mo....	Farmer....	May 10.	Portland.	Deposited May 15, '99, twenty-five (\$25) dollars with Major Coffin. No clothing issued by State. Enrolled and mustered in as private; detailed on special duty with 2d Co. quartermaster's department per verbal order commanding officer, Nov. 1, '98; returned to duty with company June 7, '99, per Reg. O. No. 25, hqrs., 2d Or. V. S. Vols., Manila, P. I., June 7, '99; sick in brigade hospital, Cavite, P. I., Aug. 6-11, '98; sick in quarters Aug. 18 to Sept. 10, '98; all in line of duty; all dates inc.
O'Brien, Joseph V....	25	5	61½	Fair	Br. . .	Br.	Ohio..	Accountant.	May 10.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty with quartermaster's department, per S. O. No. 1, headquarters first expedition to Philippines, dated S. S. <i>Australia</i> , June 20, '98; returned to company Oct. 25, '98, per S. O. No. 87, hqrs., dept. of the Pacific and sth A. C., Manila, P. I., Oct. 25, '98; on special duty with quartermaster's department, Jan. 6, '99, per S. O. No. 6, hqrs., dept. of the Pacific and sth A. C., Manila, P. I., Jan. 6, '99; returned to company Mar. 1, '99, per S. O. No. 58, hqrs., dept. of the Pacific and sth A. C., Manila, P. I., Mar. 1, '99; confined in guardhouse Nov. 28 to Dec. 1, '98; tried by summary court Dec. 1, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeiture of two (\$2) dollars; fine deducted on Dec. pay roll; sick in quarters Nov. 5-19, '98; Dec. 7-8, '98; not in line of duty; all dates inc. Deposited Mar. 8, '98, five (\$5) dollars with Major Rochester.
Pryor, Earl A.....	18	5	91½	Fair.	Blue	Br.	Minn.	Laborer...	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty as train guard, Apr. 6 to June 9, '99, per verbal order of commanding officer. Sick in Oregon regimental hospital June 13-15, '98; sick in quarters July 30, '98; Sept. 29 to Oct. 17, '98; Oct. 22-23, '98; Nov. 10-11, '98; all dates inc.; all sickness in line of duty. Deposited Nov. 7, '98, fifteen (\$15) dollars with Major Sears.
Phelps, Ono S.....	23	5	101½	Dark	Br....	P. Br.	Iowa..	Laborer...	July 13	Eugene..	Joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98, by transfer from prov. Company L, 2d Or. recruits; sick in Oregon regimental hospital Dec. 17-27, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 28, '98; to June 11, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.

COMPANY "C"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Roberts, Elmer O.	23	5 10 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or.	May 10.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Dec. 1, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war (absent from retreat and check roll call, 10 o'clock; absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit two (\$2) dollars; fine deducted on Dec., '98, pay roll; in confinement Nov. 28 to Dec. 2, '98, inc.; July 21-28, '98; absent without leave from retreat and check roll call July 20, '98, and reveille July 21, '98, less than 24 hours; sick in quarters July 23-31, '98; Aug. 24-27, '98; sick in general hospital, Manila, P. I., Aug. 28-31, '98; sick in quarters Sept. 1-5, '98; wounded in right breast Mar. 25, '98, at Malabon, P. I.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 26 to Apr. 24, '99; sick in quarters July 15-16, '99; all dates inc.; all sickness in line of duty. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, ten (\$10) dollars with Major Kilbourne.
Stiles, Edward E.	22	5 11 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	Iowa	May 10.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters May 25, '98; July 29 to Aug. 2, '98; Sept. 6-7, '98; Oct. 6-14, '98; Nov. 2-6, '98, all in line of duty; sick in quarters Nov. 22-25, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 26 to Dec. 1, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 2-5, '98; not in line of duty; Dec. 11-19, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 20 to May 28, '98; all dates inc.
Smith, Arthur E.	18	5 9	Dark	Blue	Blk.	Neb.	July 13.	Eugene	Joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98, by transfer from prov. Company L, 2d Or. recruits; sick in quarters Mar. 7-15, '99; June 5, '99; July 19, '99; all in line of duty; all dates inc. No clothing issued by State.
Snodgrass, James E.	18	5 6	Fair	Br.	Br.	Ark.	July 13.	Eugene	Joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98, by transfer from prov. Company L, 2d Or. recruits; sick in quarters Nov. 27 to Dec. 12, '98; Jan. 1, '99; wounded Mar. 25, '99, in right knee at Malabon, P. I.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 26 to June 12, '99; sick in quarters, S. S. Ohio, June 13 to July 14, '99; sick in quarters July 14 to Aug. 6, '99; all in line of duty; all dates inc. No clothing issued by State.
Taylor, George M.	18	5 8 ¹ / ₂	Dark	Br.	Blk.	Neb.	May 10.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 7, '98; July 10-12, '98; Aug. 2-3, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Jan. 18-23, '99; all in line of duty; all dates inc. Deposited Nov. 9, '98,

Tibbets, Cyrus R.	19	5	6½	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Kan.	Farmer	May 10	Portland	ten (\$10) dollars with Major Sears; May 17, '99, ten (\$10) dollars with Major Coffin. Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 7, '98; July 11-12, '98; Oct. 12-14, '98; Nov. 4, '98; Dec. 27, '98, to Jan. 1, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Jan. 29-25, '99; sick in Oregon regimental hospital Jan. 30 to Feb. 5, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Thompson, H. C.	23	5	11½	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	Or.	Student	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters June 30, '98; July 19-25, '98; Aug. 2-21, '98; June 6-8, '99; all in line of duty; all dates inc.
Tucker, Thomas	20	5	8¼	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	Farmer	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters June 30, '98; July 19-25, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Taylor, Smith L.	25	5	11¼	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	Mo.	Farmer	July 13	Eugene	Transferred to company from prov. Company I, 2d Or. recruits, Nov. 24, '98; joined company Dec. 11, '98, at Manila, P. I.; absent, sick at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 24 to Dec. 10, '98; sick in quarters July 20, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
Thurston, Samuel R.	19	5	8	Dark	Br.	Blk.	Or.	Druggist	July 13	Eugene	Joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98, by transfer from prov. Company I, 2d Or. recruits; sick in quarters Dec. 6-10, '98; Dec. 24, '98, to Jan. 11, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
Whittaker, Wesley	19	5	6½	Fair	Blue	Br.	Minn.	Blacksmith	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 1-11, '98; July 28-29, '98; Oct. 31 to Nov. 1, '98; Nov. 15-25, '98; July 10, '99; all dates inc.; all sickness in line of duty. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, thirty (\$30) dollars with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98, ten (\$10) dollars with Major Sears.
Whitney, John	23	5	9½	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	Or.	Expressman	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Dec. 1, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war (absent from retreat and check roll call, 10 P. M., Nov. 27, '98, and reveille Nov. 28, '98; absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit two (\$2) dollars fine; deducted on Dec. pay roll; tried by summary court Apr. 5, '99, for violation of 23d art. of war (absent Apr. 1-2, inc.); sentenced to forfeit three (\$3) dollars; fine deducted on Apr. pay roll; pay for time absent not deducted; in confinement Nov. 28 to Dec. 2, '98; in confinement July 21-28, '99; in confinement Apr. 2-4; absent without leave July 20, '99, less than 24 hours; sick in quarters Sept. 6-15, '98; sick in first reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Sept. 16 to Oct. 4, '98; sick in quarters Oct. 5 to Nov. 3, Dec. 14, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I.; Jan. 18 to Feb. 5, '99; Apr. 18 to June 10, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, twenty-five (\$25) dollars with Major Kilbourne.

COMPANY "C"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Occupation.	When.	Where.	
White, William G.	26	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Kan.	May 10.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as sergeant; reduced from sergeant to private Oct. 20, '98, per Reg. O. No. 173, dated hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., Manila, P. I., Oct. 20, '98; sick in quarters July 11-12, '98; Oct. 11 to Nov. 10, '98; Jan. 2-3, '99; Feb. 7-11, '99; Feb. 21 to Mar. 11, '99; June 12, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Woodruff, Frank	25	5 $7\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Minn.	July 13.	Eugene	Joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98, by transfer from prov. Company L, 24 Or. recruits; wounded in fight foot Mar. 20, '99, at Polo, P. I.; sick in field hospital Mar. 20 to Apr. 8, '99; all sickness in line of duty; all dates inc. No clothing issued by State.
Williams, George	22	5 11	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	May 10.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty with regimental band Dec. 5, '98, per Reg. O. No. 186, hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., Manila, P. I.; returned to company Dec. 22, '98, per Reg. O. No. 206, hdqrs. 2d Or. U. S. Vols., Manila, P. I., Dec. 22, '98; on special duty as train guard Apr. 6 to June 9, '99, per verbal order commanding officer; sick in quarters July 9, '98; July 14-18, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Sept. 9-18, '98; sick in quarters Jan. 30 to Feb. 1, '99; June 10-14, '99; July 5-9, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
<i>Discharged.</i>									
Shelley, Walter J.	20	5 $9\frac{3}{4}$	Dark.	Blue	Br.	Or.	May 10	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in Oregon regimental hospital June 5 to July 4, '98; sick in quarters July 9-12, '98; all in line of duty; returned to San Francisco, Cal., July 23, '98; discharge and final statements given at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 5, '98; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability; per indorsement Aug. 5, '98, dated headquarters department of California. Still due soldier clothing and 5-100 (\$7.05) dollars, per reduction for State serving.
Vulgamore, A. T.	35	5 $7\frac{1}{2}$	Dark.	Br.	Br.	Or.	May 10.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Sept. 19-24, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Sept. 25 to Oct. 27, '98; sick in quarters Oct. 28, '98, to Jan. 11, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty; discharge and final statements given at Manila, P. I., Jan. 11, '99; entitled to travel pay; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability under orders approved by commanding officer, dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Jan. 8, '99; twenty-one and 56-100 (\$21.56)

Baker, Clair B.-----	21	5	7½	Fair--	Blue--	Br.---	Or.---	Mechanic	July 13.	Eugene--	dollars paid on final statements; seven and 17-100 (\$7.17) dollars still due soldier per reduction for State clothing. Enrolled and mustered in Company I, 2d Or. recruits for company; never joined company; absent on furlough for sixty days; discharge and final statements given at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Feb. 8, '99, per S. O. No. 20, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., and telegram, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, '99; never served out of United States. No clothing issued by State.
Wood, Silvey-----	22	5	7	Fair--	Br.---	D.Br.---	Or.---	Teamster	May 10.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 16-21, '98; Aug. 2-4, '98; sick in brigade hospital, Cavite, P. I., Aug. 5 to Sept. 23, '98; returned sick to San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 23, '98; descriptive list furnished Sept. 15, '98; discharged Feb. 28, '99, per S. O. No. 56, hdqrs. A. G. O., Washington, D. C., Feb. 28, '99, no record of discharge certificate and final statements having been furnished; seven and 17-100 (\$7.17) dollars still due soldier per reduction for State clothing.
Travis, Lee M.-----	23	5	11¼	Fair--	Blue--	Br.---	N. Y.---	Student--	May 10.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 10-11, '98; Aug. 4, '98; sick in brigade hospital, Cavite, P. I., Aug. 5 to Sept. 23, '98; all in line of duty; all dates inc.; returned sick to San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 23, '98; descriptive list furnished Sept. 15, '98; discharged at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Feb. 28, '99, per S. O. No. 56, hdqrs. A. G. O., Washington, D. C., Mar. 9, '99; seven and 17-100 (\$7.17) dollars still due soldier per reduction for State clothing. No record of discharge certificate and final statements having been received.
Ankeny, Frank E.----	20	5	6¼	Fair--	Lt.Bl.	Br.---	Or.---	Student--	May 10.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in Oregon regimental hospital, June 5-8, '98; sick in quarters June 8-12, '98; July 5-6, '98; July 20 to Aug. 17, '98; Oct. 4-8, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 9, '98, to Jan. 2, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty; absent on furlough Jan. 13, '99, to date of discharge, per S. O. No. 143, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Manila, P. I., Dec. 20, '98; discharge and final statement given at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Mar. 21, '99, per Par. 2, S. O. No. 39, hdqrs. dept. of Columbia, Mar. 21, '99; twenty-nine and 19-100 (\$29.19) dollars paid on final statements; seven and 17-100 (\$7.17) dollars still due soldier per reduction for State clothing; descriptive list furnished Jan. 23, '99.

transferred to U. S. A. Hosp. Corps Sept. 30, '98, per S. O. No. 17, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Aug. 5, '98; erroneously transferred back to company from U. S. A. Hosp. Corps June 11, '99, per telegraphic instructions and S. O. No. 157, A. G. O., hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 11, '99; dropped July 22, '99, in accordance with telegraphic instructions to chief mustering officer from A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 20, '99; descriptive list furnished July 22, '99. Enrolled and mustered in as private in 2d Or. Hosp. Corps and attached to company; transferred to U. S. A. Hosp. Corps Sept. 30, '98, per S. O. No. 17, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Aug. 5, '98; erroneously transferred back to company from U. S. A. Hosp. Corps June 11, '99, per telegraphic instructions and S. O. No. 157, A. G. O., hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 11, '99; dropped July 22, '99, in accordance with telegraphic instructions to chief mustering officer from A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 20, '99; descriptive list furnished July 22, '99. Enrolled and mustered in as private, 2d Or. Hosp. Corps and attached to company; transferred to U. S. A. Hosp. Corps Sept. 30, '98, per S. O. No. 17, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Aug. 5, '98; erroneously transferred back to company from U. S. A. Hosp. Corps June 11, '99, per telegraphic instructions and S. O. No. 157, A. G. O., hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 11, '99; dropped July 22, '99, in accordance with telegraphic instructions to chief mustering officer from A. G. O., Washington, D. C., July 20, '99; descriptive list furnished July 22, '99. Enrolled and mustered in as private in 2d Or. Hosp. Corps and attached to company; transferred to U. S. A. Hosp. Corps Sept. 30, '98, per S. O. No. 17, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Aug. 5, '98; descriptive list furnished; still due soldier pay and 14-100 (\$5.14) dollars per reduction for State clothing. Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters regimental hospital June 4-24, '98; sick in quarters July 12, '98, sick in division hospital, Cavite, P. I.; July 24 to Aug. 10, '98; all in line of duty; all dates inc.; died in division hospital, Cavite, P. I., Aug. 10, '98; inventory of effects and final statement sent to Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.; seven and 17-100 (\$7.17) dollars still due soldier per reduction for State clothing.

Howard, Emil W.	20	5	8½	Fair	Br.	Or.	Student	May 19	Portland
Merrill, William V.	19	5	8¼	Fair	Blue	Br.	Operator	May 10	Portland
Graham, Angus A.	24	5	6¾	Fair	Blue	Br.	Can'da Student	May 10	Portland
<i>Died.</i>									
Holbrook, Rufus K.	21	5	6	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	N. C. Farmer	May 10	Portland

COMPANY "C"—CONCLUDED.

Name.	Description.					Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.			When.	Where.	
Horn, Charles A.	20	5 7½	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Farmer	May 16.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in regimental hospital June 6-8, '98; sick in quarters June 9-11, '98; sick in regimental hospital July 16-26, '98; sick in quarters July 27-30, '98; Oct. 5-6, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 7-10, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty; died Oct. 10, '98, in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I.; inventory of effects and final statement sent to Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.; six and 92-100 (\$6.92) dollars still due soldier per reduction for State clothing.
Hawthorne, Wistar.	20	5 10	Fair	Blue.	Br.	Or.	Student.	May 10.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; in confinement July 30, '98 (less than 24 hours); sick in regimental hospital May 17-19, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 25-29, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 30, '98; to Jan. 16, '99; all dates inc.; all sickness in line of duty; died in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Jan. 16, '99; inventory of effects and final statement sent to Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.; seven and 5-100 (\$7.05) dollars still due soldier per reduction for State clothing.
Chandler, Bert B.	18	5 11	Fair	Br.	Red	Mo.	Farmer	July 13.	Eugene	Joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98, by transfer from prov. Company L, 2d Or. recruits; wounded in action in mouth at Malabon, P. I., Mar. 25, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 25 to Apr. 15, '99; died of wound in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 15, '99; inventory and final statement sent to Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. No clothing issued by State.
Kent, Charles F.	25	5 6¾	Fair	Blue.	Blk.	Wis.	Blacksmith.	July 13.	Eugene	Enrolled and mustered into prov. Company L, 2d Or. recruits, for company; never joined company; sick in line of duty at Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 31 to Nov. 18, '98; died in hospital in Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 18, '98. No clothing issued by State.

RECORD OF EVENTS.

Called out at Eugene, Oregon, April 26th, 1898. Arrived at Portland, Oregon, April 30th, 1898; at San Francisco, California, May 13th, 1898. On first expedition to Philippine Islands. At Guam Island, June 19th to 22d, 1898. Participated in Spanish-American War at Cavite, June 30th, 1898. At Manila, August 23d, 1898. Participated in Philippine Insurrection from February 4th to June 11th, 1899. In battles at Paco, February 5th, 1899; Santa Mesa to Pumping Station, February 6th, 1899; Marikina Road, March 5th, 1899; Malabon, March 25th, 1899; Polo, March 26th, 1899; Malinta, March 27th, 1899; company at Meycauayan,

April 18th to May 26th, 1899. Five men wounded at Malabon, March 25th, 1899; one at Polo, March 26th, 1899; one at San Mateo Valley, June 3d, 1899. With Hall's flying column to Morong. Three skirmishes at San Mateo Valley, June 3d, 1899. Skirmish at Taytay, June 4th, 1899. Company at Morong, June 7th, 1899. At Manila, June 9th, 1899. Sailed for United States June 14th, 1899. Landed at San Francisco, California, July 14th, 1899. Mustered out August 7th, 1899. Total distance traveled, 17,150 miles.

COMPANY "D."

Abstract of muster-rolls of Captain Austin F. Prescott, 'Company "D," Second Regiment, Oregon United States Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Owen Summers, mustered into the United States service at Portland, Oregon, May 10, 1898, and mustered out at San Francisco, California, August 7, 1899, unless otherwise stated below.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Occupation.	When.	Where.	
Austin F. Prescott— Captain.	28	5 8	Fair	Blue	Br.	Carpenter	May 10	Portland.	Since completion of this roll, Captain A. F. Prescott, was mustered out to date, July 25, 1899, to accept commission as captain in 55th U. S. Vol. Inf.
Geo. A. Hartman, Jr. 1st Lieutenant.	20	5 8½	Fair	Blue	Br.	Bank clerk.	May 10	Portland.	Enrolled as captain and mustered in with company as 1st lieutenant.
Frank A. Mead— 2d Lieutenant.	36	5 9	Fair	Br.	Br.	Express agent.	May 10	Portland.	Enrolled as 1st lieutenant and mustered in with company as 2d lieutenant; sick in hospital at Cavite, P. I., July 27 to Aug. 30, '98, inc.; in line of duty; detailed on special duty as acting ordnance officer per S. O. No. 15, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., Feb. 21, '99.
Hezekiah C. Cotner— 1st Sergeant.	42	5 10	Fair	Blue	Gray	Farmer	May 10	Portland	Mustered in as corporal; promoted sergeant per G. O. No. 7, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., June 3, '98; appointed 1st sergeant per Co. O. No. 2, May 1, '99; sick in quarters Nov. 2-23, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier \$35, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne; \$30 deposited at Manila, P. I., Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears; \$25 deposited at Manila, P. I., May 15, '99, with Major Coffin.
William S. Atchinson— Quartermaster Sergeant.	34	5 9¾	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Ware-houseman	May 10	Portland	Mustered in as private; promoted sergeant per S. O. No. 150, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated at Manila, P. I., Sept. 30, '98; sick in quarters Aug. 15-21, '98, inc.; June 1-4, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Ben Dupuis— 3d Sergeant.	20	5 10½	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Wool-sorter.	May 10	Portland	Mustered in as corporal; promoted sergeant per S. O. No. 144, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Sept. 8, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 10 to May 27, '98, inc.; sick in quarters June 1-4, '98, inc.; Oct. 19-24, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Due soldier \$30, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne; \$40 deposited at Manila, P. I., Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sheary; \$25 deposited at Manila, P. I., Mar. 8, '99, with Major Rochester.

A. Lee Morelock----- <i>4th Sergeant.</i>	20	5 10 ¹ / ₄	Dark	Blue	D. Br	Or.----	Printer	May 10.	Portland	Mustered in as private; promoted sergeant per S. O. No. 144, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Sept. 3, '98; tried by summary court Sept. 17, '98, for violation of 22d art. of war, absent less than 24 hours; sentenced to forfeit \$6; fine deducted on Sept. '98, pay roll; sick in quarters June 9-17, '98, inc.; Oct. 30 to Nov. 9, '98, inc.; Nov. 20-24, '98, inc.; Jan. 19-26, '99, inc. Injured in action during battle of Manabon, P. I., Mar. 25, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 25 to May 28, '99, inc.; injury received in line of duty; sick in quarters June 9-12, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; sick in United States general hospital, Presidio, Cal., since July 27, '99, in line of duty.
Louis Probstel----- <i>3th Sergeant.</i>	23	5 8 ¹ / ₄	Fair.	Br.	Lt.Br.	Wash.	Clerk ----	May 10.	Portland	Mustered in as private; promoted corporal per S. O. No. 145, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Sept. 8, '98; promoted sergeant per S. O. No. 3, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Apr. 7, '99.
Sherburn N. Prescott <i>6th Sergeant.</i>	22	5 9 ¹ / ₄	Fair.	Blue	Br.	R. I.	Bottler	May 10.	Portland	Mustered in as private; promoted corporal per S. O. No. 184, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 14, '98; promoted sergeant per S. O. No. 30, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., July 1, '99; sick in quarters July 8-13, '98, inc.; Aug. 9-20, '98, inc.; Sept. 14-26, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Due soldier \$20, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98; with Major Kilbourne; \$10 deposited at Manila, P. I., Sept. 13, '98, with Major Sears.
Alpha Wood----- <i>Corporal.</i>	21	5 11 ¹ / ₄	Fair.	Blue	Lt.Br.	Or.---	Clerk	May 10.	Portland	Mustered in as private; promoted corporal per S. O. No. 166, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 11, '98; sick in quarters Nov. 14-20, '98, inc.; in line of duty.
Willis Marsh----- <i>Corporal.</i>	24	5 10 ¹ / ₄	Fair.	Blue	Lt.Br.	Mo.	Teacher.	May 10.	Portland	Mustered in as private; promoted corporal per S. O. No. 194, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 2, '98; sick in quarters Sept. 28 to Oct. 8, '98, inc.; Oct. 13-20, '98, inc.; Jan. 28 to Feb. 9, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 23 to Apr. 1, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 4-7, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Carl Jones----- <i>Corporal.</i>	22	5 10	Fair.	Blue	Br.	Idaho	Laborer	May 10.	Portland	Mustered in as private; promoted corporal per S. O. No. 194, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 5, '98; sick in quarters Aug. 31 to Sept. 10, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier \$10, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne; \$10 deposited at Manila, P. I., May 15, '99, with Major Coffin.
William A. Leathers. <i>Corporal.</i>	20	5 9 ¹ / ₄	Fair.	Blue	D. Br.	Kan.	Cook ----	May 10	Portland	Mustered in as private; promoted corporal per S. O. No. 194, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 5, '98. Due soldier \$50, deposited at Manila, P. I., Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears; \$15 deposited at Manila, P. I., May 15, '99, with Major Coffin.

COMPANY "D"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
John B. Brookler— <i>Corporal.</i>	21	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Pa.	June 8.	LatGrande	Mustered in as private; assigned to and joined company D, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; promoted corporal per S. O. No. 194, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 5, '98; sick in quarters Nov. 25 to Dec. 1, '98, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 1, '98, to Jan. 6, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 19 to May 5, '99, inc.; not in line of duty; sick in quarters June 6-14, '99, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing was issued to him by State. Due soldier \$40, deposited at Manila, P. I., May 15, '99, with Major Coffin.
Asa L. Roberts— <i>Corporal.</i>	38	5 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Mo.	May 10.	Portland.	Mustered in as private; promoted lance corporal per S. O. No. 184, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 14, '98; promoted corporal per S. O. No. 11, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Feb. 3, '99; sick in quarters June 23-28, '98, inc.; July 8-13, '98, inc.; injured in action during battle of Malabon, P. I., Mar. 25, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 25 to June 5, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Due soldier \$80, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne; \$35 deposited at Manila, P. I., Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears.
John C. Headlee— <i>Corporal.</i>	23	5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark.	Blue.	D. Br.	Iowa.	May 10.	Portland.	Mustered in as private; promoted corporal per S. O. No. 3, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Apr. 7, '99; sick in quarters June 3-13, '98, inc.; July 13-21, '98, inc.; Sept. 22-26, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; Oct. 25 to Nov. 7, '98, inc.; and in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 7 to Dec. 11, '98, inc.; not in line of duty; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 24, '98, to Jan. 4, '99, inc. Wounded in action during battle of Malabon, P. I., Mar. 25, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 25 to June 6, '99; sick in quarters since July 7, '99; all in line of duty.
George W. Conner— <i>Corporal.</i>	25	5 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Br.	Br.	Mo.	May 10.	Portland.	Mustered in as private; promoted corporal per S. O. No. 30, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., July 1, '99; sick in quarters July 21-27, '98, inc.; July 30 to Aug. 4, '98, inc.; Sept. 26 to Oct. 19, '98, inc.; in regimental hospital Nov. 29, '98, to Jan. 5, '99, inc.; sick in quarters July 13-17, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Due

William E. Searcy	23	5	8	Fair	Blue	Br.	Kan.	Painter	May 10	Portland	soldier \$25, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne; \$15 deposited at Manila, P. I., Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears. Mustered in as private; promoted corporal per S. O. No. 30, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., July 1, '99; tried by summary court for violation of 62d art. of war, sentenced to five days' confinement Nov. 3, '98; sick in quarters Sept. 23-28, '98, inc. Wounded in action during battle of Malabon, P. I., Mar. 25, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 25 to May 14, '99; all in line of duty. Due soldier \$25, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne; \$10 deposited at Manila, P. I., Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears.
James E. Acton	30	5	8½	Dark	Br.	Br.	Ill.	Farmer	May 10	Portland	Mustered in as private; promoted corporal per S. O. No. 30, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., July 1, '99; detailed on special duty at regimental headquarters per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Aug. 25, '98; relieved from special duty at regimental headquarters per S. O. No. 150, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Sept. 20, '98. Due soldier \$25, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne. Assigned to and joined Company B, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; tried by summary court Feb. 10, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to be confined five days and forfeit \$6; fine deducted on Feb. '99, pay roll; promoted corporal per S. O. No. 30, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., July 1, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 22 to May 13, '99, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing was issued to him by the State.
Alva G. Davidson	23	5	7¾	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or.	Barber	June 15	La Grande	Mustered in as private; promoted corporal per S. O. No. 33, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., July 4, '99; sick in quarters Aug. 2 to Sept. 3, '98, inc.; Oct. 16-19, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
Julius Wittcock	19	5	8½	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Belgium.	Laborer	May 10	Portland	Mustered in as private; appointed company musician per Co. O, No. 1, Jan. 29, '99; sick in quarters June 12 to July 1, '98, inc.; Aug. 9-19, '98, inc.; Dec. 6-21, '98, inc.; Dec. 20-31, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Due soldier \$50, deposited at Manila, P. I., Mar. 8, '98, with Major Rochester.
Thomas Jordan	24	5	10	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	Barber	May 10	Portland	

Corporal.

Corporal.

Corporal.

Corporal.

Musician.

COMPANY "D"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born		Occupation.		Mastered into service—		Remarks.
	Agr.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Where	When	Where.			
Gustav Mueller— Musician.	35	5 7 ¹ / ₂	Fair—	Lt. Br.	Lt. Br.	Ger—	Musician.	May 11.	Portland.		Mustered in as musician; assigned to and joined Company D, per S. O. No. 191, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 30, '98; detailed on duty with regimental band per S. O. No. 191, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 30, '98; relieved from duty with band per S. O. No. 197, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 6, '98; appointed company musician per Co. O. No. 22, Dec. 9, '98; tried by general court-martial for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours; sentenced to forfeit \$10; approved per S. O. No. 35, headquarters provost marshal general, Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; fine deducted on Nov. 7, '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Dec. 30, '98, to Jan. 7, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 17 to May 16, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Privates.											
Hughes, Richard—	20	5 5 ¹ / ₄	Fair—	Blue—	Lt. Br.	Mo. —	Book-keeper.	May 10.	Portland.		Mustered in as private; appointed artificer per S. O. No. 176, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 24, '98; sick in quarters July 5-16, '98, inc.; Nov. 7-13, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Jan. 23 to Feb. 21, '99, inc.; Mar. 21 to May 6, '99, inc.; not in line of duty.
Mathsan, Ole—	27	5 6 ¹ / ₄	Fair—	Blue—	Lt. Br.	Norway.	Engineer.	May 10.	Portland.		Mustered in as private; appointed wagoner per S. O. No. 176, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 24, '98; sick in quarters June, 6-21, '99, inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier \$30, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne.
Allen, Alfred A.—	38	5 7	Fair	Blue—	Light	Wis—	Farmer—	May 10.	Portland.		Sick in quarters Sept. 22-28, '98, inc., June 13-19, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 22 to June 5, '99; sick in quarters June 30-30, '99, inc.; July 10-14, '99; in United States general hospital, Presidio, Cal., July 14-24, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Due soldier \$40, deposited at Manila, P. I., Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears.
Baertsch, George—	20	5 5 ¹ / ₄	Fair—	Br. —	Dark	Wis—	Butcher—	May 10.	Portland.		Tried by summary court Aug. 5, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Aug., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Aug. 5, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war (absent from drill); sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Aug., '98; pay roll; tried by summary court Sept. 21, '98, for violation of 32d

art. of war absent Sept. 18-21, '98, inc.; sentenced to forfeit \$10; fine deducted on Sept., '98, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll; detailed on special duty in mess department per O. No. 8, hdqrs. 1st battalion, 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., July 1, '99; relieved from duty in mess department per O. No. 9, hdqrs. 1st battalion, 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., July 3, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, 2d Or. Inf., *Yarpoat*, Nov. 5, '98, to Jan. 5, '99, inc.; Jan. 25 to Feb. 9, '99, inc.; Apr. 22 to May 17, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.

Sick in quarters Sept. 4-10, '98, inc.; Oct. 8-19, '98, inc.; Nov. 11-27, '98, inc.; June 2 to July 11, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.

Assigned to and joined Company D, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Due United States for clothing, overdrawn at June, '99, settlement, \$21.99; to be deducted on this roll.

Assigned to and joined Company D, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Jan. 1-6, '99, inc.; injured in action during battle of Polo, P. I., Mar. 26, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 26 to June 8, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; detailed on special duty in mess department per O. No. 9, hdqrs. 1st battalion, 2d Or. Inf., dated S. S., *Yarpoat*, July 3, '99. No clothing was issued to him by the State.

Assigned to and joined Company D, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 12-17, '98, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing was issued to him by the State, on special duty with regimental band since May 18, '98, per S. O. No. 2, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., May 11, '99; mustered in as musician; relieved from duty as company musician per O. O. No. 1, dated Manila, P. I., June 29, '99.

Detailed on special duty at regimental hdqrs. per S. O. No. 137, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Aug. 25, '98; relieved from special duty at regimental hdqrs. per S. O. No. 150, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Sept. 20, '98; tried by field officers' court-martial Sept. 7, '98 (insubordination and disobedience to a noncommissioned officer); found not guilty and acquitted; sick in quarters June 3-17, '98, inc.; Nov. 18-21, '98, inc.; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Jan. 13-21, '99, inc.; sick in quarters Jan. 22-29, '99, inc.; July 17-21, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.

Bartmess, Charles	21	5	6½	Fair	Br. ---	Br. ---	Or. ---	Farmer	May 10	Portland
Bingham, William C.	20	5	8¼	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Ill. ---	Laborer	July 6	Pendleton
Bowman, Daniel C.	20	5	9¼	Fair	Br. ---	Blk. ---	Cal. ---	Weaver	June 5	Pendleton
Brookler, Andrew G.	19	5	8	Fair	Blue	Br. ---	Pa. ---	Laborer	June 15	La Grande
Brown, Winfield S.	23	5	4	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Ind. ---	Painter	May 10	Portland
Buchanan, George W.	24	5	5¾	Dark	Br. ---	D. Br.	Iowa	Engineer	May 10	Portland

COMPANY "D"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Carden, Alfred O.....	21	5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair..	Br....	Br....	Wis..	May 10.	Portland.	Mustered in as private; promoted corporal June 5, '99, per G. O. No. 7, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., on S. S. <i>Australia</i> ; reduced from corporal to private per S. O. No. 161, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 1, '98; sick in quarters Sept. 16-19, '98, inc.; Oct. 18-25, '98, sick; Oct. 26 to Nov. 30, '98, inc. Wounded in action during battle of Pasig, P. I., Mar. 15, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 15 to May 25, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Carter, Charles E.....	21	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair..	Br....	Br....	Kan..	May 10.	Portland.	Tried by summary court Nov. 8, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Nov., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Feb. 10, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent one day); sentenced to be confined five days and to forfeit \$6; fine deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll; sick in quarters July 7-10, '98, inc.; sick in brigade hospital, Manila, P. I., Aug. 20 to Sept. 5, '98, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Jan. 9-21, '99, inc.; Apr. 11 to June 4, '99, inc.; sick in quarters, June 5-14, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Chandler, Charles W. 22	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair..	Blue..	Br....	Or....	June 30.	LaGrande		Assigned to and joined Company D, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. No clothing was issued to him by State. Due soldier \$25, deposited at Manila, P. I., Mar. 8, '99, with Major Rochester.
Connelly, Stephen J. 28	5 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair..	Blue..	Br....	Cal..	May 10	Portland.		Tried by summary court Sept. 21, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Sept. 18-21, '98, inc.); sentenced to forfeit \$10; fine deducted on Sept., '98, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll; tried by summary court Sept. 7, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Sept., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Nov. 26, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on Nov., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Jan. 25, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$10; fine deducted on Jan. '99, pay roll; appointed

company cook per S. O. No. 176, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 24, '98.
 Sick in quarters Nov. 6-13, '98, inc. in line of duty; Nov. 17-30, '98, inc.; Dec. 8-22, '98, inc.; Dec. 24-28, '98, inc.; not in line of duty; Feb. 15-19, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 25 to May 31, '99, inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier's pay deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne; \$20 deposited at Manila, P. I., Mar. 8, '99, with Major Rochester.
 Assigned to and joined Company D, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. No clothing was issued to him by the State.
 Detailed on special duty in medical department per S. O. No. 7, hdqrs. 2d div., 8th A. C., dated Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98; relieved from special duty in medical department per S. O. No. 26, hdqrs. 2d div., 8th A. C., dated Cavite, P. I., Sept. 19, '98; tried by summary court Feb. 27, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$10; fine deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Sept. 28 to Oct. 14, '98, inc.; Nov. 11-17, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
 Assigned to Company D, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; absent, sick at division field hospital, Camp Merriam, San Francisco, Cal., since Aug. 14, '98; in line of duty. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Notification received June 10, '99, from Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., stating that the furlough in the case of this soldier had been extended thirty days to include date of discharge, Mar. 20, '99. Descriptive list and account of pay and clothing received. Discharge and final statements in duplicate forwarded to soldier by regular mail at Pilot Rock, Or. Entitled to one month's extra pay.

Constant, Owen A.----	31	5	5½	Fair..	Blue	Br.---	Ill.----	Laborer..	May 10.	Portland.	
Crowner, Henderson	27	5	7¼	Dark.	Blue..	D.Br..	Ohio..	Laborer..	June 15.	Pendleton	
Diny, Peter-----	38	5	5	Fair..	Blue..	Lt.Br.	Prussia.	Carpenter	May 10.	Portland.	
Done, Steve M.-----	18	6	1¼	Dark.	Br.---	D.Br..	Or.----	Laborer..	May 8.	Pendleton	

COMPANY "D"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.			Where born.		Occupation.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When.	Where.			
Doyle, James A.	40	5 6 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	Can'ta	Laborer.	May 10.	Portland.	Tried by summary court Sept. 22, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent one day); sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on Sept., '98, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll; tried by summary court Nov. 16, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Nov. 7-10, '98, inc.); sentenced to forfeit \$10 and ten days' confinement; fine deducted on Nov., '98, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 28 to June 3, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 4-17, '99, inc.; sick in regimental hospital June 17 to July 15, '99, inc.; July 15, '99; all in line of duty. Due soldier \$25, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$15 deposited at Manila, P. I., Mar. 8, '99, with Major Rochester; \$20 deposited at Corregidor Island, May 31, '99, with Major Coffin. Since completion of this roll this soldier died at United States general hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., July 29, '99, at 8:30 P. M. Final statements and inventory of effects in duplicate forwarded to Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., July 31, '99.
Duncan, Ray	22	5 11 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Light	Or.	Farmer	May 10.	Portland.	Tried by general court-martial for violation of 39th art. of war (leaving post); found guilty and sentenced to be confined at hard labor four months in Bilbibo military prison, Manila, P. I., and to forfeit \$10 per month for the same period, per S. O. No. 28, hdqrs. provost marshal general, Manila, P. I., Feb. 14, '99; fine deducted on Feb., Mar., Apr., and May, '99, pay rolls. Pursuant to telegraph orders from War Department, dated May 11, '99, the unexpired portion of his sentence relating to confinement is rebilled per S. O. No. 128, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., May 12, '99; sick in regimental hospital June 26 to July 6, '99, inc.; sick in quarters July 7-10, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Due soldier \$20, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne.
Dupuis, Cliff	20	5 5	Dark	Br.	D. Br.	Wash.	Printer	May 10.	Portland.	Tried by summary court Sept. 22, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Sept., '98, pay roll; tried

by summary court Sept. 17, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Sept. '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Feb. 10, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent one day); sentenced to confinement five days and to forfeit \$6; fine deducted on Feb. '99, pay roll, pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll; tried by general court-martial for violation of 62d art. of war; found guilty and sentenced to forfeit \$62½ per S. O. No. 13, Ex. I, adjpts. provost marshal general, dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 28, '99; fine deducted on Jan. '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Sept. 6 to '98, inc.; Oct. 10-14, '98, inc.; Oct. 18-22, '98, inc.; Jan. 7-11, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Dis-soldier \$16, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne.

Sick in quarters Oct. 24-29, '98, inc.; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 22-30, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.

sick in quarters July 7-12, '98, inc. in line of duty; Aug. 25 to Sept. 10, '98, inc. not in line of duty; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 11 to June 5, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 6-12, '99, inc.; sick in regimental hospital June 18 to July 15, '99, inc.; sick in United States general hospital, President, San Francisco, Cal., since July 16, '99; all in line of duty. Due soldier #40, deposited at Manila, P. I., Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears; \$15 deposited at Manila, P. I., Mar. 8, '99, with Major Rochester.

Detailed on special duty in quartermaster's department per S. O No. 3, orders 2d of Inf. dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 18, '99; relieved from special duty in quartermaster's department per S. O No. 6, orders 2d of Inf. dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 16, '99; sick in quarters Oct. 1-16, '98, inc.; sick in reserve hospital Jan. 16-29, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital Manila, P. I., Mar. 12 to June 11, '99, inc.; on hospital ship *R. I. 179* since June 12, '99; all in line of duty; returned to duty Aug. 3, '99.

Tried by summary court Sept. 22, '98, for violation of
 §34 art. 1 of war (absent less than 24 hours from check
 roll call); sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on
 Sept. 9, '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Dec. 20,
 '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to seven
 days' confinement at hard labor; in confinement
 Dec. 21-27, '98, inc.; sick in quarters July 3-9, '98, inc.;
 in line of duty, Oct. 20 to Dec. 11, '98, not in time
 of duty. Due soldier \$30, deposited at Manila, P. I.,
 Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears; \$15 deposited at Manila,
 P. I., Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sherry.

Hastings, John -----	35	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair--	Lt.Br.	Br.---	Ind.---	Molder --	May 10.	Portland.	Tried by field officers' court-martial July 26, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to thirty days' confinement and to forfeit \$10; fine deducted on July, '98; pay roll; tried by summary court Sept. 26, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Sept., '98; pay roll; tried by summary court Nov. 8, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to thirty days' confinement and to forfeit \$10; fine deducted on Nov., '98; pay roll; tried by summary court Feb. 4, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$5 and to be confined ten days; fine deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Nov. 10 to Dec. 21, '98, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 22 to May 20, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 14-23, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Due soldier \$20, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne; \$10 deposited at Manila, P. I., Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears; \$10 deposited at Manila, P. I., Mar. 8, '99, with Major Rochester.
Herr, Marcellus A.----	26	5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair--	Blue--	Br.---	Penn.	Painter --	May 10.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; reduced to private per S. O. No. 145, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Sept. 8, '98; sick in quarters Aug. 4-8, '98; Nov. 3-14, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Due soldier \$30, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne; \$5 deposited at Manila, P. I., Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears; \$15 deposited at Manila, P. I., Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sheary; \$20 deposited at Manila, P. I., May 15, '99, with Major Coffin.
Hicks, Bert -----	23	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair--	Lt.Br.	Lt.Br.	Iowa.	Laborer--	May 10.	Portland.	Detailed on special duty at regimental headquarters per M. O. hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., Aug. 14, '98; relieved from special duty at regimental headquarters per S. O. No. 168, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 13, '98; detail on special duty in commissary department per O. No. 2, hdqrs. 1st battalion, 2d Or. Inf. on S. S. Ycoro, June 14, '99. Due soldier \$25, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne; \$31.20 deposited at Manila, P. I., Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears; \$20 deposited at Manila, P. I., Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sheary; \$20 deposited at Manila, P. I., May 15, '99, with Major Coffin.

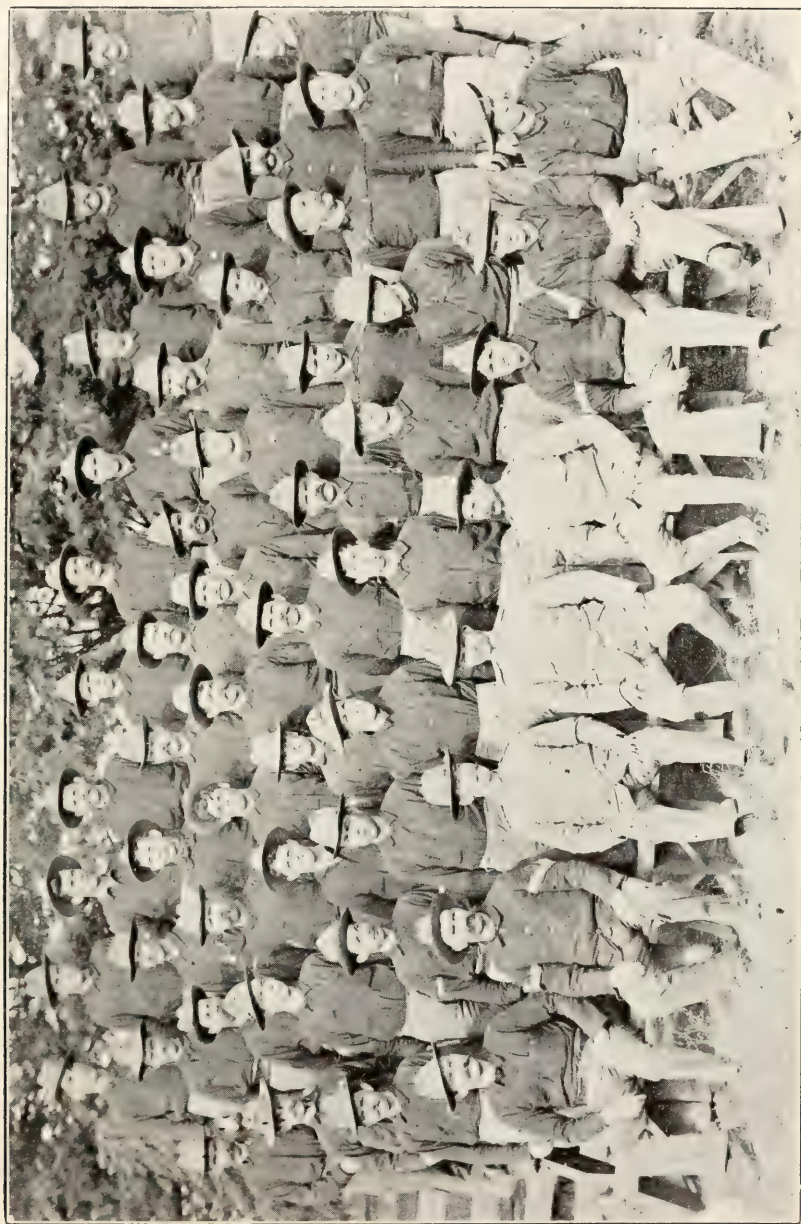
COMPANY "D"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.					Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.			When.	Where.	
Hicks, William A.	22	5 5½	Fair	Blue	Br.	Iowa	Laborer	May 10	Portland	Tried by field officers' court-martial May 5, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Aug., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Sept. 17, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Sept., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Nov. 7, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to two weeks' confinement and to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on Nov., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Feb. 10, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent one day); sentenced to five days' confinement and to forfeit \$6; fine deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll; detailed on special duty in commissary department per O. No. 2, hdqrs. 1st battalion, 2d Or. Inf., on S. S. <i>Vancouver</i> , June 14, '99; sick in quarters Aug. 30 to Sept. 16, '98, inc.; Sept. 22-26, '98, inc.; in line of duty; Oct. 29 to Nov. 7, '98, inc.; not in line of duty; Nov. 10-27, '98, inc.; Dec. 27-31, '98, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 14-25, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 18-23, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Kupers, William	23	5 6	Fair	Br.	Br.	Ger.	Clerk	May 10	Portland	Sick in quarters Sept. 30 to Oct. 4, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier \$40, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne; \$30 deposited at Manila, P. I., May 15, '99, with Major Coffin.
Leavitt, Edwin E.	19	6	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	Cal.	Laborer	May 10	Portland	Mustered in as private; promoted corporal per S. O. No. 144, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Sept. 3, '98; reduced to private per S. O. No. 183, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 9, '98; sick in quarters July 12-19, '98, inc.; June 30 to July 16, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Due soldier \$70, deposited at Manila, P. I., May 15, '99, with Major Coffin.
Marin, Jacob C.	19	5 7	Fair	Blue	Br.	Cal.	Clerk	May 10	Portland	Mustered in as private; promoted sergeant per G. O. No. 7, June 5, '98, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., on S. S. <i>Auspadia</i> ; tried by summary court Sept. 19, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; found guilty and reduced to private and sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on Sept., '98, pay roll per S. O. No. 151, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Sept. 19, '98; tried by summary

McKinnon, C. J.	5	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Butcher	May 10	Portland	court Jan. 7, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Jan., '99 pay roll; sick in quarters Dec. 24-29, '88, inc.; in line of duty. Detailed on duty in subsistence department per O. No. 1, 2d Or. Inf., May 11, '98; relieved from duty in subsistence department per S. O. No. 21, hdqrs. 1st brig U. S. expd. forces dated Cavite, P. I., July 6, '98; detailed on special duty in subsistence department per S. O. No. 28, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Sept. 24, '98; relieved from special duty in subsistence department per S. O. No. 154, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 8, '99; detailed on special duty in commissary department per O. No. 8, hdqrs. 1st battalion, 2d Or. Inf., on S. S. <i>Newport</i>, July 1, '99. Sick in quarters Oct. 5-9, '98, inc.; Nov. 11-14, '98, inc.; June 2-8, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Assigned to and joined Company D, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 287, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 16 to Apr. 16, '99, inc.; not in line of duty; sick in quarters July 17-29, '99, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing was issued to him by State. Assigned to and joined Company D, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. No clothing was issued to him by State. Due soldier \$20, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne. Tried by field officers' court-martial Aug. 5, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$8; fine deducted on Aug., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Jan. 31, '99, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Jan., '99, pay roll; tried by summary court Feb. 10, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent one day); sentenced to be confined five days and to forfeit \$6; fine deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll; tried by summary court Feb. 22, '99, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit one month's pay; \$1.68 deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; balance of fine to be deducted on this roll; detailed on special duty in mess department per O. No. 2, hdqrs. 1st battalion, 2d Or. Inf., on S. S. <i>Newport</i>, June 11, '99.
Montgomery, Wm.	26	5	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Br.	D.Br.	Plumber	May 10	Portland	
Morelock, Wm. M.	31	6	3	Fair	Blue	D.Br.	Laborer	June 15	Portland	
Mossie, Eber D.	23	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br.	D.Br.	Salesman	May 20	Pendleton	
Null, Frank	33	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Br.	Blk.	Laborer	May 10	Portland	
Pinson, Joseph E.	18	5	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Weaver	May 10	Portland	

COMPANY "D"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Proebstel, Charles	21	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Wash.	May 10	Portland	Mustered in as private; promoted corporal per S. O. No. 148, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Sept. 13, '98; tried by summary court Dec. 1, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; found not guilty and acquitted; detailed on special duty at regimental headquarters per S. O. No. 144, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Sept. 3, '98; relieved from special duty at regimental headquarters per S. O. No. 163, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 7, '98; reduced to private per S. O. No. 31, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., on S. S. <i>Veraport</i>, July 4, '99; detailed on special duty in telegraph office per S. O. No. 34, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated San Francisco, Cal., July 18, '99; sick in quarters Oct. 9-20, '98, inc.; Nov. 12-16, '98, inc.; Nov. 29 to Dec. 8, '98, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 7 to Mar. 1, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 27-30, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Reiling, John L.	24	5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Kan.	May 10	LaGrande	Assigned to and joined Company D, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. No clothing was issued to him by State. Due soldier \$20, deposited at Manila, P. I., Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sheary; \$40 deposited at Manila, P. I., Mar. 8, '99, with Major Rochester.
Robbs, Ben F.	22	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or.	May 10	Portland	Mustered in as private; promoted corporal per S. O. No. 7, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., on S. S. <i>Australia</i>, June 5, '98; tried by summary court Nov. 22, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; found not guilty and acquitted; reduced to private per S. O. No. 181, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 3, '98; tried by summary court Dec. 20, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; found guilty and sentenced to seven days' confinement at hard labor; sick in quarters July 6-9, '98, inc.; May 29 to July 2, '99, inc.; sick in regimental hospital July 6-17, '99, inc.; sick in quarters July 19-22, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Ruddy, James A.	30	5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Can'ta	May 10	Portland	Sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 25 to May 1, '99, inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier \$10, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne.



COMPANY D, SECOND REGIMENT, OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Scott, Frank D.	28	5	9	Fair	Br.	Br.	Ill.	Farmer	May 10.	Portland	Tried by general court-martial for violation of the 62d art. of war; found guilty and sentenced to be confined at hard labor for one month and to forfeit \$10, per S. O. No. 45, hdqrs. provost marshal general, Manila, P. I., Dec. 15, '98; fine deducted on Dec. '98, pay roll; sick in quarters Oct. 9-13, '98, inc.; Nov. 7-10, '98, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 20, '98, to Jan. 12, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 5-11, '99, inc.; July 17-23, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Schermerhorn, G. M.	41	5	8	Fair	Blue	Blue	Lt. Br.	Wis.	June 10.	La Grande	Assigned to and joined Company D, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 3-8, '98, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 17 to June 11, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 12-27, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing was issued to him by State.
Selsor, Leonard H.									June 28.	La Grande	Assigned to and joined Company D, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 10-19, '98, inc.; July 13-27, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing was issued to him by State. Due soldier \$25, deposited at Manila, P. I., Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sheary; \$20 deposited at Manila, P. I., Mar. 8, '99, with Major Rochester.
Shull, Dean E.	23	5	8½	Fair	Blue	Blue	Br.	Or.	May 10.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as sergeant; on special duty at regimental headquarters per S. O., hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Aug. 14, '98; relieved from special duty at regimental headquarters per S. O. No. 140, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Aug. 27, '98; reduced to private per S. O. No. 11, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Feb. 3, '99; detailed on special duty in commissary department per S. O. No. 26, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., June 10, '99; relieved from special duty in commissary department per S. O. No. 30, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf. on S. <i>Vacation</i> , July 1, '99; sick in quarters Dec. 4-11, '98, inc.; not in line of duty; Dec. 18-21, '98, inc.; in line of duty; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 4-18, '98, inc.; not in line of duty. Due soldier \$40, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, with Major Kilbourne; \$15 deposited at Manila, P. I., Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sheary.
Shulmire, Ewin A.	25	5	5¼	Fair	Blue	Blue	D. Br.	Ind.	July 6.	Pendleton	Assigned to and joined Company D, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 20-26, '98, inc.; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 29, '98, to Feb. 10, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 23 to Apr. 6, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing was issued to him by State. Due soldier \$75, deposited at Manila, P. I., May 15, '99, with Major Coffin.

COMPANY "D"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mastered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Sloan, Willis D.	18	5 6½	Fair.	Br.	Lt. Br.	Or.	May 10.	Portland.	Tried by summary court Sept. 17, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Sept. '98, pay roll; sick in quarters July 8-11, '98, inc., in line of duty. Due soldier \$80 deposited at Manila, P. I., May 15, '99, with Major Coffin.
Soutes, Elmo M.	21	5 7½	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Mich.	May 10.	Portland.	Tried by summary court Sept. 17, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Sept. '98, pay roll; detailed on special duty at hdqrs. 1st brigade, United States expeditionary forces, Cavite, P. I., per S. O. No. 12, July 15, '98; relieved from special duty at brigade headquarters per S. O. No. 1, hdqrs. 2d div., 8th A. C., Aug. 2, '98; sick in quarters Nov. 4-10, '98, inc.; Dec. 6-9, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; Dec. 14-21, '98, inc.; Dec. 27, '98, to Jan. 4, '99, not in line of duty; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 29 to May 25, '99, inc.; sick in quarters July 13-17, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Due soldier \$25 deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 6, '98, with Major Kilbourne; \$10 deposited at Manila, P. I., Sept. 13, '98, with Major Sears.
Stanwood, Franklin.	35	5 7¼	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Iowa.	June 5.	La Grande.	Assigned to and joined Company D, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 5-11, '98, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 12 to Apr. 1, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 17-20, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; sick in U. S. A. hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., July 23, '99, in line of duty. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Due soldier \$80 deposited at Manila, P. I., May 15, '99, with Major Coffin.
Symons, Loren O.	21	5 10½	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Wash.	May 10.	Portland.	Sick in quarters Oct. 15-22, '98, inc.; Oct. 27 to Nov. 4, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 22 to Apr. 16, '99, inc., not in line of duty; sick in quarters May 31 to June 4, '99, inc.; in line of duty; sick in quarters May 31 to June 4, '99, inc.; due soldier \$25 deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne; \$5 deposited at Manila, P. I., Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears; \$5 deposited at Manila, P. I., Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sheary; \$20 deposited at Manila, P. I., May 15, '99, with Major Coffin.

Taft, Hiland E.....	20	5	10 ¹ / ₄	Fair..	Blue..	Br....	Or....	Laborer..	May 8	Pendleton	Assigned to and joined Company D, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 5-19, '98, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing was issued to him by State. Due soldier \$20, deposited at Manila, P. I., Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sheary; \$25 deposited at Manila, P. I., May 15, '99, with Major Coffin.
Terry, William H....	22	5	5 ¹ / ₂	Fair..	Blue..	D. Br.	Or....	Laborer..	May 10.	Portland	Tried by summary court Sept. 22, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Sept., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Nov. 8, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Nov., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters July 7-10, '98, inc.; Aug. 29 to Sept. 3, '98, inc.; sick in regimental hospital Nov. 29 to Dec. 12, '98, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital Manila, P. I., Dec. 19-25, '98, inc.; Jan. 28 to Feb. 9, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Due soldier \$10, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne; \$10 deposited at Manila, P. I., Sept. 15, '99, with Major Seary; \$10 deposited at Manila, P. I., Mar. 8, '99, with Major Rochester; \$5 deposited at Manila, P. I., May 15, '99, with Major Coffin.
Thompson, Jas. C....	21	5	10 ¹ / ₂	Dark..	Blue..	Lt.Br.	Cal...	Printer..	May 10	Portland	Sick in quarters Aug. 2-13, '98, inc.; Sept. 22-28, '98, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 13 to Nov. 17, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Nov. 17 to Dec. 23, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Due soldier \$20, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne; \$50 deposited at Manila, P. I., Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sheary.
Urech, Julius	28	5	8 ¹ / ₄	Fair..	Blue..	Br....	Switz- erland.	Molder..	May 10	Portland	Tried by summary court Dec. 10, '98, for violation of 62 art. of war; sentenced to seven days' confinement at hard labor; in confinement Dec. 10-16, '98, inc.; sick in hospital at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 4-12, '99, inc.; sick in quarters Aug. 14-21, '98, inc.; Sept. 29 to Oct. 2, '98, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 29 to May 20, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Due soldier \$20, deposited at Manila, P. I., Mar. 8, '99, with Major Sheary.
Verweyst, Chas. L...	25	5	10 ¹ / ₂	Fair..	Br....	D. Br.	Wis..	Painter..	May 10.	Portland	Sick in quarters Oct. 9-15, '98, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 28 to June 12, '99, inc.; sick in regimental hospital June 13 to July 15, '99, inc.; sick in United States general hospital, Presidio, Cal., since July 15, '99; all in line of duty. Due soldier \$20, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne.

COMPANY "D,"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.					Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.			When.	Where.	
Wilson, C. E.-----	23	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark.	Blue.	Br.	Ind.	Teamster.	May 10.	Portland.	Tried by summary court Sept. 22, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Sept., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Dec. 22, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; found guilty and sentenced to thirty days' confinement at hard labor; in confinement Dec. 22, '98, to Jan. 21, '99, inc.; tried by summary court Jan. 31, '99, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Jan., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Sept. 5-9, '98, inc.; in line of duty; Feb. 2-20, '99, inc.; sick in regimental hospital June 24 to July 11, '99, inc.; not in line of duty. Due soldier \$25, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne.
Woods, Morton-----	26	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Blue.	Lt.Br.	Ark.	Laborer.	May 10.	Portland.	Sick in quarters Oct. 17-21, '98, inc.; in line of duty.
<i>Discharged by order.</i> Fielding S. Kelly----- <i>1st Lieutenant.</i>	27	5				Or.	Book-keeper.	May 10.	Portland.	Detailed as battalion adjutant per G. O. No. 1, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Portland, Or., May 10, '98; discharged at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, Ext. 3, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 11, '99, under Prov. G. O. No. 54, A. G. O., Mar. 27, '99; discharge and final statements given; character, "excellent;" service, "honest and faithful." Due officer for two months' extra pay for foreign service per G. O. No. 13, A. G. O., Jan. 17, '99; for travel allowances from San Francisco, Cal., to Portland, Or., per G. O. No. 54, A. G. O., Mar. 22, '99; due officer for pay from May 1 to June 12, '99.
James West----- <i>Sergeant.</i>	28	5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Br.	Lt.Br.	Ill.	Clerk.	May 10.	Portland.	Mustered in as private; promoted sergeant June 5, '98; per G. O. No. 7, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., on S. O. No. 157, Ext. 3, dated Manila, P. I., Aug. 16, '98; tried by summary court Sept. 17, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Sept., '98, pay roll; promoted sergeant Sept. 29, '99, per S. O. No. 158, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., Manila, P. I., and 1st sergeant per G. O. No. 14, Sept. 29, '98; reduced to private per S. O. No. 179, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 21, '98; tried by summary court Nov. 16, '98, for violation of 32d art. of

war, sentenced to ten days' confinement and to forfeit \$10; fine deducted on Nov., '98, pay roll; promoted sergeant per S. O. No. 193, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 3, '98, and 1st sergeant per G. O. No. 20, dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 3, '98; relieved from duty as 1st sergeant per G. O. No. 2, May 1, '99; detailed on special duty in subsistence department per S. O. No. 119, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., May 2, '99; relieved from special duty in subsistence department per S. O. No. 134, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 8, '99. Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 17, '99, per S. O. No. 157, Ext. 3, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 11, '99, under prov. G. O. No. 54, A. G. O., Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements given; character, "excellent;" service, "honest and faithful." Due soldier for clothing not drawn in kind, \$10.53; due soldier for pay from May 1 to June 12, '99; due soldier \$10, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Chas. E. Kilbourne; due soldier two months' extra pay for foreign service per G. O. No. 13, A. G. O., Jan. 17, '99; due soldier for travel allowances from San Francisco, Cal., to La Grande, Or., per G. O. No. 54, A. G. O., Mar. 22, '99. Wounded in action during battle of Malabon, P. I., Mar. 25, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 25 to May 1, '99, inc.; wounds incurred in line of duty.

Assigned to and joined Company D, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; promoted corporal per S. O. No. 193, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 3, '98. Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, Ext. 3, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 11, '99; under prov. G. O. No. 54, A. G. O., Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements given; character, "excellent;" service, "honest and faithful." Due soldier for clothing not drawn in kind, \$20; due soldier for pay from May 1 to June 12, '99; due soldier for two months' extra pay for foreign service per G. O. No. 13, A. G. O., Jan. 17, '99; due soldier for travel allowances from San Francisco, Cal., to Pendleton, Or., per G. O. No. 54, A. G. O., Mar. 22, '99. No clothing was issued to him by State.

Reporter. June 15. Pendleton

Br. --- D. Br. Ont. --- Fair. ---

5 10

28

William Crozier -----
Corporal.

COMPANY "D"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description					Where born.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Harry E. Lovell----- (Corporal.	25	5 4 3/4	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Fla.	May 10.	Portland.	Mustered in as private; promoted corporal per S. O. No. 184, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 14, '98. Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, Ext. 3, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 11, '99, under prov. G. O. No. 54, A. G. O., Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements given; character, "excellent;" service, "honest and faithful." Due soldier for clothing not drawn in kind, \$20; due soldier for pay from May 1 to June 12, '99; due soldier for two months' extra pay for foreign service per G. O. No. 13, A. G. O., Jan. 17, '99; due soldier for travel allowance from San Francisco, Cal., to Pendleton, Or., per G. O. No. 54, A. G. O., Mar. 22, '99.
A. A. Manning ----- (Corporal.	22	5 10 1/2	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or.	May 10.	Portland.	Mustered in as private; promoted corporal per S. O. No. 3, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf. (in field), Apr. 7, '99. Discharged in Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, Ext. 3, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 11, '99, under prov. G. O. No. 54, A. G. O., Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements given; character, "excellent;" service, "honest and faithful." Due soldier for clothing not drawn in kind, \$19.50; due soldier for pay from May 1 to June 12, '99; due soldier for two months' extra pay for foreign service per G. O. No. 13, A. G. O., Jan. 17, '99; due soldier for travel allowance from San Francisco, Cal., to Pendleton, Or., per G. O. No. 43, A. G. O., Mar. 22, '99; due soldier \$20, deposited at Cavite, P. I., Aug. 8, '98, with Major Chas. E. Kilbourne; \$20 deposited at Manila, P. I., Sept. 15, '98, with Major John M. Sears; \$10 deposited at Manila, P. I., Mar. 8, '99, with Major Wm. B. Rochester, Jr.; \$10 deposited at Manila, P. I., May 15, '99, with Major Eugene Coffin.
Boyd, Frank ----- <i>Privates.</i>	29	5 9 1/4	Fair	D. Br.	D. Br.	Ill.	May 14.	Portland.	Mustered in as corporal; reduced to private per S. O. No. 116, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Cavite, P. I., Aug. 2, '98; transferred from Company K to Company D, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 10, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Feb. 1, '99, tried by summary court Nov. 16, '98, for violation of 33d and 38th arts. of war, sentenced to forfeit \$13; tried by general court-martial for violation of 62d art. of war; found guilty and

sentenced to forfeit \$10, headquarters provost guard, Dec. 24, '98; tried by summary court Jan. 11, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$8; all fines deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll. Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 12, '98, per S. O. No. 157, Ext. 3, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 11, '99, under prov. G. O. No. 151, A. G. O., Mar. 27, '99; discharge and final statements given; character, "excellent;" service, "honest and faithful."

Detailed on special duty in bureau of military information per S. O. No. 25, hdqrs. 1st brigade, U. S. expedition, Cavite, P. I., July 28, '98; relieved from special duty in bureau of military information per S. O. No. 151, Ext. 5, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 8, '99. Discharged at San Francisco, Cal., July 19, '99, per S. O. No. 18, Ext. 36, headquarters of the army, A. G. O., dated Washington, D. C., June 26, '99; discharge and final statements given; character, "excellent;" service, "honest and faithful."

Assigned to and joined Company D, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, Ext. 3, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 11, '99; discharge and final statements given; character, "excellent;" service, "honest and faithful." No clothing was issued to him by State.

Mustered in as private; promoted corporal per G. O. No. 7, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., on S. S. *Australis*, June 5, '98; reduced to private per S. O. No. 130, 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Aug. 16, '98; promoted sergeant per S. O. No. 142, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Aug. 24, '98, and first sergeant per G. O. No. 9, Aug. 24, '98; relieved from duty as first sergeant per G. O. No. 12, Sept. 26, '98; reduced to private per S. O. No. 158, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Sept. 29, '98; detailed on special duty in office of chief commissary per S. O. No. 65, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 1, '98. Discharged at Manila, P. I., Dec. 10, '98, per S. O. No. 133, dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Dec. 10, '98; discharge and final statements given; character, "excellent;" service, "honest and faithful."

Ferguson, Charles J. 21 5 6 1/2 Fair Br. D.Br. Kan. Clerk----- May 10 Portland

Gaffney, John E. 40 5 6 3/4 Fair Lt.Br. Ill. Laborer June 6 La Grande

Henry, Joseph D. 24 5 8 Fair Br. Iowa Engineer May 10 Portland

COMPANY "D" — CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.					Where born.		Occupation.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.					When.	Where.	
Icard, George M.-----	26	5 9	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Cal.		Butcher.		June 10.	LaGrande	Assigned to and joined Company D, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; tried by summary court Feb. 10, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war; sentenced to be confined five days and to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on Feb. '99, pay roll. Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, Ext. 3, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 11, '99, under prov. G. O. No. 54, A. G. O., Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements given; character, "excellent;" service, "honest and faithful." No clothing was issued to him by State.
Jensen, Martin -----	25	5 8	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Norway.		Laborer.		June 29.	LaGrande	Assigned to and joined Company D, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; tried by summary court Nov. 21, '98; sentenced to forfeit \$10; fine deducted on Nov. '98, pay roll. Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, Ext. 3, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99, under prov. G. O. No. 54, A. G. O., Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements given; character, "excellent;" service, "honest and faithful." No clothing was issued to him by State.
Kearney, John -----	23	5 9	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Or.		Sheep-shearer.		June 1.	Pendleton	Assigned to and joined Company D, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; discharged at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, Ext. 3, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 11, '99, under prov. G. O. No. 54, A. G. O., Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements given; character, "excellent;" service, "honest and faithful." No clothing was issued to him by State.
Pierce, John E.-----	33	5 8	Dark	Blue	D. Br.	Ill.		Laborer.		July 6.	Pendleton	Assigned to and joined Company D, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; discharged at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, Ext. 3, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 11, '99, under prov. G. O. No. 54, A. G. O., Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements given; character, "excellent;" service, "honest and faithful." No clothing was issued to him by State.
Smith, Charlie -----	29	5 6½	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Mich.		Carpenter.		May 10.	Portland.	Detailed on special duty in medical department per S. O. No. 7, hdqrs. 2d div., 8th A. C., dated Cayle, P. I.,

Aug. 8, '98; relieved from special duty in medical department per S. O. No. 23, hdqrs. 1st div., 8th A. C., dated Cavite, P. I., Sept. 24, '98. Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, Ext. 3, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99, under prov. G. O. No. 54, A. G. O., Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements given; character, "excellent;" service, "honest and faithful." Detailed on special duty in subsistence department per S. O. No. 9, hdqrs. 1st brigade U. S. exped. forces, dated Cavite, P. I., July 12, '98; relieved from special duty in subsistence department per S. O. No. 21, hdqrs. 1st brigade U. S. exped. forces, dated Cavite, P. I., July 26, '98; detailed on special duty in subsistence department per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Cavite, P. I., Aug. 11, '98; relieved from duty in subsistence department per S. O. No. 154, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 8, '99. Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, Ext. 3, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 11, '99, under prov. G. O. No. 54, A. G. O., Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements given; character, "excellent;" service, "honest and faithful."										
Sullivan, Joseph P.	32	5	5½	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Tre.	Stockman	May 10.	Portland.
Assigned to Company D, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; absent sick in division field hospital, Camp Merriam, San Francisco, Cal., since Sept. 30, '98, in line of duty. Discharged Feb. 6, '99, by Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. No cause given in description list furnished; character, "good;" service, "honest and faithful;" descriptive list furnished by Captain F. L. Carrington, commanding post at Vancouver, Wash. No clothing was issued to him by State.										
Walsh, Frank	26	5	10½	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	N. Y.	Weaver	June 20.	Pendleton
Mustered out on July 25, '99, per telegram from the War Department July 28, '99, to accept commission as captain in 35th U. S. Vol. Inf. For remarks see body of roll.										
Tried by summary court Sept. 2, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Sept., '98, pay roll. Discharged at Manila, P. I., Jan. 31, '99, on surgeon's certificate of disability, "chronic rheumatism;" discharge and final statements given; character, "good;" service, "honest and faithful;"										
Discharged at Manila, P. I., Jan. 30, '99, on surgeon's certificate of disability; "chronic diarrhoea;" discharge and final statements given; character, "excellent;" service, "honest and faithful."										
Austin F. Prescott	28	5	8	Fair	Blue	Br.	Mass.	Carpenter	May 10.	Portland.
<i>Discharged by order.</i> Captain.										
Hayes, George M.	39	5	7¾	Fair	Br.	Br.	Iowa.	Painter	May 10.	Portland.
<i>Discharged for disability.</i>										
Taylor, Edwin O.	21	5	8¾	Dark	Br.	Br.	N. Y.	Farmer	May 10.	Portland.

COMPANY "D"—CONCLUDED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service--		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.			Hair.	When.	
Transfers.									
Dukes, H. Maltimore	21	5 8	Fair.	Br.	D.Br.	Ill.	Laborer.	May 10.	Portland. Transferred to hospital corps U. S. A. per S. O. No. 17, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Aug. 5, '98; erroneously transferred from U. S. Vol. hospital corps to Company D., 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 11, '99; ordered dropped from company rolls per instructions from Adjutant General, U. S. A., through chief mustering officer, per S. O. No. 36, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., July 21, '99.
Gibbons, David M.	26	5 7½	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Mo.	Millman.	May 10.	Portland. Transferred to hospital corps U. S. A. per S. O. No. 17, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Aug. 5, '98; erroneously transferred from U. S. Vol. hospital corps to Company D., 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 11, '99; ordered dropped from company's rolls per instructions from Adjutant General, U. S. A., through chief mustering officer, per S. O. No. 36, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., July 21, '99.
Isenberg, F. Howard	23	5 5½	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Pa.	Teacher.	May 10.	Portland. Transferred to hospital corps U. S. A. per S. O. No. 17, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Aug. 5, '98.
Died.									
Crowley, Michael P.	31	5 10¼	Fair.	Br.	Br.	W. Va.	Hod-carrier.	May 10.	Portland. Enrolled and mustered in as 1st sergeant; reduced to private per S. O. No. 142, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Aug. 29, '98; promoted sergeant Nov. 1, '98, per S. O. No. 180, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., and 1st sergeant per Co. O. No. 18, Nov. 2, '98; reduced to private per S. O. No. 193, 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 3, '98. Died at 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Feb. 6, '99, at 2 P. M., of "dysentery and perforation;" final statement and inventory of effects in duplicate forwarded to Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, '99; character, "excellent;" service, "honest and faithful."
Johnson, Edgar J.	22	5 7¾	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Minn.	Butcher.	May 10.	Portland. Died at general hospital, Cavite, P. I., July 28, '98, of "typhoid fever;" final statements and inventory of effects in duplicate forwarded to Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., Aug. 6, '98; character, "excellent;" service, "honest and faithful." This soldier was not paid before death.

Kelsay, Lyman-----	25	5	8½	Fair--	Br----	D. Br. Or----	Fireman	July	6	Pendleton	Assigned to and joined Company D, 24 Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 187, orders, 24 Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. Died at 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 29, '99, at 4:20 A. M., of "suppurative tonsillitis," followed by "edematous laryngitis;" final statements and inventory of effects in duplicate forwarded to Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., June 10, '99; character, "excellent;" service, "honest and faithful." No clothing was issued to him by State.
Wheeler, Harry M----	21	5	8½	Fair--	Blue--	Lt. Br. Iowa	Laborer--	May 10	10	Portland	Died in second division hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 5, '98, of "smallpox;" final statements and inventory of effects in duplicate forwarded to Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., Oct. 30, '98; character, "excellent;" service, "honest and faithful."
Doyle, James A.-----	40	5	6½	Fair--	Blue--	Br.----	Can'da Laborer--	May 10	10	Portland	Died in United States general hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., July 29, '99, at 8:30 P. M., of "chronic dysentery and malarial cachexia," since completion of roll; final statements and inventory of effects in duplicate forwarded to Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., July 31, '99; character, "excellent;" service, "honest and faithful." For remarks see body of roll.
<i>Died--Killed in action.</i> Cook, William M-----	20	5	6½	Dark	Br--	D. Br. Or----	Laborer--	May 10	10	Portland	Tried by summary court Feb. 22, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; found not guilty and acquitted. Killed in action during battle of Malabon, P. I., Mar. 25, '99; death incurred in line of duty; final statements and inventory of effects in duplicate forwarded to Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., Apr. 30, '99; character, "excellent;" service, "honest and faithful."
Page, James-----	21	5	7½	Fair--	Blue--	Br.----	Engineer	May 10	10	Portland	Killed in action during battle of Laguna de Bay, P. I., Mar. 19, '99; death incurred in line of duty; final statements and inventory of effects in duplicate forwarded to Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., Apr. 30, '99; character, "excellent;" service, "honest and faithful."

RECORD OF EVENTS.

May 10th, 1898, mustered in at Portland, Oregon. May 11th, 1898, left Portland, Oregon, *via* railroad. Arrived at Presidio, California, May 13th, 1898. May 14th to 23d, 1898, in camp at Presidio. May 24th, 1898, broke camp and embarked on steamship *Australia*. May 25th, 1898, sailed for the Philippine Islands. June 1st, 1898, arrived at Honolulu, H. I. June 4th, 1898, left Honolulu. June 20th, 1898, arrived at Guam Island. Company was part of landing party at the capture of Guam Island, June 21st, 1898. June 22d, 1898, left the Ladrone Islands. June 30th, 1898, arrived at Manila Bay. July 1st, 1898, landed and went into barracks at Cavite, P. I. July 2d to August 12th, 1898, in barracks at Cavite, P. I. August 13th, 1898, participated in the bombardment and capitulation of Manila, P. I., and assisted in receiving the surrender of the Spanish arms. August 14th, 1898, to March 11th, 1899, the company was part of the provost guard of the city of Manila, P. I. March 12th, 1899, company took the field and marched to San Pedro Macati. March 13th, 1899, participated in engagement with insurgents near Guadalupe. March 14th, 1899, in an engagement with enemy at Pasig; Private Alfred O. Carden wounded. March 18th, 1899, in engagement with enemy at Taguig. March 19th, 1899, in battle of Laguna de Bay; Private James Page killed. March 20th, 1899, marched back to Manila, P. I., and went into camp on the Luneta. March 24th, 1899, broke camp and marched to Caloocan and relieved the 20th Kansas

Volunteers in trenches. March 25th, 1899, in battle of Malabon; Private William M. Cook killed, and First Sergeant James West, Privates John C. Headlee and Wm. E. Searcy wounded. March 26th, 1899, in battle of Polo. March 27th, 1899, marched to Caloocan. March 28th, 1899, marched to Malabon, and acted as provost guard until April 6th, 1899. April 7th, 1899, moved by railroad to Bocaue and remained there as track guard, doing outpost and reconnoitering duty until May 27th, 1899, during which time company assisted in repelling night attack April 11th, 1899. Took an active part in the battle of Santa Maria, April 13th, 1899. May 27th, 1899, traveled *via* railroad to Manila and went into barracks at the Cuartel de España. June 2d, 1899, company again ordered to take the field and march to pumping station. June 3d, 1899, had two engagements in the Mariquina and San Mateo valleys, respectively. June 5th, 1899, arrived in Morong. June 6th, 1899, traveled to Manila *via* cascos and again went into barracks in the Cuartel de España. June 13th, 1899, embarked on the steamship *Neuport*. June 14th, 1899, sailed from Manila, arriving at Nagasaki, Japan, June 19th, 1899. June 22d, 1899, sailed from Nagasaki. July 12th, 1899, arrived in San Francisco Bay. July 14th, 1899, landed and marched to the Presidio, San Francisco, California, and went into camp. August 7th, 1899, mustered out.

COMPANY "E."

Abstract of muster-rolls of Captain Robert E. Davis, Company "E," Second Regiment, Oregon United States Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Owen Summers, mustered into the United States service at Portland, Oregon, May 12, 1898, and mustered out at San Francisco, California, August 7, 1899, unless otherwise stated below.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Occupation.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.				When.	Where.	
		Fe., In.									
Robert E. Davis,----- <i>Captain.</i>	37	5 6 ³ / ₄	Fair--	Blue--	D. Br.	Or----	Druggist.	May 12.	Portland.		Enrolled May 2, '98, and mustered in as captain May 12, '98; sick in quarters, in line of duty, Dec. 9, '98, to Feb. 1, '99, inc.
Thomas N. Dunbar,--- <i>1st Lieutenant.</i>	36	5 7 ¹ / ₂	Fair--	Br.---	Lt.Br.	Scot- land.	Grocer---	May 12.	Portland.		Enrolled and mustered in as 1st lieutenant; sick in quarters, in line of duty, Oct. 31, '98, to Nov. 6, '98, inc.; in command of company, Dec. 9, '98, to Feb. 1, '99, inc., per S. O. No. 158, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 12, '99; due officer difference between pay of captain and 1st lieutenant, Dec. 9, '98, to Feb. 1, '99, inc.
Malcolm S. Jameson,-- <i>2d Lieutenant.</i>	27	5 9 ¹ / ₂	Fair--	Blue--	Br.---	Ind----	Clerk-----	May 12.	Portland.		Enrolled and mustered in as sergeant; appointed as 1st sergeant per Reg. O. No. 7, May 13, '98; discharged by favor to accept commission Feb. 28, '99; commissioned 2d lieutenant Mar. 1, '99; sick in 2d division hospital, in line of duty, Mar. 30, '99, to May 4, '99, inc., and May 20, '99, to June 3, '99; sick in quarters, in line of duty, June 8-12, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$18.15, total value of clothing issued him by the State; due 2d lieutenant \$6.99 for clothing overcharged.
Charles P. Mercer,---- <i>1st Sergeant.</i>	35	5 5 ¹ / ₂	Fair--	Blue--	Lt.Br.	N. Y.-	Carpenter	May 12.	Portland.		Detailled as color sergeant, per Reg. S. O. No. 128, Aug. 15, '98; relieved from duty as color sergeant, per Reg. S. O. No. 18, Mar. 3, '99; appointed 1st sergeant, per Reg. S. O. No. 18, Mar. 3, '99; sick in quarters, in line of duty, Oct. 29, '98, to Nov. 3, '98, inc.; in division hospital Dec. 24, '98, to Jan. 11, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 24, '99, to July 12, '99, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Nov. 5, '98, with Major Sears, \$20; May 15, '99, with Major Coffin, \$30.

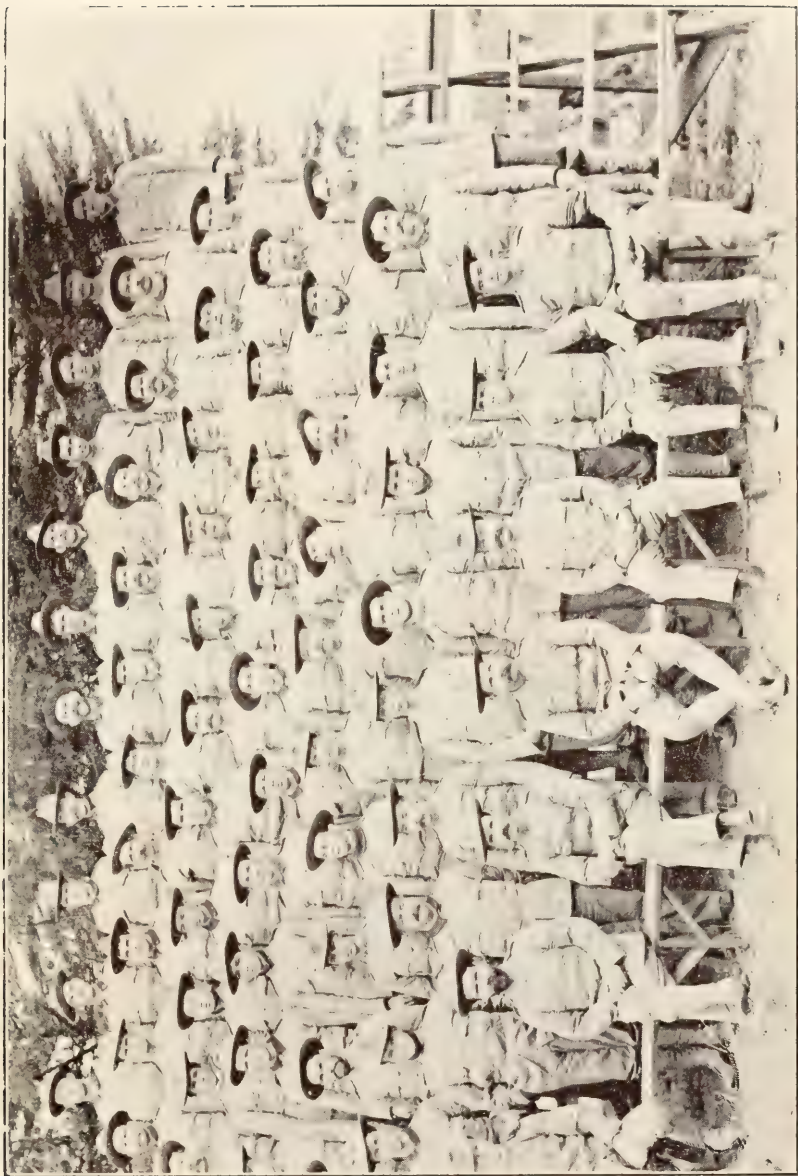
COMPANY "E"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.			Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When.	Where.	
Harry J. Hayes <i>3d Sergeant.</i>	27	5 5 ¹ / ₄	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	Can'ta	Walter.	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; appointed sergeant May 13, '98, per G. O. No. 7, May 13, '98; appointed quartermaster sergeant, per Co. O. No. 11, May 1, '99; sick in quarters, in line of duty, Oct. 21-23, '98, inc., and Mar. 10-12, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.10, total value for clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne \$40; Nov. 5, '98, with Major Sears, \$10; Jan. 9, '99, with Major Sears, \$40.
Rezin D. Howitt <i>3d Sergeant.</i>	34	5 6 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Li. Br.	Md.	Clerk	Enrolled as clerk in brigade headquarters, per S. O. No. 4, June 25, '98; relieved from special duty at brigade headquarters, per S. O. No. 47, 1st div., 8th A. C., May 31, '99; relieved as quartermaster sergeant and appointed duty sergeant, per Co. O. No. 11, May 1, '99; sick in division hospital Mar. 24-28, '99, inc., in line of duty; in quarters June 28 to July 12, '99, inc., in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Harry Anderson <i>4th Sergeant.</i>	21	5 7 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Clerk	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; appointed as sergeant, per Reg. S. O. No. 190, Nov. 30, '98; sick in quarters, in line of duty, June 8-11, '99, inc.; June 20 to July 12, '99, inc.; July 16-27, '99, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Nov. 5, '98, with Major Sears, \$20.
Theodore L. Gamble <i>5th Sergeant.</i>	24	5 8 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Light.	Cal.	Musician	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal, per Reg. S. O. No. 109, Nov. 23, '98; appointed sergeant, per Reg. S. O. No. 17, Mar. 2, '99; sick in quarters, in line of duty, Oct. 3-31, '98, inc.; tried by summary court Sept. 17, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absence without leave 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on Oct. pay roll; tried by summary court Sept. 22, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absence without leave 48 hours), and for violation of 33d art. of war (absent from guard mount and from retreat); sentenced to forfeit \$15; fine deducted on Oct. pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Mar. 8, '99, with Major Rochester, \$10.

Oscar J. Forton <i>6th Sergeant.</i>	23	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Br.	D. Br.	Wis.	Clerk	May 12	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 189, Nov. 25, '98; appointed sergeant per Reg. S. O. No. 1 (field series), Mar. 16, '99; sick in quarters, in line of duty, Oct. 3 to Nov. 14, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$20; Sept. 21, '98, with Major Sears, \$15; Nov. 5, '98, with Major McClure, \$15.
John B. Hibbard <i>Corporal.</i>	18	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Vt.	Clerk	May 12	Portland	Sick in quarters, in line of duty, Dec. 19-25, '98, inc.; Mar. 26-30, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$30; Sept. 21, '98, with Major Sears, \$20; Nov. 5, '98, with Major Sears, \$10; Jan. 9, '99, with Major Sears, \$5; May 15, '99, with Major Coffin, \$25.
Eugene F. Rice <i>Corporal.</i>	18	5	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	S. D.	Clerk	May 12	Portland.	Sick in quarters, in line of duty, July 1-8, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$20.
Edgar A. Street <i>Corporal.</i>	39	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Ill.	Engineer	May 12	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 147, Aug. 27, '98; sick in quarters, in line of duty, Dec. 19-21, '98, inc.; Feb. 3-15, '99, inc.; Apr. 17 to May 9, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$15.
Homer W. Shirecliff <i>Corporal.</i>	30	5	10	Fair.	Blue	Br.	Ohio	Teamster	May 12	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 189, Nov. 25, '98; sick in quarters, in line of duty, Feb. 3-15, '99, inc.; Apr. 17 to May 10, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Freeman Johnson <i>Corporal.</i>	21	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Ill.	Clerk	June 17	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 119, hdsqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Nov. 24, '98; sick in quarters, in line of duty, May 13-16, '98, inc. No clothing was issued him by the State.
John C. Nickum <i>Corporal.</i>	21	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br.	Br.	Or.	Lineman	June 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 189, Nov. 25, '98; joined company per S. O. No. 119, hdsqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Nov. 24, '98; sick in quarters, in line of duty, Dec. 25-26, '98, inc.; Mar. 25-29, '99, inc.; Apr. 11 to May 3, '99, inc.; May 16-25, '98, inc. No clothing was issued him by the State.

COMPANY "E"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
James Mead <i>Corporal.</i>	30	5 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Eng.	May 12.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed lance corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 190, Nov. 30, '98; appointed corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 204, Dec. 17, '98; sick in line of duty in quarters July 29 to Aug. 2, '98, inc.; Feb. 8 to Mar. 10, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, with Major C. E. Kilbourne, \$30; Nov. 5, '98, with Major John M. Sears, \$50; Mar. 11, '99, with Major John M. Sears, \$20; May 15, '99, with Major Eugene Coffin, \$20.
Frederick T. Smith <i>Corporal.</i>	20	5 7	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or.	July 21.	Roseburg	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 17, Mar. 2, '99; joined company per S. O. No. 119, holders, dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Nov. 24, '98; sick in quarters, in line of duty, May 28 to June 1, '99, inc. No clothing issued him by the State.
Clarence C. English <i>Corporal.</i>	28	5 9	Fair	Blue	Br.	Minn.	May 12	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 19, Mar. 4, '99; sick in quarters, in line of duty, June 7-13, '98, inc.; July 7-9, '98, inc.; July 11-15, '98, inc.; Dec. 26, '98, to Jan. 3, '99, inc.; Mar. 26 to May 18, '99, inc., in division hospital. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Verl L. Masten <i>Corporal.</i>	19	5 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Iowa	May 12	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal per S. O. No. 3, field series, Mar. 16, '99; sick in quarters, in line of duty, Sept. 13 to Oct. 4, '98, inc.; in division hospital Nov. 8 to Dec. 18, '98, inc. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, with Major C. E. Kilbourne, \$15; Sept. 21, '98, with Major John M. Sears, \$5; May 15, '99, with Major Eugene Coffin, \$30. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Edward D. Oesch <i>Corporal.</i>	19	5 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Texas	May 12.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 28, June 22, '99; sick in quarters, in line of duty, July 8-11, '98, inc.; Aug. 25-27, '98, inc.; in division hospital Dec. 13, '98, to Jan. 3, '99, inc.; in quarters Mar. 26-28, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.



COMPANY E, SECOND REGIMENT, OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Everett V. Borden.....	26	5	7½	Fair..	Blue..	Lt.Br.	Mass.	Painter	May 12	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed lance corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 204, Dec. 17, '98; detailed on special duty in quartermaster's department per Reg. S. O. No. 8, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf.; relieved from special duty Aug. 10, '98, per Reg. G. O. No. 10, Aug. 10, '98; detailed on special duty at quartermaster's department per Reg. S. O. No. 208, Dec. 30, '98. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, with Major C. E. Kilbourne, \$15.
James J. Kennedy.....	22	5	3½	Fair..	Blue..	Br.	Pa.	Clerk	May 12	Portland	Sick in line of duty, Oct. 24-25, '98, inc.; tried by summary court Jan. 31, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent from roll call 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Jan. 9, '99, with Major J. M. Sears, \$10.
Hector MacLean.....	21	5	9¼	Fair..	Br.	Br.	Scotland.	Seaman	June 17	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; joined company per S. O. No. 119, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Nov. 24, '98; appointed musician per Co. O. No. —, Nov. 28, '98; tried by summary court Jan. 11, '99, for violation of 32d art of war, two counts (absent Jan. 6-7, '99, inc.; Jan. 8-10, '99, inc.); sentenced to forfeit \$2 and \$4; both fines deducted from Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll. No clothing issued him by State.
Victor Johnson.....	28	5	8¾	Fair..	Blue..	Lt.Br.	Swe- den.	Carpenter	May 10	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed artificer per Co. O. No. 6, Aug. 1, '98; detailed on special duty at ordnance department per Reg. S. O. No. 28, May 28, '98. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Sept. 21, '98, with Major J. M. Sears, \$30; Nov. 5, '98, with Major J. M. Sears, \$20; Jan. 9, '99, with Major J. M. Sears, \$20.
Geo. W. Minnemeyer.....	33	5	9¾	Fair..	Blue..	Br.	Pa.	Clerk	May 12	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed wagoner per Co. O. No. 6, Aug. 1, '98; detailed on special duty at A. G. O., hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., per S. O. No. 53, Feb. 22, '99; relieved from special duty at A. G. O., hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., per S. O. No. 158, June 12, '99; detailed on special duty at hdqrs. 2d and 3d battalions, 2d Or. Inf., per Reg. O. No. 8, June 15, '99; relieved from special duty at hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., July 18, '99. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Abernethy, William.....	23	5	9¼	Fair..	Blue..	Lt.Br.	Or.	Overseer	May 12	Portland.	Sick in quarters, in line of duty, Sept. 28 to Oct. 10, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.

Privates.

COMPANY "E"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mastered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Agee, Zopher N.	21	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Br.	Blk.	Or.	July 12	Roseburg	Joined company by enlistment per S. O. No. 119, hdnrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Nov. 24, '98; sick in quarters in line of duty Sept. 21 to Oct. 10, '98, inc.; Dec. 28, '98, to Jan. 3, '99, inc.; in hospital Jan. 9 to Apr. 11, '99, inc. Deposited May 15, '99, with Major Eugene Coffin, \$25. No clothing issued him by the State.
Babb, Andrew A.	28	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Light	Br.	Br.	Ill.	May 12	Portland	Sick in quarters in line of duty Jan. 28 to Feb. 21, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued to him by the State. Deposited Nov. 5, '98, with Major J. M. Sears, \$10.
Basey, Robert W.	19	5 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Blue	Br.	Or.	May 12	Portland	Sick in regimental hospital in line of duty Jan. 22 to Feb. 1, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16 total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$15; May 15, '99, with Major Coffin, \$20.
Bebb, John E.	29	5 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Br.	Br.	Iowa	May 12	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed company cook per Reg. O. No. 9, Jan. 1, '99; sick in quarters, in line of duty, Sept. 28 to Oct. 4, '98, inc.; Oct. 5-14, '98, inc.; Nov. 17-19, '98, inc.; Dec. 14-16, '98, inc.; in division hospital Apr. 9-27, '99, inc.; May 30 to June 4, '99, inc.; detailed in commissary department July 8, '98, inc.; per Reg. O. No. 9, July 8, '98; relieved from special duty per Reg. G. O. No. 10, Aug. 12, '98. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Boynton, Clyde	27	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Gray	Br.	Ill.	May 12	Portland	Sick in quarters, in line of duty, July 8-10, '98, inc.; Oct. 3-16, '98, inc.; Jan. 2-11, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited May 15, '99, with Major Coffin, \$15.
Bradley, Alfred L.	20	5 8	Fair.	Br.	Br.	Iowa	May 12	Portland	Sick in quarters, in line of duty, June 14-21, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$15; Nov. 5, '98, with Major Sears, \$25.
Brown, Allen M.	26	5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Blue	Lt. Br.	Ind.	May 12	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as sergeant; reduced to private per S. O. No. 1 (field series), 24 Or. Inf., Mar. 16, '99. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.

Burness, David	19	5	8	Dark	Br.	Lt.Br.	Neb.	Tinner	June 17	Portland	Joined company by enlistment per S. O. No. 119, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and stb A. C., Nov. 24, '98; sick in hospital, in line of duty, May 12 to June 19, '99, inc. No clothing issued him by the State.
Canning, Thomas F.	33	5	10½	Dark	Blue	D. Br.	Mich.	Salesman	May 12	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; promoted to corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 102, July 20, '98; reduced to private per Reg. S. O. No. 140, Aug. 2, '98; tried by summary court Sept. 22, '98 for violation of 32d art. of war (absent 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on Oct., '98, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll; sick in quarters, not in line of duty, Sept. 24-29, '98, inc.; in line of duty, Oct. 4-9, '98, inc.; Apr. 24 to May 14, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Casto, Frank E.	32	5	10½	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ill.	Farmer	May 12	Portland	Sick in quarters, in line of duty, Nov. 9-12, '98, inc.; Dec. 21-23, '98, inc.; Dec. 24-26, '98, inc.; in division hospital Jan. 2-11, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Colby, Mark R.	20	5	11	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Vt.	Clerk	June 16	Portland	No clothing issued him by State; deserted at Camp Merritt, San Francisco, Cal., July 27, '98; stowed on S. S. <i>St. Paul</i> , and reported for duty to Major Diegles, 13th Minn., company transport; after leaving harbor assigned to 2d Oregon; after arrival at Manila assigned to Company E by commanding officer of regiment; served constantly with company from Sept. 2, '98, to date; charges for desertion prepared and forwarded by company commander, and dismissed by order of brigade commander, P. M. G., Manila, June 3, '99; has been paid for months of Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., '98, Jan., Feb., '99; pay due soldier from June 16 to Sept. 2, '98, and from Mar. 1, '99, to muster out. Joined company by enlistment per S. O. No. 119, hdqrs. stb A. C., Nov. 24, '98; sick in quarters, in line of duty, Apr. 29 to May 6, '99, inc. No clothing issued him by the State.
Cory, Charles	19	5	8¾	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ill.	Machine hand.	June 17	Portland	Tried by summary court Feb. 20, '99 for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours on Feb. 18, '99); sentenced to forfeit \$10; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters, in line of duty, June 8-13, '98, inc.; Apr. 17 to May 9, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Countryman, A. J.	32	5	9½	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	Minn.	Logger	May 12	Portland	

COMPANY "E"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.					Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.			When.	Where.	
Davis, John E.	18	5 4½	Fair	Blue	Br.	Cal.	Tailor.	May 12	Portland.	Sick in division hospital in line of duty Mar. 25 to Apr. 26, '99, inc.; caused by gunshot wound in left shoulder. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$10; Sept. 21, '98, with Major Sears, \$15; Nov. 5, '98, with Major Sears, \$15; Jan. 9, '99, with Major Sears, \$10; May 15, '99, with Major Coffin, \$10.
Dolan, Walter	29	5 4½	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Farmer	June 16	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; joined company by enlistment per S. O. No. 119, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Nov. 24, '98; sick in quarters in line of duty Apr. 1 to May 3, '99, inc.; July 2-12, '99, inc., in hospital. No clothing issued him by the State. Sick in hospital, in line of duty, Sept. 1-5, '98, inc.; in quarters Sept. 14 to Oct. 7, '98, inc.; Oct. 20 to Nov. 26, '98, inc.; Jan. 17-18, '99, inc.; Feb. 9-18, '99, inc.; in regimental hospital Mar. 24 to Apr. 3, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Doughty, Albert F.	25	5 8	Dark	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	Farmer	May 12	Portland	Joined company by enlistment per S. O. No. 119, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Nov. 24, '98; sick in quarters in line of duty Apr. 13-23, '99, inc. No clothing issued him by the State.
Duffey, Austin	20	5 7¾	Fair	Blue	Br.	Wash.	Engineer.	June 16	Portland	Tried by field officers' court Aug. 5, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war (absent from reveille roll call Aug. 4, '98); sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on July and Aug. pay roll; tried by summary court Nov. 10, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$10 and to confinement thirty days at hard labor; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay rolls; tried by summary court Mar. 10, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit one month's pay (\$15.00); fine deducted on Mar. and Apr., '99, pay rolls; sick in quarters in line of duty Aug. 20-24, '98, inc.; Sept. 29 to Oct. 10, '98, inc.; Mar. 28 to Apr. 3, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$20.
Fitzgerald, Ed J.	19	5 6¾	Fair	Blue	Br.	Neb.	Boiler-maker.	May 12	Portland	

Freeman, John	19	5	5 ³ / ₄	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	Farmer	May 12	Portland	Sick in quarters, in line of duty, Aug. 25 to Sept. 1, '98, inc.; Sept. 20 to Oct. 15, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Gable, Ratio	20	5	7 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Br.	Lt. Br.	Kan.	Farmer	May 12	Portland	Tried by summary court Nov. 26, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war (absent from assembly at guard mount); sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Dec. 3, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war (absent from guard mount); sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters, in line of duty Oct. 7-10, '98, inc.; Dec. 5-10, '98, inc.; Mar. 3-31, '99, inc.; in regimental hospital Apr. 4 to May 3, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Garrett, Phineas L.	37	5	7 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ala.	Clerk	May 12	Portland	Appointed sergeant per S. O. No. 7, May 15, '98; reduced to private at his own request per Reg. S. O. No. 190, Nov. 30, '98; detailed on special duty per S. O. No. 94, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Apr. 7, '99; relieved from special duty per S. O. No. 112, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Apr. 25, '99; ordered to San Francisco, Cal., for treatment per S. O. No. 112, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Apr. 25, '99; reported to company for duty per S. O. No. 31, United States general hospital, San Francisco, Cal., July 13, '99; sick in quarters, in line of duty, July 14-16, '98, inc.; Nov. 27, '98, to Apr. 9, '99, in general hospital; absent sick Apr. 27 to July 14, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Gustan, James H.	24	5	7 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ill.	Clerk	May 12	Portland	Sick in quarters, in line of duty, Dec. 3-8, '98, inc.; Mar. 21-30, '99, inc.; Apr. 13 to May 3, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Nov. 5, '98, with Major Sears, \$10.
Hildebrandt, Martin	33	5	6	Fair	Blue	Br.	Germany	Clerk	May 12	Portland	Sick in quarters, in line of duty, July 2-5, '98, inc.; Aug. 2-9, '98, inc.; Nov. 30 to Dec. 7, '98, inc.; sick in reserve hospital Mar. 11-21, '99, inc.; sick in division hospital Apr. 16 to May 8, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$20; Jan. 9, '99, with Major Sears, \$10; May 15, '99, with Major Coffin, \$10.
Hughes, Michael D.	22	5	4 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	Mo.	Clerk	May 12	Portland	Sick in quarters, in line of duty, Sept. 27 to Oct. 9, '98, inc.; June 30 to July 12, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.

COMPANY "E"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.					Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.	
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.			When.	Where.		
Hunter, John A.-----	31	5 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair--	Blue--	Lt.Br.	N. Y..	Brick-layer.	May 12.	Portland.		Tried by summary court Nov. 8, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war (absent from drill and retreat roll call); for violation of 8th art. of war (drunk at retreat roll call); sentenced to forfeit \$10; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters, in line of duty, Oct. 5-10, '98, inc.; Apr. 13-17, '99, inc.; May 29 to June 1, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$20; May 15, '99, with Major Coffin, \$25.
Inman, Clifton L.-----	24	5 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair--	Blue--	Br.---	Pa.---	Laborer--	June 10.	Roseburg		Joined company by enlistment per S. O. No. 119, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Nov. 24, '98. No clothing issued him by the State.
Johns, Summerel, Jr. 19	5 7	Fair--	Blue--	Blue--	Br.---	Or.---	Laborer--	June 16.	Portland.		Joined company by enlistment per S. O. No. 119, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Nov. 24, '98; sick in quarters, in line of duty, Apr. 8-29, '99, inc. No clothing issued him by the State.
Johnston, Thos. W.---23	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair--	Blue--	Blue--	Br.---	Cal.---	(Clerk)----	May 12.	Portland.		Detailed on special duty per Reg. S. O. No. 137, Aug. 25, '98; relieved from special duty per S. O. No. 171, Oct. 17, '98; on duty as Colonel's orderly from Mar. 12, '99, to date of muster out; tried by summary court Dec. 16, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war (absent from fatigue and absent without leave 24 hours); for violation of 32d art. of war, sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted from Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll; sick in division hospital, in line of duty, June 16-18, '98, inc.; Oct. 22 to Nov. 1, '98, inc.; Nov. 4-7, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Knight, William ----	34	5 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair--	Blue--	Br.---	Iowa.	Butcher--	May 12.	Portland.		Sick in quarters, in line of duty, Aug. 28 to Sept. 2, '98, inc.; Sept. 13-15, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Lillenthal, Carl -----	33	5 8	Fair--	Blue--	Br.---	Germany.	Logger----	June 16.	Portland.		Joined company by enlistment per S. O. No. 119, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Nov. 24, '98; sick in quarters, in line of duty, June 14-30, '99, inc. No clothing issued him by the State.

Lucas, Zeno	57	5	8½	Fair	Blue	1st Br.	Or.	Decorator	May 12	Portland	Tried by summary court Sept. 27, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absence without leave; absent Sept. 17-18, '98, inc.); sentenced to forfeit \$10 and ten days' confinement at hard labor; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Oct. 12, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absence without leave Oct. 10-11, '98, inc., and absent from guard mount; sentenced and forfeited \$11 and five days' confinement at hard labor; \$9.98 of fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll, and \$1.12 deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; and pay for time absent; tried by summary court Jan. 11, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent 24 hours, Jan. 7, '99); sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine to be deducted on this roll; sick in hospital, in line of duty, June 15 to July 1, '98, inc.; Sept. 29 to Oct. 7, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Apr. 23 to May 5, '99, inc.; sick in hospital May 6 to June 11, '99, inc.; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued to him by the State. In confinement awaiting trial by general court-martial from Jan. 7, '99; charges preferred and forwarded and charges dismissed per instructions acting adjutant general, headquarters P. M. G., dated Manila, P. I., July 20, '99.
Magruder, James P.	41	5	7	Fair	Blue	Br.	Cal.	Pharmacist	May 12	Portland	Detailed on special duty as color guard per Reg. 8, O. No. 31, July 18, '98; sick in quarters, in line of duty, Aug. 2-4, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Martin, Lantford	26	5	10¾	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ind.	Laborer	May 12	Portland	Sick in quarters, in line of duty, Sept. 30 to Oct. 8, '98, inc.; Oct. 24 to Nov. 1, '98, inc.; not in line of duty Dec. 4-8, '98, inc.; in line of duty, Dec. 11, '98, to Jan. 1, '99, inc.; sick in hospital Apr. 18-23, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
MacIntosh, William	18	5	8¼	Fair	Br.	Br.	Scotland.	Clerk	May 12	Portland	Sick in quarters, in line of duty, Aug. 2-5, '98, inc.; Dec. 29, '98, to Jan. 3, '99, inc.; Apr. 11-13, '99, inc.; July 27-29, '98, inc., in regimental hospital. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
McDonald, Jas. W.	19	5	7¾	Fair	Blue	Br.	Kan.	Tinner	May 12	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited May 15, '99, with Major Coffin, \$20.

COMPANY "E"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.	
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.			Hair.	When.		Where.
McKinlay, Jos. F.	21	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Blue	Lt. Br.	N. Y.	Student.	May 12	Portland.	Appointed lance corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 105, July 20, '98; appointed corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 140, Aug. 27, '98; reduced to private per Reg. S. O. No. 203, Dec. 16, '98; sick in quarters, in line of duty, July 10-11, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$20; Nov. 5, '98, with Major Sears, \$20; Mar. 8, '99, with Major Rochester, \$10; May 15, with Major Coffin, \$15.
Newman, Chas. L.	21	5 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Texas	Printer	May 12	Portland	Sick in quarters, in line of duty, June 16-21, '98, inc.; July 26-28, '98, inc.; Jan. 20-31, '99, inc.; sick in division hospital Mar. 25-30, '99, inc.; May 30 to June 3, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Nicholas, Byron R.	19	5 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Or.	Student.	May 12	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; reduced to private per Reg. S. O. No. 163, July 20, '98; tried by field officers' court Aug. 5, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war (absent from drill); sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Aug. and Sept., '98, pay roll; sick in hospital in line of duty, July 6-9, '98, inc.; Aug. 30 to Sept. 6, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Northway, Joseph E.	21	5 10	Fair.	Br.	Br.	Kan.	Farmer	May 12	Portland	Deposited Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$20. Sick in quarters, in line of duty, July 7-9, '98, inc.; Dec. 18-19, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Ogle, Volney S.	27	5 7	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Or.	Laborer.	May 12	Portland	Sick in quarters, in line of duty, July 8-9, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$20; Nov. 5, '98, with Major Sears, \$20; Mar. 8, '99, with Major Sears, \$20; May 15, '99, with Major Coffin, \$20.
Patterson, Charles.	28	5 10	Fair.	Blue	D. Br.	Mich.	Rider	June 10	Roseburg	Joined company by enlistment per S. O. No. 119, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Nov. 24, '98. No clothing issued him by the State.
Powell, Alvin H.	29	5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	Or.	Barber	May 12	Portland	Sick in quarters, in line of duty, Aug. 24-28, '98, inc.; Oct. 1-13, '98, inc.; Jan. 2-3, '99, inc.; May 29 to July 11, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.

Price, Richard W.	19	5	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	Harness-maker.	May 12	Portland.	Sick in quarters, in line of duty, July 6-8, '98, inc.; July 12-14, '98, inc.; Sept. 26, '98, to Jan. 3, '99, inc.; Feb. 10 to Mar. 1, '99, inc.; in guardhouse Mar. 26, '99, to —, absent, sick, guardhouse, hospital ship <i>Relief</i> . In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Rejoined company Aug. 3, '99.
Robinson, Ed A.	25	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	Mo.	Laborer.	May 12	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Rockwell, Albert W.	27	5	5	Fair	Blue	Br.	Iowa	Cashier	May 12	Portland	Sick in quarters, in line of duty, July 7-8, '98, inc.; July 11-12, '98, inc.; Sept. 30 to Oct. 8, '98, inc.; Oct. 10 to Nov. 11, '98, inc.; Apr. 7-24, '99, inc.; May 31, '99, to —, absent, sick, guardhouse, hospital ship <i>Relief</i> . In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Nov. 5, '98, with Major Sears; \$30; Mar. 8, '99, with Major Rochester; \$30; May 15, '99, with Major Coffin; \$5. Rejoined company Aug. 5, '99.
Sherman, Wm. D.	18	5	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ill.	Clerk	May 12	Portland.	Sick in quarters, in line of duty, July 18-19, '98, inc.; Oct. 15-16, '98, inc.; Dec. 30, '98, to Apr. 8, '99, inc.; Jan. 9-11, '99, inc.; Mar. 26-28, '99, inc.; Apr. 17 to May 3, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Smith, Forbes V.	37	5	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Iowa	Harness-maker.	May 12	Portland	Sick in quarters, in line of duty, July 6-15, '98, inc.; Aug. 25-26, '98, inc.; Sept. 15-19, '98, inc.; Dec. 13-30, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne; \$20; Nov. 5, '98, with Major Sears; \$30; Mar. 8, '99, with Major Sears; \$30; Jan. 9, '99, with Major Sears; \$30.
Smith, Jacob N.	19	5	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	Neb.	Laborer	June 28	Portland.	Joined company by enlistment per S. O. No. 119, htdrs. dept. of the Pacific and sub A. C.; Nov. 24, '98, sick in quarters, in line of duty, Mar. 25 to Apr. 16, '99, inc.; caused by gunshot wound in forehead. No clothing issued him by State.
Smith, Thomas J.	27	5	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Germany.	Long-shoreman.	May 12	Portland.	Tried by summary court Nov. 8, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war (charged with being drunk in quarters and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline); sentenced to forfeit \$10 pay and thirty days' confinement at hard labor; fine deducted from Nov. and Dec. '98, pay roll; sick in quarters, in line of duty, June 17-19, '98, inc.; Sept. 11-17, '98, inc.; Dec. 9-25, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Mar. 29 to June 3, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
St. Clair, Francis M.	18	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Student.	May 12	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne; \$10; Nov. 5, '98, with Major Sears; \$10; May 15, '99, with Major Coffin; \$10.

COMPANY "E" — CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Bright.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Streda, Albert.....	27	5 5	Fair	Blue	Br.	Bohemian.	May 12.	Portland.	Accidentally shot in the left hand while cleaning gun, Jan. 1, '99; sick in quarters, in line of duty, Sept. 25 to Oct. 4, '98, inc.; Jan. 3, to Feb. 3, '99, inc.; sick in hospital Apr. 16 to May 11, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 12-27, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Stoddard, Fred B.....	23	5 10½	Fair	Br.	Br.	Kan.	May 12.	Portland.	Detailed on special duty per Reg. S. O. No. 41, May 17, '98; sick in quarters, in line of duty, Apr. 13-23, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Stone, Lloyd B.....	21	5 5½	Fair	Blue	Br.	Iowa	June 28.	Portland.	Joined company by enlistment per S. O. No. 119, hdqrs. dept. of Pacific and 8th A. C., Nov. 24, '98. No clothing issued him by the State.
Wade, Benjamin F....	23	6 3½	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	May 12.	Portland.	Tried by summary court Oct. 13, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war (charge, neglect of duty); sentenced to forfeit \$5 pay and five days' confinement at hard labor; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters, in line of duty, Sept. 27 to Oct. 10, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$20; Sept. 21, '98, with Major Sears, \$10; May 13, '99, with Major Coffin, \$30.
Wamsley, Chas. C....	19	5 9¼	Dark	Br.	Blk.	Kan.	June 10.	Roseburg	Joined company by enlistment per S. O. No. 119, hdqrs. dept. of Pacific and 8th A. C., Nov. 24, '98. No clothing issued him by the State.
Wessburg, John E....	24	5 4¼	Fair	Br.	Lt. Br.	Minn.	May 12.	Portland.	Appointed corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 102, July 20, '98; reduced to private at his own request per Reg. S. O. No. 19, Mar. 4, '99. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Wickline, Elza M....	18	5 7	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Mo.	June 22.	Portland.	Joined company by enlistment per S. O. No. 119, hdqrs. dept. of Pacific and 8th A. C., Nov. 24, '98; sick in quarters, in line of duty, Jan. 7-9, '99, inc. No clothing issued him by the State.
Bryan, Edgar J..... <i>Discharged.</i> 2d Lieutenant.	26	5 6¼	Fair	Br.	Br.	Mo.	May 12.	Portland.	Enrolled May 8, '98, and mustered in May 12, '98, as 2d lieutenant. No official information concerning cause of discharge.

<i>For disability— Privates.</i>	22	5	10 ⁴	Dark	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	Student.	May 12	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; reduced to private per S. O. No. 95, July 13, '98; discharged, Dec. 11, '98, on surgeon's certificate of disability at Manila, P. I.; discharge and final statements given. In the settlement for clothing is included \$18.15, total value of clothing issued him by the State; due soldier \$6.99 for clothing overcharged; due soldier \$16.24 for one Springfield rifle and one gun sling, charged by error. Sick in quarters, in line of duty, July 7-20, '98, inc.; Aug. 6-14, '98, inc.
Johnson, Admer T.	22	5	6 ³	Fair	Blue	Br.	Cal.	Electrician.	May 12	Portland.	Discharged Jan. 11, '99, on surgeon's certificate of disability at Manila, P. I.; discharge and final statements given. In the settlement for clothing is included \$18.15, total value of clothing issued him by the State; due soldier \$6.99 for clothing overcharged. Sick in quarters, in line of duty, July 27-29, '98, inc.; Aug. 28-31, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Nov. 30, '98, to Jan. 3, '99, inc.; Jan. 4-10, '99, inc.
Riggen, Wm. H.	22	5	6 ³	Fair	Blue	Br.	Cal.	Electrician.	May 12	Portland.	Discharged Jan. 13, '99, on surgeon's certificate of disability at Manila, P. I.; discharge and final statements given. In the settlement for clothing is included \$18.15, total value of clothing issued him by the State; due soldier \$6.99 for clothing overcharged. Sick in quarters, in line of duty, July 27-29, '98, inc.; Aug. 28-31, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Nov. 30, '98, to Jan. 3, '99, inc.; Jan. 4-10, '99, inc.
Weeks, Frank D.	21	5	7 ³	Fair.	Blue	D. Br.	Mass.	Stone-cutter.	May 12	Portland.	Discharged Jan. 28, '99, on surgeon's certificate of disability; discharge and final statements given; sick in quarters, in line of duty, Jan. 14-18, '99, inc. No clothing issued him by the State.
Wise, Fred B.	18	5	4	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Kan.	Engineer.	June 22	Portland	No clothing issued him by the State; absent on sick furlough from division hospital, Camp Merriam, San Francisco, Cal., date and period not known; discharged at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Feb. 7, '99; final statement given. Due soldier, for clothing with-drawn Dec. 31, '98, \$31.74. Never joined company.
Jones, John W.	27	5	7	Fair.	Blue	Blk.	Ill.	Laborer.	June 10.	Roseburg	Detalled per S. O. No. 12, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., in post office Sept. 8, '98; relieved from special duty per S. O. No. 134, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Dec. 31, '98; discharged, Dec. 31, '98, per S. O. No. 154, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C.; discharge and final statements given. In the settlement for clothing is included \$18.15, total value of clothing issued him by the State; due soldier \$6.99 for clothing overcharged. Sick in quarters, in line of duty, June 13-15, '98, inc.; July 22-25, '98, inc.
<i>By order—Privates.</i>											
Gourley, Wm. A.	30	5	8 ¹	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Mass.	Clerk	May 12	Portland.	

COMPANY "E"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.	
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.			Hair.	When.		Where.
Jameson, Malcolm S. <i>1st Sergeant.</i>	27	5 9½	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Ind.	Clerk.	May 12.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as sergeant; appointed 1st sergeant per G. O. No. 7, May 13, '98; discharged by favor to accept commission Feb. 28, '99. In the settlement for clothing is included \$18.15, total value of clothing issued him by the State; due soldier \$6.99 for clothing overcharged.
<i>Privates.</i>										
Carter, Wm. E.	23	5 8½	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Or.	Lithographer.	May 12.	Portland.	Discharged per S. O. No. 77, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Mar. 24, '99; discharge and final statements given. In the settlement for clothing is included \$18.15, total value of clothing issued him by the State; due soldier \$6.99 for clothing overcharged. Sick in quarters, in line of duty, June 26-29, '98, inc.; Sept. 1-5, '98, inc.; Sept. 6-28, '98, inc.; Mar. 12-24, '99, inc. Discharged per S. O. No. 77, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Mar. 24, '99; discharge and final statements given. In the settlement for clothing is included \$18.15, total value of clothing issued him by the State; due soldier \$6.99 for clothing overcharged. Sick in quarters, in line of duty, July 12-13, '98, inc.
Dyer, George E.	20	5 8½	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	B. C.	Clerk.	May 12.	Portland.	Discharged per S. O. No. 120, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., May 22, '99; discharge and final statements given. In the settlement for clothing is included \$18.15, total value of clothing issued him by the State; due soldier \$6.99 for clothing overcharged. Sick in quarters, in line of duty, June 5-9, '98, inc.
Strayer, Robert L.	30	5 8½	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Ill.	Clerk.	May 12.	Portland.	Discharged Mar. 15, '99, per S. O. No. 68, hdqrs. D. A., Washington, D. C., Mar. 25, '99. No clothing issued him by State; discharge and final statements given; due soldier for clothing withdrawn Dec. 31, '98, \$28.50.
Noah, George E.	22	5 7½	Fair.	Br.	Blk.	Or.	Teamster.	June 10.	Roseburg.	Appointed lance corporal per S. O. No. 189, Nov. 25, '98; discharged per S. O. No. 190, Nov. 30, '98; discharged per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 12, '99; discharge and final statements given. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Sick in quarters, in line of duty, Oct. 7-11, '98, inc.; Oct. 22 to Nov. 4, '98, inc.; Dec. 14-31, '98, inc.; tried by summary court for violation of 32d art. of war (absent without leave 24 hours), sentenced to forfeit \$3 pay; fine deducted from Sept. and Oct., '98,
Thompson, Wm. G. <i>Corporal.</i>	26	5 10	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	N. Y.	Decorator.	May 12.	Portland.	

Green, Horatio J.	29	5	8½	Dark.	Br.---	D. Br.---	Clerk.---	May 12.	Portland	pay roll; tried by summary court for violation of 32d art. of war (absent without leave 24 hours) sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; pay for both times absent to be deducted on this roll. Detailed on special duty per S. O. Nos. 11, 17, 22, brigade hqrs., U. S. expd. forces; detailed on special duty per S. O. No. 71, hqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Oct. 7, '98; discharged per S. O. No. 157, hqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 12, '99; discharge and final statements given. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Olson, Charles	29	5	5¼	Fair.	Blue--	Br.---	Sailor.---	May 12.	Portland	Discharged per S. O. No. 157, hqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 12, '99; discharge and final statements given. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Sick in quarters, in line of duty, Sept. 23-25, '98, inc.; Mar. 14 to June 12, '99, in hospital, inc.
Watters, John O.	37	5	8¾	Fair.	Blue	Br.---	Farmer	May 12.	Portland	Discharged per S. O. No. 157, hqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 12, '99; discharge and final statements given. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Sick in quarters, in line of duty, Aug. 20 to Oct. 3, '98, inc.; Oct. 4 to Nov. 11, '98, inc.
Albon, Joseph L.	39	5	5	Fair	Blue--	Br.---	Musician	June 21.	Portland	Discharged per S. O. No. 157, hqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 12, '99; discharge and final statements given. No clothing issued him by the State.
Simpson, Charles L.	33	5	5¼	Fair.	Blue	Br.---	Confessioner.	May 12.	Portland	Discharged per S. O. No. 157, hqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 12, '99; discharge and final statements given. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Sick in quarters, in line of duty, June 23-27, '98, inc.; July 7-9, '98, inc.; Sept. 27 to Oct. 4, '98, inc.; Apr. 4-9, '99, inc.; Apr. 10 to May 31, '99, inc.
Stokes, George	30	5	3¾	Fair.	Br.---	Br.---	Miner.---	May 12.	Portland	Discharged per S. O. No. 157, hqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 12, '99; discharge and final statements given; tried by summary court Sept. 17, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent without leave less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$5 pay; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Jan. 20, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent without leave less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$2 pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Lang, John	35	5	8¾	Dark.	Br.---	Blk.---	Farmer	June 16.	Portland	Discharged per S. O. No. 157, hqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 12, '99; discharge and final statements given. No clothing issued him by the State.

COMPANY "E"—CONCLUDED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Where.	When.	Where.	
Kimber, Arthur	27	5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	N. Y.	May 12.	Portland.	Discharged per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 12, '99; discharge and final statement. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State; tried by summary court Sept. 22, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war (absent without leave less than 24 hours and absent from guard detail in violation of 33d art. of war); sentenced to forfeit \$15 of his pay; fine deducted from Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Jan. 11, '99, for violation of 33d and 33d arts. of war (absent without leave and absent from retreat roll call); sentenced to forfeit \$8; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; absent, sick, in line of duty, June 3 to Aug. 6, '98, inc.; Sept. 21 to Oct. 7, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Oct. 27 to Nov. 8, '98, inc.; Jan. 10-11, '99, inc. Enlisted in Troop C, 4th United States Cavalry, May 4, '95; discharged May 3, '98.
Orchard, Hollie R.	21	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	May 12.	Portland	Discharged per S. O. No. 91, headquarters department of California, May 5, '99; sick in quarters, in line of duty, July 5-7, '98, inc.; July 21-25, '98, inc.; sick in hospital and absent, sick, Sept. 27, '98, to May 5, '99, inc.
<i>Transferred—</i> <i>Privates.</i> Anderson, Enoch	24	5 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Mich.	May 12.	Portland.	Transferred to hospital corps, U. S. A., Sept. 9, '98, per S. O. No. 17, hdqrs. dept. of the army, Washington, D. C., Aug. 5, '98. In the settlement for clothing is included \$18.15, total value of clothing issued him by the State; due soldier \$6.99 for clothing overcharged.
Marshall, John W.	33	5 6	Fair	Br.	Br.	Or.	June 15.	Portland	Joined company by enlistment per S. O. No. 119, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Nov. 24, '98, appointed corporal Nov. 25, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 189, Nov. 25, '98; appointed sergeant major per Reg. S. O. No. 3, Mar. 1, '99; detailed on special duty per S. O. No. 203, Dec. 16, '98. No clothing issued him by State.
Peel, Gordon A.	22	5 9	Fair	Blue	Light Can'da	Student	May 12	Portland	Transferred to hospital corps, U. S. A., per S. O. No. 39, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Mar. 2, '99. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State; transferred to company per S. O. No. 158, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 12, '99, by error; dropped from the roll per S. O. No. 36, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., July 21, '99; balance due soldier, difference between private's pay

and sergeant's pay, from June 12 to June 30, '99, inc. Wounded Mar. 25, '99, in action at Malabon, P. I. Detailed on special duty in regimental hospital per Reg. S. O. No. 189, Dec. 9, '98; transferred to United States hospital corps per S. O. No. 39, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Mar. 2, '99; transferred to company per S. O. No. 158, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 12, '99, by error; dropped from the roll per S. O. No. 36, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., July 21, '99. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Sick in quarters, not in line of duty, June 11-15, '98, inc.; in quarters, in line of duty, July 7-12, '98, inc.; Sept. 10-17, '98, inc.; Nov. 31 to Dec. 9, '98, inc. Enrolled as 2d lieutenant; mustered in as 1st lieutenant; detailed as battalion adjutant, per S. O. No. 44, May 16, '98, Camp McKinley, Or.; sick in division hospital Mar. 25 to July 15, '99, inc. caused by gunshot wound in left forearm; mustered and paid on separate roll, field, band, and staff.

Bollan, Jesse	19	5	10	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	Student	May 12.	Portland
Brazee, Albert	21	5	10	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Wash.	Clerk	May 12.	Portland

1st Lieutenant.

RECORD OF EVENTS.

The company was organized in Portland, Oregon. Left Army for camp May 24, 1898. Mustered into the United States Army by Captain Kendall May 12th, 1898. May 16th, 1898, left camp for San Francisco, California, by rail. May 18th, 1898, arrived in San Francisco, California, and went to Camp Presidio. May 24th, 1898, went on board steamship *Australia*. May 25th, 1898, sailed for Manila, P. I. June 1st, 1898, arrived at Honolulu, H. I. June 4th, 1898, left Honolulu, H. I. June 20th, 1898, arrived at Guam Harbor. June 22d, 1898, left Guam. June 30th, 1898, arrived at Cavite and took part in the capture of Manila, P. I. February 4th, 1899, Philippine outbreak. February 23d, 1899, engagement with the insurgents at Tondo, P. I. March 12, 1899, left camp for San Pedro Macati. March 14, 1899, attacked insurgents at Pasig, P. I. March 15th, 1899, engagement with insurgents outside Pasig, P. I. March 19, 1899, engagement with insurgents at Malapata na

Bato. March 20th, 1899, returned to Manila, P. I. March 24, 1899, marched to Caloccan, P. I. March 25th, 1899, engagement with insurgents. March 26th, 1899, still following insurgents. March 28th, 1899, marched to Malabon, P. I. April 7th, 1899, marched to Malinita, P. I. April 8th, 1899, marched to Bocaue, P. I. April 11th, 1899, attacked by insurgents at 11:30 P. M. April 12th, 1899, at Bocaue, P. I. April 13th, 1899, attacked Santa Maria, P. I. May 26, 1899, returned to Manila, P. I. June 3d, 1899, left camp with flying column; in constant action and engaged with the insurgents almost night and day. June 6th, 1899, returned to Manila, P. I. June 12th, 1899, left camp for steamship *Ohio*. June 14th, 1899, left Manila Bay for Nagasaki, Japan. June 19th, 1899, arrived at Nagasaki, Japan. June 22d, 1899, left Nagasaki, Japan. July 12th, 1899, arrived in San Francisco Harbor. July 14th, 1899, landed at San Francisco, California, and went into camp at Presidio. Mustered out at San Francisco, California, August 7th, 1899.

COMPANY "F."

Abstract of muster-rolls of Captain James F. Case, Company "F," Second Regiment, Oregon United States Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Owen Summers, mustered into the United States service at Portland, Oregon, May 13, 1898, and mustered out at San Francisco, California, August 7, 1899, unless otherwise stated below.

Name.	Description.				Where born		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Occupation.	When.	Where.	
James F. Case <i>Captain.</i>	29	5 10	Fair	Br.	Gray	(iv. eng.)	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as captain; special duty at hdqrs. 1st div., 8th A. C., as acting engineer officer, per G. F. O. No. 3, dated Aug. 4, Apr. 27, '99; returned to duty with company June 10, '99, per telegraphic instructions from hdqrs. 1st div., 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 10, '99; sick in quarters Oct. 15-16, '98; sick in Red Cross hospital Oct. 17 to Nov. 7, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Edwin Grim <i>1st Lieutenant.</i>	43	5 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue.	Br.	Farmer	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as 1st lieutenant; in command of company Apr. 27 to June 10, '99, 8. O. Reg. O. No. 1, dated Apr. 27, '99; sick in hospital Oct. 5-21, '98; all dates inc. Due United States \$4.17, pay received from erroneous date of enrollment to date of muster in.
C. H. Meussdorffer, Jr. <i>2d Lieutenant.</i>	23	5 6	Fair	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Lawyer	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as 1st sergeant; discharged at Manila, P. I., to accept commission, Jan. 30, '99; appointed as 2d lieutenant, to rank from Oct. 31, '98; sworn into United States service Jan. 30, '99; assigned to Company F, S. O. Reg. No. 9, dated Jan. 30, '99. Due soldier \$6.77, excess charge for State clothing.
William C. North <i>1st Sergeant.</i>	27	5 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue.	D. Br.	Machinist	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as sergeant; appointed 1st sergeant from sergeant Feb. 1, '99, per Co. No. 4, dated Manila, P. I., Feb. 1, '99; sick in quarters June 24 to July 13, '98, inc.; Nov. 25, '98, to Jan. 3, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital May 23-29, '99, inc.; sick in regimental hospital June 12-14, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
C. R. Herrington <i>Sergeant.</i>	30	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	D. Bl.	D. Br.	Farmer	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as sergeant; wounded in action at Norzagaray, P. I., Apr. 25, '98; sick in quarters Nov. 4-9, '98; Apr. 25 to May 1, '99; sick in quarters June 7-11, '99; June 19 to July 3, '99; all dates inc.; in



COMPANY F, SECOND REGIMENT, OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Henry Pfaff <i>Sergeant.</i>	18	5	9	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	S. D.	Electrician.	May 13.	Portland	field brigade hospital, May 1-4, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; appointed sergeant from corporal Feb. 10, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 10, same date; sick in quarters July 6, '98, in line of duty.
James J. Collins <i>Sergeant.</i>	26	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Br.	D. Br.	Va.	Nurse	June 16.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits at San Francisco, from June 19 to Oct. 21, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; appointed corporal from private, Dec. 10, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 199 of same date; appointed sergeant from corporal Apr. 7, '99, Reg. S. O. No. 4, dated Manila, P. I., Apr. 7, '99; no clothing issued by the State; sick in quarters Jan. 12-13, '99; May 13-24, '99, inc.; sick in regimental hospital, Dec. 28, '98, to Jan. 6, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 23 to June 11, '99, inc.; on hospital ship <i>Rio de Jun.</i> 11, '99; all in line of duty; deposited with Major Sternberg \$25, Jan. 6, '99; deposited with Major Gambrell \$25, Mar. 8, '99; rejoined company Aug. 7, '99.
Edward Diedrich, Jr. <i>Sergeant.</i>	21	5	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Br.	Lt. Br.	Neb.	Mail carrier.	May 13.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as sergeant; reduced to rank of private from sergeant at his own request, Aug. 7, '98, Reg. S. O. No. 116, same date; appointed corporal from private Apr. 7, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 4, same date; appointed sergeant from corporal June 21, '99, Reg. S. O. No. 28, dated June 21, '99; detailed as standard bearer July 18, '99, Reg. S. O. No. 34, same date; tried by summary court Nov. 16, '98, for violation of 32d and 33d arts. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$1 on each charge; fine collected on Nov. and Dec. '98, pay roll; sick in quarters May 22, '98; Sept. 26-30, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; deposited with Major Kilbourne \$25, Aug. 8, '98; deposited with Major Sternberg \$25, Jan. 6, '99; deposited with Major Gambrell \$25, Mar. 8, '99.
Charles Banfield <i>Corporal.</i>	22	5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dark	Br.	Blk.	Eng-land.	Chemist	May 13.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty in regimental hospital May 13 to July 23, '98, by verbal regimental order; appointed corporal from private Dec. 10, '98, Reg. S. O. No. 199, dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 10, '98; tried by summary court Nov. 26, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; acquitted; sick in quarters Jan. 2-9, '99, inc.; in line of duty; deposited with Major Kilbourne \$20, Aug. 8, '98; deposited with Major Coffin \$20, May 28, '99.

COMPANY "F"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
George H. Wigg <i>Corporal.</i>	26	5 6	Fair	Br.	Br.	Kan.	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits at San Francisco, Cal., June 19 to Nov. 24, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; appointed corporal from private Dec. 10, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 199, dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 10, '98; sick in quarters May 22-29, '99; June 8-9, '99; June 24, '98; in regimental hospital Jan. 10-14, '99; in 1st reserve hospital May 23-24, '99; May 29 to June 8, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; deposited with Major Gambrill \$20 on Mar. 8, '99; deposited with Major Rochester \$20 on Mar. 7, '99. No State clothing issued.
Andrew Barger <i>Corporal.</i>	22	5 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Wis.	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private, Dec. 10, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 199, dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 10, '98; tried by summary court Sept. 28, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; acquitted; sick in quarters Sept. 4-6, '98; Mar. 16-19, '99, inc.; in line of duty; in regimental hospital June 9, '98; in line of duty; in quarters June 11 to July 5, '98, inc.; not in line of duty; in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 19 to May 12, '99, inc., in line of duty; in regimental hospital May 29 to June 9, '98, inc., not in line of duty.
George Schinaman <i>Corporal.</i>	21	5 5	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Neb.	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private Feb. 1, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 10, dated Manila, P. I., Feb. 1, '99; sick in quarters July 8, '98; July 31 to Aug. 3, '98, inc.; in line of duty.
Ward W. Fowler <i>Corporal.</i>	19	5 8	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or.	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private Feb. 1, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 10, dated Manila, P. I., Feb. 1, '99; tried by summary court Nov. 26, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec. pay roll; sick in quarters July 12-14, '98; Sept. 1-6, '98; Oct. 5-7, '98; May 28, '99; June 7-14, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Jack P. Preston <i>Corporal.</i>	25	5 6	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or.	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private Feb. 1, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 10, dated Manila, P. I., Feb. 1, '99; sick in quarters July 8-9, '98; July 12-15, '98; Sept. 23 to Nov. 9, '98; June 25, '99, inc.; in regimental hospital July 9-12, '98, inc.; all

James E. McGowan <i>Corporal.</i>	26	5	6	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ind.	Brick- mason.	June 20	Portland	In line of duty. Deposited with Major Rochester \$50 on Mar. 8, '99. Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits June 21 to Nov. 24, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; appointed corporal from private Feb. 1, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 10, dated Manila, P. I., Feb. 1, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital Feb. 19 to Mar. 1, '99, inc.; in line of duty. No State clothing issued.
Cal C. Simmons <i>Corporal.</i>	24	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or.	Clerk	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private Apr. 7, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 4, dated Manila, P. I., Apr. 7, '99; sick in quarters June 11-15, '98; July 9-10, '98; July 12-13, '98; July 20-24, '98; Sept. 20, '98; Sept. 27-29, '98; Oct. 6-8, '98; Nov. 19-25, '98; Dec. 12, '98, to Jan. 4, '99; May 29, '99; June 29, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Deposited with Major Sears \$40 on Sept. 17, '98; deposited with Major Sears \$50 on Mar. 11, '99.
William S. Curtis <i>Corporal.</i>	18	5	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or.	Tele- grapher.	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private Apr. 7, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 4, dated Manila, P. I., Apr. 7, '99; sick in quarters July 14-16, '98; July 18, '98; July 26, '98; July 30, '98; Nov. 4-7, '98; May 9-10, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Deposited with Major Kilbourne \$15 on Aug. 8, '98; deposited with Major Rochester \$5 on Jan. 6, '99.
John G. Miller <i>Corporal.</i>	24	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br.	Br.	Penn.	Farmer	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private Apr. 7, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 4, dated Manila, P. I., Apr. 7, '99; wounded in action near San Hictonso, P. I., May 8, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital May 8 to June 1, '99, inc.; in line of duty.
Elbert K. Brown <i>Corporal.</i>	22	5	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Student	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private June 21, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 28, dated S. S. <i>Veracruz</i> , June 21, '99; tried by summary court Feb. 29, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Feb. 6-14, '99, inc.); sentenced to forfeit one month's pay; fine collected on Jan. and Feb., Mar. and Apr. '98, pay rolls; pay for time absent deducted on same rolls; sick in quarters July 9-10, '98; July 11-13, '98; July 19-20, '98; Aug. 8, '98; Sept. 11-26, '98; Oct. 20-23, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty; sick in quarters Oct. 23-27, '98, inc., not in line of duty; sick in regimental hospital June 2-16, '98, inc., in line of duty. Deposited with Major Sears \$100 on Mar. 11, '99.
G. V. Kavanaugh <i>Corporal.</i>	20	5	4	Fair	Blue	Br.	Cal.	Rope- maker.	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private June 21, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 28, dated S. S. <i>Veracruz</i> , June 21, '99; sick in quarters Dec. 12-20, '98, inc.; in line of duty; sick in regimental hospital Aug. 10-12, '98, inc., in line of duty.

COMPANY "F"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
William C. Johnson. <i>Cook.</i>	21	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Kan.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed cook from private Feb. 1, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 10, dated same date; sick in quarters Sept. 1-6, '98; Oct. 30 to Nov. 2, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; sick in 1st reserve hospital May 13-31, '99, inc., in line of duty; on hospital ship <i>Reed</i> since May 31, '99. Deposited with Major Rochester \$25 on Mar. 20, '99. Rejoined company Aug. 7, '99.
A. P. Withington. <i>Artificer.</i>	40	5 7	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Kan.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed artificer from private Nov. 9, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 183, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 9, '98; sick in quarters June 24, '99, in line of duty.
Henry J. Ritter. <i>Wagoner.</i>	38	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Ohio	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed wagoner from private Nov. 9, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 183, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 9, '98.
Wm. E. Mahoney. <i>Musician.</i>	20	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Br.	Br.	N. Y.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as musician; in arrest Jan. 1 to Feb. 11, '98, inc.; released without trial; sick in quarters July 6-7, '98; Oct. 30 to Nov. 1, '98; May 19, '99; all dates, inc.; all in line of duty; sick in regimental hospital July 31, '98; in 1st reserve hospital Nov. 1-18, '98; all dates, inc.; all in line of duty.
Wm. H. Lehman. <i>Musician.</i>	18	5 7	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Or.	June 21.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed musician from private, per verbal order; company commander, Maunshi, P. I., May 4, '99; with detachment of Oregon recruits June 20 to Nov. 24, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; sick in regimental hospital Nov. 26 to Dec. 7, '98, inc.; in line of duty. No State clothing issued.
<i>Privates.</i> Baker, Cyril K.	19	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	England.	June 20.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits June 22 to Nov. 24, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; tried by summary court Feb. 20, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit one month's pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., and Mar. and Apr.; pay rolls; sick in regimental hospital Jan. 18-29, '99, inc.; in line of duty. No State clothing issued.
Belmont, Thomas.	29	5 9	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Ill.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty in adjutant-general's office, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., S. O. No. 12, same Hdqrs., dated Jan. 12,

Beeman, Joseph T.	18	5	6½	Fair.	Blue.	Dark	Or.	Clerk	June 17.	Portland	1899; relieved from duty in Department Adjutant General's office, per S. O. No. 154, orders, dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated June 8, 99; sick in quarters July 4-5, 98; Sept. 2-6, 98; Sept. 25 to Oct. 7, 98; June 17, 99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty; sick in hospital June 23-25, 98; in general hospital, Presidio, Cal., since July 22, 99; all dates inc.; in line of duty. Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits June 17 to Nov. 21, 98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 21, 98; tried by summary court Feb. 20, 99, for violation of 32d art of war absent less than 24 hours; sentenced to forfeit one month's pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., and Mar. and Apr.; pay rolls; sick in quarters May 20, 99; June 21, 99; in line of duty. No State clothing issued. Enrolled and mustered as private; sick in quarters July 21 to Aug. 8, 98; Aug. 25-27, 98; Nov. 7-9, 98; Feb. 28 to Mar. 2, 99; May 22-25, 99; June 1-2, 99; all dates inc.; in regimental hospital July 8-21, 98, inc.; all in line of duty. Deposited with Major Kilbourne \$50, Aug. 8, 98; deposited with Major Sears \$50, Sept. 21, 98; deposited with Major Rochester \$50, Mar. 13, 99. Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits from June 20, 98, to Nov. 24, 98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, 98. Deposited with Major Rochester \$20, Mar. 7, 99. No State clothing issued. Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits from June 18 to Nov. 21, 98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, 98; wounded in action near Polo, P. I., Mar. 26, 99; tried by summary court Feb. 20, 99, on two charges for violation of 32d and 33d arts. of war (absent Feb. 11-14, 99, inc.); sentenced to forfeit one month's pay and \$5, respectively; fines collected on Jan. and Feb. and Mar. and Apr.; pay rolls; pay for time absent deducted on same rolls; sick in quarters Jan 30 to Feb. 2, 99, inc.; regimental hospital Feb. 26 to Mar. 6, 99, inc.; 1st reserve hospital, Mar. 26 to May 29, 99, inc.; in quarters since May 29, 99; all in line of duty. No State clothing issued. Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Feb. 20, 99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit one month's pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., and Mar. and Apr., 99; pay rolls; sick in quarters July 14-15, 98; July 17-18, 98; Oct. 9-10, 98; Oct. 11-13, 98; Oct. 25 to Nov. 2, 98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Deposited with Major Rochester \$15, Mar. 20, 99.
Bowers, Elwood	20	5	6	Fair.	Blue	Br.	N. Y.	Conductor	May 13.	Portland	
Boyd, Fred	13	5	7¾	Fair.	Blue	Br.	Or.	Farmer	June 18.	Portland	
Brickdale, R. E.	20	5	8½	Fair.	Blue	Br.	Eng-land.	Laboret.	June 18.	Portland	
Buck, Robert F.	22	5	6½	Fair.	Blue	Br.	Can'da	Farmer	May 13.	Portland	

COMPANY "F"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Butzer, John J.-----	23	5 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Br.	Br.	Ky.	June 18.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits from June 18 to Nov. 24, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; sick in regimental hospital Nov. 29 to Dec. 6, '98, inc.; sick in quarters since May 19, '99; all in line of duty. No State clothing issued.
Case, Charles L.-----	25	5 9	Fair	Br.	Br.	Iowa	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Feb. 20, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit one month's pay; fine collected on Jan. and Feb., and Mar. and Apr., '99, pay rolls; sick in quarters June 9-13, '98; Aug. 7-8, '98; Sept. 24-27, '98; Oct. 11 to Nov. 9, '98; all dates inc.; sick in regimental hospital Aug. 6-7, '98; in 1st reserve hospital Sept. 27 to Oct. 11, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Chapman, Wm. R.----	24	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br.	Br.	Ill.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 4-7, '98; Nov. 27 to Dec. 22, '98; Jan. 25 to Feb. 2, '99; Mar. 15-16, '99; all dates inc.; in regimental hospital Dec. 22, '98, to Jan. 25, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Cline, Thomas D.----	18	5 4	Fair	Br.	Br.	Ill.	June 21.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits from June 21 to Nov. 24, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; sick in quarters May 29 to June 2, '99, inc.; in line of duty. No State clothing issued.
Clements, Del.-----	22	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue.	D. Br.	Ill.	June 18.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits from June 18 to Nov. 24, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98. Deposited with Major (Cabrill) 15, Mar. 8, '99; deposited with Major (Coffin) 10, May 28, '99. No State clothing issued.
Cole, Edward.-----	33	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Br.	D. Br.	N. Y.	June 1.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits from June 18 to Nov. 24, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; tried by summary court Dec. 31, '98, for violation of 62d and 33d arts. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$5 and \$1, respectively; fines collected on pay roll of Jan. and Feb., '99; tried by general court-martial Feb. 15, '99, for violation of 20th art. of war; sentenced to three months' confinement, at hard labor, and \$10 per month; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., and Mar. and Apr., '99, pay rolls; confined from Feb. 16 to Mar. 30, '99; unex-

pired portion of sentence relating to confinement remitted by S. O. No. 86, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Mar. 30, '99; sick in quarters May 19-27, '99, inc.; July 2-8, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No State clothing issued.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 10-12, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Deposited with Major Kilbourne \$20, Aug. 8, '98; deposited with Major Sears \$20, Sept. 21, '98; deposited with Major Rochester \$20, Jan. 6, '99; deposited with Major Cambrell \$40, Mar. 8, '99; deposited with Major Rochester \$15, Mar. 20, '99. Tried by summary court Feb. 20, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Feb. 6-8, '98, inc.); sentenced to forfeit one month's pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., and Mar. and Apr., '99, pay rolls; pay for time absent deducted on same rolls.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty in Adjutant General's office, S. O. No. 28, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Aug. 18, '98; temporarily relieved by verbal order from Mar. 24 to Apr. 1, '99, inc.; relieved from duty in Adjutant General's office June 12, '99, S. O. No. 158, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., same date; sick in quarters July 3 to Aug. 7, '98, inc.; in line of duty; June 28, '99, in line of duty.

Enrolled and mustered in as musician; appointed lance corporal from musician Nov. 18, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 186, same date; promoted from lance corporal to corporal Dec. 10, '98, Reg. S. O. No. 199, same date; tried by summary court Feb. 20, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Feb. 6-8, '99, inc.); sentenced to reduction from corporal to private, and to forfeit one month's pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., and Mar. and Apr., '99, pay rolls; reduced from corporal to private per Reg. S. O. No. 14, dated Manila, P. I., Feb. 21, '99; pay for time absent to be deducted on same rolls; sick in quarters June 6-12, '98; Oct. 22-25, '98; Dec. 17, '98; May 22-28, '99; June 17, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty; sick in regimental hospital June 28-29, '98, inc.; in line of duty.

Clyatt, Harry	22	5	8½	Fair	Br.	Br.	China	Clerk	May 13	Portland	
Craft, Charles A.	23	5	9	Fair	Br.	Br.	Wash.	Stenographer	May 13	Portland	
Cronkite, George H.	22	5	7½	Fair	Br.	Br.	Mich.	Student	May 13	Portland	

COMPANY "F"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.	
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.			Hair.	When.		Where.
		Ft. In.								
Devere, Claude-----	22	5 5	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Iowa	Hatter.	May 13. Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters June 17 '98; July 5, '98; July 18, '98; July 19, '98; July 22-24, '98; July 26-31, '98; Sept. 14-15, '98; Oct. 29 to Nov. 4, '98; Dec. 11, '98, to Jan. 14, '99; Jan. 25-26, '99; May 2-24, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty; sick in quarters Aug. 13-22, '98, inc.; not in line of duty; sick in regimental hospital July 21-22, '98; July 24-26, '98; in division hospital Jan. 14-25, '99; in 1st reserve hospital May 20 to June 1, '99; all dates inc.; in line of duty.	
Dodson, Wm. D. B.---	26	5 4	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Ark.	Reporter.	May 13. Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty May 24, '98, to Aug. 12, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 50, dated May 3, '98; returned to duty by verbal order of commanding officer 2d Or. Inf., Aug. 12, '98; on special duty at regimental headquarters per Reg. S. O. No. 163, dated Oct. 7, '98, and S. O. No. 12, dated Feb. 18, '99; wounded in action Mar. 14, '99, at Pasig, P. I.	
Flood, Frank -----	21	5 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Cal.	Engineer	May 13. Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty in quartermaster's department per S. O. No. 11, hdsrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Jan. 11, '99, from Jan. 11 to June 8, '99; relieved from duty by S. O. No. 134, hdsrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated June 8, '99; sick in quarters Mar. 13-16, '99, inc.; in line of duty; in quarters June 11-14, '98, inc.; June 15 to July 15, '98, inc.; in regimental hospital June 8-11, '98, inc.; June 14-15, '98, inc.; not in line of duty. Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty in quartermaster's department, per S. O. No. 11, hdsrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Jan. 11, '99, from Jan. 11 to June 8, '99; relieved from duty per S. O. No. 154, hdsrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated June 8, '99; tried by summary court Nov. 16, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters June 8-13, '98; Sept. 7-10, '98; Nov. 9-14, '98, inc.; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 30, '98, to Jan. 10, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.	
Flood, Philip-----	22	5 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Br.	Br.	Cal.	Machinist	May 13. Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty in quartermaster's department, per S. O. No. 11, hdsrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Jan. 11, '99, from Jan. 11 to June 8, '99; relieved from duty per S. O. No. 154, hdsrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated June 8, '99; tried by summary court Nov. 16, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters June 8-13, '98; Sept. 7-10, '98; Nov. 9-14, '98, inc.; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 30, '98, to Jan. 10, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.	
Foster, Charles F.-----	20	5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Br.	Lt. Br.	N. D.	Clerk	May 13. Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Nov. 26, '98, for violation of 33d and 62d arts. of war, sentenced to forfeit \$6; fine deducted on	

Fisher, Corvan.....	21	5	51	Fair	Br.---	Lt.Br.	Mo.---	Teacher	May 13	Portland	Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters May 29-30, '98; July 9-11, '98; July 13-14, '98; July 27-29, '98; Oct. 26-27, '98; May 2-7, '99; May 28, '99; inc.; sick in regimental hospital July 4-9, '98; July 11-13, '98; inc.; all in line of duty. Deposited with Major Kilbourne \$15, Aug. 8, '98; deposited with Major Gambrell \$15, Mar. 8, '99.
Edmunds, Frederick	27	5	44	Fair	Blue	Br.	Eng-land.	Miner	June 18	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Nov. 30 to Dec. 10, '98, inc.; in division hospital Dec. 10, '98; to Feb. 26, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Deposited with Major Sears \$20, Sept. 16, '98.
Garnett, William J....	18	5	7	Fair	Br.---	Lt.Br.	Eng-land.	Clerk	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private, with detachment of Oregon recruits June 18, '98, to Nov. 21, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; tried by summary court Feb. 26, '99, for violation of 32d and 33d arts. of war, sentenced to forfeit one month's pay and \$5, respectively, on two charges (absent less than 24 hours); fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., and Mar. and Apr., '99, pay rolls. No State clothing issued.
Haynes, Crum C.	21	5	8	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Utah	Clerk	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Nov. 26, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; acquitted; sick in quarters June 27-28, '98; July 8, '98; July 12-13, '98; Sept. 1-5, '98; Sept. 12 to Oct. 7, '98; Oct. 23-26, '98; Dec. 6-7, '98; May 5-7, '99; May 22-23, '99; in regimental hospital June 23-25, '98; in general hospital Manila, P. I., Sept. 5-12, '98; in regimental hospital Nov. 29 to Dec. 6, '98; in field brigade hospital May 13-21, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Hempe, Frank M.	21	5	8½	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	N. Y.	Bartender	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Dec. 13-21, '98, inc.; in line of duty; in quarters Oct. 28 to Nov. 1, '98, inc.; Nov. 18-19, '98, inc.; not in line of duty; in regimental hospital June 12-16, '98, inc.; in line of duty; in division hospital Nov. 19 to Dec. 15, '98, inc.; in line of duty.

COMPANY "F"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Occupation.		Where.		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.						
Henderson, Frank	32	5 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark.	Br.	Blk.	N. B.	Fireman.	June 18.	Portland.		Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits from June 18, '98, to Nov. 24, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; tried by summary court Dec. 31, '98, on four charges, for violation of 32d and 33d arts. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1 on each charge (absent less than 24 hours); fines deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; in confinement Feb. 21 to Mar. 13, '99, inc.; released without trial. No State clothing issued.
Holston, Harvey	20	5 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or.	Clerk	May 13.	Portland.		Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters May 27-29, '98; Aug. 7-8, '98; Sept. 8, '98; Oct. 9-13, '98; Dec. 30, '98, to Jan. 3, '99; in regimental hospital May 29 to June 2, '98; Aug. 6-7, '98, all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Hyland, William H.								May 13.	S. F. Cal.		Enrolled and mustered in as private; joined company by enlistment at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; sick in quarters July 4-5, '98; May 7-9, '99; May 28 to June 19, '99, in field brigade hospital; May 10-24, '99, in 1st reserve hospital; May 24-25, '99, all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Jewett, Alphues	24	5 9	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Iowa.	Grocer	May 13.	Portland.		Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters since May 19, '99, in line of duty. Deposited with Major Kilbourne's Co., Aug. 8, '98.
Kingley, Arthur B.	20	5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or.	Student	May 13.	Portland.		Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; tried by field officers' court Aug. 2, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to reduction to private from corporal, and forfeiture of \$5; fine deducted on July and Aug., pay roll; reduced from corporal to private Aug. 2, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 116, same date; appointed corporal from private Sept. 27, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 137, same date; tried by summary court Dec. 20, '98, for violation of 32d and 62d arts. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to reduction from corporal to private, and forfeiture of \$5; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; reduced from corporal to private, per Reg. S. O. No. 206, dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 20, '98; sick in quarters July 6, '98; Oct. 22-23, '98; Oct. 25-30, '98; Dec. 9, '98; May 22-27, '99; June 6-7, '99; in division hospital Oct. 30 to Nov. 23, '98; all in line of duty; in confinement from Jan. 29 to Feb. 11, '99; all dates inc.; released without trial.

Koeber, Christian	37	5	5	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ger- many.	Carpenter	June 18.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits from June 18 to Nov. 24, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; sick in quarters Mar. 4-6, '99, inc.; in 1st reserve hospital Feb. 25 to Mar. 4, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No State clothing issued.
Kreyer, P. W.	18	5	10 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	N. Y.	Laborer.	June 18.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits from June 18 to Nov. 24, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; sick in quarters May 28, '99; in line of duty. No State clothing issued.
Lenon, Luther	21	5	9	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ind.	Paper- ruler.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private. Deposited with Major Kilbourne \$20, Aug. 8, '98; deposited with Major Rochester \$20, Sept. 16, '98; deposited with Major Coffin \$20, May 5, Mar. 7, '99; deposited with Major Coffin \$20, May 29, '99.
Lafferty, John L.	31	5	9 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	Cal.	Teacher.	June 21.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; transferred to company from Company H, 2d Or. Inf., per Reg. S. F. O. No. 5, dated Apr. 20, '99; with detachment of Oregon recruits June 21 to Nov. 24, '98; joined Company H, 2d Or. Inf., Nov. 24, '98; tried by summary court Sept. 24, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '99, pay roll; tried by summary court Apr. 19, '99, for violation of 38th art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Mar. and Apr., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters May 28 to June 4, '99; June 15-19, '99, inc.; in line of duty; in general hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., July 20-26, '99; not in line of duty. No State clothing issued.
Long, Harland	18	5	9 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Laborer.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Nov. 26, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Nov., and Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Feb. 20, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war, absent Feb. 12-14, '99; sentenced to forfeit one month's pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., Mar. and Apr., '99, pay rolls; pay for time absent deducted on same roll; sick in quarters July 5-6, '98; July 9-12, '98; July 31 to Aug. 1, '98, inc.; in regimental hospital June 24-25, '98; Aug. 10-12, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.

COMPANY "F"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Mastered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Occupation.	When.	Where.	
Martin, Fred N.	21	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br.	D.Br.	Ill.	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters June 6-13, '98; July 1-13, '98; July 29-30, '98; Aug. 29 to Sept. 1, '98; Mar. 4-6, '99; Mar. 15-16, '99; May 19-23, '99; May 25-27, '99; June 1-5, '99, inc.; in line of duty; in quarters Nov. 27 to Dec. 10, '98, inc.; not in line of duty; in 1st reserve hospital May 23-25, '99, inc.; in line of duty; in division hospital Dec. 10, '98, to Jan. 12, '99; in regimental hospital Jan. 12 to Mar. 4, '99, inc.; not in line of duty. Deposited with Major Kilbourne \$15, Aug. 8, '98.
Montague, James.	22	5 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark.	Blue	Br.	H. I.	June 21	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits from June 21 to Nov. 24, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; tried by summary court Feb. 20, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Feb. 6-8, '99, inc.); sentenced to forfeit one month's pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., and Mar. and Apr., '99, pay rolls; pay for time absent deducted on same rolls. No State clothing issued.
Mohr, Charles.	21	5 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Br.	D.Br.	Can'da	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters May 22, '98; July 6-7, '98; July 31 to Aug. 3, '98; Sept. 2-6, '98; Oct. 25-27, '98; Nov. 2-7, '98; June 23, '99, inc.; in regimental hospital June 12-16, '99; June 25-28, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Deposited with Major Kilbourne \$3, Aug. 8, '98.
Mullen, Frank.	26	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark.	Br.	D.Br.	Ind.	June 18	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits from June 18 to Nov. 24, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; sick in quarters May 9-11, '99, inc.; in field brigade hospital May 11-24, '99; in 1st reserve hospital May 24-29, '99, inc.; in line of duty. No State clothing issued.
Milligan, Wm. O.	26	5 7	Fair	Blue	D.Br.	Wis.	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; tried by summary court Feb. 20, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to reduction from corporal to private, and to forfeit one month's pay; reduced from corporal to private per Reg. 8, O. No. 14, dated Feb. 21, '99; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., and Mar. and Apr., '99, pay rolls; sick in quarters Oct. 29-30, '98; Dec. 29, '98, to Jan. 1, '99, inc.; in division hospital Oct. 30 to Dec. 29, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.

Morgan, Frank L.	25	5	8	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ill.	Law student.	May 13.	Portland	Deposited with Major Kilbourne \$20, Aug. 8, '98; deposited with Major Rochester \$20, Jan. 6, '99. Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private Dec. 10, '98, Reg. S. O. No. 360, same date; tried by summary court Feb. 20, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war; sentenced to reduction from corporal to private, and to forfeit one month's pay (absent less than 24 hours); fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., and Mar. and Apr., '99, pay rolls; reduced from corporal to private per Reg. S. O. No. 14, dated Feb. 21, '99; sick in quarters June 28-29, '98; June 6-7, '99; July 5, '99, inc.; in regimental hospital June 12-16, '98; June 27-28, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Deposited with Major Rochester \$25, Mar. 21, '99.
Parsons, Alvin M.	21	5	7	Fair	Br.	D. Br. Or.	Printer	May 13.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 8-15, '98; Jan. 29-30, '99, inc.; in regimental hospital June 28-29, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.	
Plumb, Wm. M.	42	5	4½	Fair	Blue	Br.	N. Y. Conductor	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 18-30, '98; Aug. 1, '98; Aug. 3-7, '98; June 21, '99, inc.; in line of duty.	
Puzev, George	21	5	10½	Fair	Blue	Br.	Kan. Laborer	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 7, '98; July 10, '98; July 31 to Aug. 3, '98; Nov. 6-9, '98; May 29-31, '99; June 15, '99, inc.; in regimental hospital June 12-16, '98; June 6-24, '99; in field brigade hospital May 15-29, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Deposited with Major Kilbourne \$20, Aug. 8, '98; deposited with Major Sternberg \$10, Nov. 14, '98.	
Rardin, Wm. H.	22	5	8½	Fair	Blue	Br.	Neb. Farmer	May 13.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 10-11, '98; July 14-15, '98; Aug. 3-6, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Deposited with Major Sternberg \$25, Nov. 14, '98; deposited with Major Gambrell \$15, Mar. 8, '99; deposited with Major Coffin \$20, May 28, '99.	
Robinson, Wm. H.	23	5	9	Fair	Blue	Br.	W. Va. Book-keeper.	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty; orders, provost marshal general, Manila, P. I., S. O. No. 1, same date, dated Sept. 12, '98, from Sept. 12, '98, to Mar. 24, '99, inc.; relieved from duty per S. O. No. 54, separate brigade provost guard, dated Mar. 24, '99.	
Rogers, Bert.	24	5	6¾	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br. Or.	Stockman	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 4-5, '98; Oct. 3-4, '98, inc.; in division hospital Oct. 4 to Dec. 26, '98; in 1st reserve hospital Apr. 17 to May 28, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Deposited with Major Sears \$50, Sept. 14, '98; deposited with Major Rochester \$25, Mar. 7, '99; deposited with Major Coffin \$30, May 28, '99.	

COMPANY "F"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mastered into service—		Remarks.
	Age	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.			When.	Where.	
Ruedy, Charles W.	18	5 8	Fair	Br.	Br.	Ill.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; wounded in action Mar. 25, '99, near Malabon, P. I.; sick in quarters July 6-9, '98; July 18-20, '98; July 25-26, '98; Sept. 26-30, '98; May 29, '99; all inc.; in division hospital Dec. 6, 12-16, '98; in 1st reserve hospital Mar. 25 to May 29, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; in quarters since May 29, '99, in line of duty. Deposited with Major Kilbourne \$20, Aug. 8, '98.
Smith, B. F., Jr.	18	5 10½	Fair	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Or.	June 21	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits June 21 to Nov. 24, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; sick in quarters June 5-9, '99; in 1st reserve hospital Mar. 25-31, '99; in Corregidor hospital Mar. 31 to June 9, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No State clothing issued.
Stearns, Earl D.	20	5 4½	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Feb. 20, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent from Feb. 11-13, '99, inc.); sentenced to forfeit \$—; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., and Mar. and Apr., '99, pay roll; pay for time absent deducted on same rolls; sick in quarters June 6-7, '98; July 7-9, '98; July 11-12, '98; July 26, '98; all inc.; all in line of duty; sick in regimental hospital July 12-15, '98, inc., in line of duty.
Stott, Claude	18	5 7½	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 9-11, '98; Nov. 7-9, '98; Jan. 1-2, '99; May 28, '99; all inc.; all in line of duty. Deposited with Major Kilbourne \$15, Aug. 8, '98.
Smith, Gilbert F.	25	5 6¼	Dark.	Blue.	Blk.	Or.	June 21	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits from June 21 to Nov. 24, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; tried by summary court Sept. 28, '98; sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine collected on Sept. '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Dec. 31, '98, for violation of 32d and 33d arts. of war (absent less than 21 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; tried by summary court Jan. 31, '99, for violation of 32d and 33d arts. of war (absent less than 21 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; tried by general court-martial Dec. 20, '98, for violation of 40th art. of war; acquitted. On special duty from Apr. 1 to June 21, '99, per M. O., dated Ma-

Summers, George	21	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Br.	Br.	Kan.	Farmer	May 13.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Nov. 16, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters July 14-15, '98, and July 31 to Aug. 1, '98; June 24-25, '99, inc.; in 1st reserve hospital May 22-29, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Deposited with Major Kilbourne 15, Aug. 8, '98; deposited with Major Sternberg 20, Nov. 14, '98; deposited with Major Sears 20, Mar. 16, '99; deposited with Major Coffin 20, May 29, '99.
Wallace, M. K. B.	28	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ohio	Florist	June 18.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits from June 18, '98, to Nov. 24, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; tried by summary court Feb. 20, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent from Feb. 6-8, '99, inc.); sentenced to forfeit one month's pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., and Mar. and Apr., '99, pay rolls; pay for time absent deducted on same rolls. On special duty from May 27 to June 21, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 28, dated May 27, '99; relieved per Reg. S. O. No. 28, dated June 21, '99. No State clothing issued.
Welch, Azel C.	26	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Mass.	Driver	June 18.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits from June 18 to Nov. 24, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; tried by summary court Feb. 20, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent from Feb. 11-14, '99, inc.); sentenced to forfeit one month's pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., and Mar. and Apr., '99, pay rolls; pay for time absent deducted on same rolls; sick in quarters Dec. 12-16, '98, May 24-27, '99, June 1, '99, all inc.; in 1st reserve hospital Apr. 20 to May 3, '99; in field brigade hospital May 3-16, '99; in 1st reserve hospital May 16-24, '99, all inc.; all in line of duty; in field hospital, San Francisco, Cal., since July 22, '99, in line of duty. No State clothing issued.
Weber, Frank	34	5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Iowa	Musician	May 13.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty since May 16, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 4, same date; sick in quarters May 13, '99; in line of duty.
Wilson, Henry C.	26	5	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Iowa	Barber	May 13.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty since May 16, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 4, same date; sick in 1st reserve hospital May 23 to June 11, '99, inc.; in line of duty.
Smith, Ray N.	26	5	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Musician	May 13.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty since May 16, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 4, same date.
Valentine, John A.	24	5	9	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Wis.	Conductor	May 13.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty since May 16, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 4, same date.

COMPANY "F"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.			When.	Where.	
		Ft. In.								
<i>Discharged by favor.</i>										
C. H. Meussdorffer, Jr. <i>1st Sergeant.</i>	23	5 6	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Or.	Lawyer.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as 1st sergeant; discharged Jan. 30, '99, by favor, to accept commission; discharge and final statement given; service, "honest and faithful." Due soldier \$6.77, excess charge for State clothing; not paid him when discharged. Deposited with Major Kilbourne \$50, Aug. 8, '98; deposited with Major Sears \$20, Oct. 20, '98, clothing account at date of discharge, due soldier, \$25.96.
<i>Discharged by order.</i>										
Arthur C. Stabling. <i>Sergeant.</i>	20	5 7	Fair.	Br.	Br.	Wis.	Student.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as sergeant; discharged at Manila, P. I., Nov. 9, '98, per telegraphic instructions from Adjutant General, U. S. A.; discharge and final statement given; service, "honest and faithful." Due soldier \$7, excess charges for State clothing, not paid him when discharged. Deposited with Major Kilbourne \$50, Aug. 8, '98; clothing account at date of discharge, due soldier, \$17.01.
Wm. C. Johnston. <i>Sergeant.</i>	21	5 7½	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	Dyer.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; promoted from corporal to sergeant Nov. 18, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 186, same date; sick in quarters July 27-29, '98, inc. in line of duty; discharged June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; discharge and final statement given; service, "honest and faithful;" ordnance charged at date of discharge, \$1.15; clothing account at date of discharge, due soldier, \$24.73.
Clare Ingman. <i>Corporal.</i>	26	5 8¼	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Ohio.	Clerk.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private Aug. 2, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 116, same date; discharged Dec. 19, '98, per telegraphic instructions from Adjutant General, U. S. A., dated Dec. 17, '98; discharge and final statement given; service, "honest and faithful." Sick in quarters July 29-30, '98, inc. in line of duty. Due soldier, \$6.86, excess charge for State clothing, not paid him when discharged; clothing account at date of discharge, due soldier, \$29.66. Deposited with Major Kilbourne \$5, Aug. 8, '98; ordnance charged on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll, \$0.47.
<i>Privates.</i>										
Buchanan, John C.	26	5 8	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Or.	Barber.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; discharged at Manila, P. I., Sept. 25, '98, per telegraphic instructions

of Acting Secretary of War, dated Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, '98; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful;" sick in quarters July 31 to Aug. 1, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier \$9.23; excess charge for State clothing, not paid him when discharged; clothing account at date of discharge, due soldier, \$10.56.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty, per S. O. No. 1, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific, dated Aug. 25, '98; released from duty Oct. 11, '98, per S. O. No. 74, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C.; tried by summary court Feb. 20, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Feb. 10-11, '99, inc.); sentenced to forfeit one month's pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; final statements given; discharged per telegraphic instructions from War Department, and S. O. No. 74, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Mar. 17, '99; discharged and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful;" clothing account at date of discharge, due soldier, \$25.22.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty in quartermaster's department, per S. O. No. 42, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Sept. 8, '98; discharged per telegraphic instructions from War Department and S. O. No. 227, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Mar. 15, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful;" sick in quarters July 8-10, '98; July 26-27, '98; Aug. 9-12, '98, inc.; sick in division hospital Feb. 20-26, '99, inc.; in smallpox hospital Feb. 26 to Mar. 10, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; clothing account at date of discharge, due soldier, \$22.82.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty in quartermaster's department, per S. O. No. 11, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Jan. 11, '99; discharged May 29, '99, per telegraphic instructions from War Department, dated May 10, '99; service, "honest and faithful;" discharge and final statements given; sick in quarters May 28, '98; May 31 to June 1, '98; June 13 to July 3, '98, inc.; sick in regimental hospital June 2-13, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; ordnance charged at date of discharge, \$2.10; clothing account at date of discharge, due soldier, \$34.14.

Stryker, Guy Q. 27 5 8¼ Fair... Blue... D. Br. Or. Printer . May 13 Portland.

Taylor, Seldon W. . . . 25 5 6 Fair... Br. . . D. Br. Cal. . . Clerk ----- May 13 Portland.

Fisher, Fred D. 24 5 5¾ Fair... Br. D. Br. Or. . . . Clerk ----- May 13 Portland.

COMPANY "F"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Mastered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Occupation.	When.	Where.	
Mange, Peter	38	5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Hol- land.	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty in regimental commissary per Reg. S. O. No. 97, dated July 13, '98; tried by field officer's court Aug. 1, '98, for violation of 624 art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3 fine deducted on July and Aug., '98, pay roll; sick at Corregidor convent hospital Jan. 29, '99; sent to hospital at San Francisco, Cal., for treatment per S. O. No. 63, 6, '99. Descriptive list and account of pay and clothing furnished; discharged at San Francisco, Cal., per S. O. No. 76, Indors. department of California, dated Apr. 17, '99; last paid with company by Major Sheary, to Dec. 31, '98, clothing account to date of transfer to San Francisco hospital, due soldier, \$34.10. Deposited with Major Kilbourne \$20, Aug. 8, '98; deposited with Major Sears \$20, Oct. 20, '98; deposited with Major Sternberg \$20, Nov. 14, '98.
De-Burgh, Joseph	20	5 5	Fair	Blue	Red	Or.	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters May 27-29, '98; June 30 to July 1, '98; July 4-5, '98; July 26, '98; May 28, '99, inc.; in line of duty; sick in quarters Nov. 9-18, '98; Dec. 9-17, '98, inc.; not in line of duty; sick in 1st reserve hospital Nov. 18 to Dec. 9, '98, inc.; not in line of duty; tried by summary court Feb. 20, '99, for violation of 524 art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit one month's pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., and Mar. and Apr., '99, pay roll; on special duty at headquarters 1st div., 8th A. C., per S. F. O. No. 1, Indors. 1st div., 8th A. C., dated August, P. L., Apr. 30, '99; relieved by verbal order May 27, '99; discharged June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, Indors. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. L., June 11, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful;" clothing account at date of discharge, due soldier, \$17.99; ordnance charged on Sept., '98, pay roll, \$9.08. Deposited with Major Kilbourne \$18, Aug. 8, '98.

Riechwein, G. P. W.	29	5	6	Fair	Blue	Br.	N. Y.	Baker	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 8-11, '98; Sept. 2-10, '98; Dec. 2-25, '98; June 6-10, '99, inc.; in line of duty; sick in field brigade hospital May 15-24, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital May 25 to June 6, '99, inc.; in line of duty; tried by summary court Nov. 26, '98, for violation of 32d and 42d arts. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Dec. 29, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; discharged June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful;" clothing account at date of discharge, due soldier, \$8.13.
Hickey, Andrew A.	19	5	8 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	Printer	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty, per S. O. No. 1, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific (dated Aug. 25, '98; relieved from special duty Mar. 21, '99, per S. O. No. 77, dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Mar. 21, '99; sick in quarters July 31 to Aug. 1, '98, inc.; in line of duty; sick in quarters Nov. 15-25, '98, inc.; not in line of duty; discharged June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; discharge and final statement given; service, "honest and faithful;" ordnance charged at date of discharge, \$0.12 ¹ / ₂ ; clothing account at date of discharge, due soldier, \$36.00. Deposited with Major Stenberg \$50, Jan. 6, '99; deposited with Major Gambill \$50, Nov. 14, '98; deposited with Major Gambill \$15, Mar. 8, '99.
Cull, Charles E.	22	5	8 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Br.	Wash.	Painter	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; tried by summary court Dec. 7, '98, for violation of 42d art. of war; sentenced to reduction from corporal to private, and confinement at hard labor for two weeks; reduced to private from corporal Dec. 10, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 159, same date; confined at hard labor Dec. 10-17, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Dec. 5, '98; Jan. 11-12, '99, inc.; in line of duty; tried by summary court Feb. 20, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Feb. 10-11, '99, inc.); sentenced to forfeit one month's pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., and Mar. and Apr., '99, pay rolls; discharged June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful;" clothing account at date of discharge, due soldier, \$55.99; ordnance charged at date of discharge, \$1.05.

COMPANY "F"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.			Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When.	Where.	
Duval, George R.	23	5 11	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	June 18.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits June 18 to Nov. 24, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; appointed corporal from private Dec. 10, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 199, same date; tried by summary court Feb. 20, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Feb. 6-8, '99, inc.); sentenced to reduction from corporal to private, and to forfeit one month's pay; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., and Mar. and Apr., '99, pay rolls; reduced to private from corporal Feb. 21, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 14, same date; sick in quarters Dec. 8, '98; Dec. 18-22, '98; Mar. 10-16, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital Mar. 16-28, '99, inc.; sick in quarters Mar. 28-29, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; discharged June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated June 11, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." No State clothing issued; ordnance charged at date of discharge, \$2,829.54; clothing account at date of discharge, due soldier, \$1.24. Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed lance corporal from private Aug. 1, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 16, same date; on special duty per S. O. No. 32, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Aug. 15, '98; sick in division hospital Sept. 22 to Oct. 25, '98, inc.; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 9, '98, to Feb. 12, '99, inc., not in line of duty; relieved from special duty per S. O. No. 34, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Feb. 25, '99; discharged June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." ordnance charged at date of discharge, \$0.50; clothing account at date of discharge, due soldier, \$4.07. Deposited with Major Kilbourne, 810 Aug. 8, '98; deposited with Major Sherry \$30, Mar. 11, '99. Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty in quartermaster's department Jan. 14, '99, per S. O. No. 14, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 14, '99; relieved from special duty June 8, '99, per S. O. No. 154, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific
Maddy, James T.	29	5 7½	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	May 13.	Portland	
Mader, Jacob H.	21	5 8½	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	May 13.	Portland	

McGinn, John L.	27	5	5 1/4	Fair..	Blue..	Br.	Or.	Lawyer...	May 16.	Portland	and 8th A. C., same date; discharged June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; sick in quarters May 24-25, '98; June 11 to July 11, '98, inc.; not in line of duty; sick in quarters July 21-24, '98; July 27, '98; Oct. 20-26, '98; all inc.; in line of duty; sick in regimental hospital May 28 to June 9, '98, inc., not in line of duty. Discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful;" clothing account at date of discharge, due soldier, \$13.37.
											Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by field officers' court Aug. 3, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$8; fine deducted on July and Aug., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Nov. 16, '98, for violation of 32d and 33d arts. of war (absent less than 24 hours; sentenced to forfeit \$8; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Nov. 26, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Dec. 7, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Jan. 31, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Dec. 6-8, '98; May 6-13, '99; May 28, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; discharged June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99. Discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful;" ordnance charged at date of discharge, \$1.45; clothing account at date of discharge, due soldier, \$23.35.
Aldrich, Henry Q.	26	5	6 1/2	Dark..	Blue..	Br.	Or.	Druggist .	June 18.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits June 18 to Nov. 24, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; in confinement Jan. 2 to Feb. 11, '99; released without trial; discharged June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated June 11, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful;" No State clothing issued. Deposited with Major Coffin \$75, May 27, '99. Ordinance charged at date of discharge, \$0.43; clothing account at date of discharge, due soldier, \$10.15.
<i>Resigned.</i> Elbridge W. Moore... 2d Lieutenant.	40	5	9	Fair..	Br.	D.Br.	Maine.	Artist	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as 2d lieutenant; resignation accepted Oct. 31, '98, per S. O. No. 257, head-quarters War Department, A. G. O., dated Oct. 31, '98.

COMPANY "F"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.			Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.		
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.			Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.
Transferred—										
Privates.										
Febvet, George	21	5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Gray	Lt. Br.	Germany.	Barber	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; detailed on duty in regimental hospital, per verbal order; transferred to hospital corps, U. S. A., Aug. 3, '98, per S. O. No. 17, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila Bay, P. I., Aug. 3, '98; erroneously transferred to Company F June 11, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., same date; dropped per telegraphic instructions from Adjutant General's office to Colonel Jocelyn, C. M. O., dated July 21, '99; descriptive list and account of pay and clothing furnished. Clothing account at date of transfer, due soldier, \$34.37.
Thurston, C. A.	25	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Br.	Blk.	Minn.	Engineer	June 18	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits June 18 to Nov. 24, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; tried by summary court Jan. 25, '99, for violation of 62d and 32d arts. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$15; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; transferred to 19th company, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, Mar. 10, '99, per G. O. No. 10, dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., same date; descriptive list and account of pay and clothing furnished. No State clothing issued; clothing account at date of transfer, due soldier at date of last settlement, Dec. 16, '98, \$23.35; clothing drawn since settlement, \$19.10.
Murbach, Albert								May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; transferred to 19th company, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, Mar. 10, '99, per G. O. No. 10, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., same date; descriptive list and account of pay and clothing furnished; clothing account at date of last settlement, Nov. 25, '98, \$30.18; clothing drawn since settlement, \$14.20.
Nash, Claude M.	22	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Cal.	Student	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; appointed sergeant from corporal Sept. 27, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 157, same date; tried by summary court Feb. 20, '99, for violation of 32d and 33d arts. of war (absent Feb. 6-14, '99, inc.); sentenced to reduction from sergeant to private, and to forfeit one month's pay and \$10; fine par-

tially deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll, balance to be deducted noted on descriptive list and account of pay and clothing; reduced to private from sergeant Feb., 24, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 14, same date; transferred to 19th company, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, Mar. 10, '99, per G. O. No. 10, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Mar. 10, '99; descriptive list and account of pay and clothing furnished; sick in quarters May '98; June 23, '98; July 6, '98; July 27, '98; July 30-31, '98; Aug. 1-3, '98; Oct. 18-19, '98; Oct. 28-31, '98; Jan. 29, '99; sick in regimental hospital June 4-6, '98; July 31 to Aug. 1, '98; Oct. 19-28, '98; Nov. 30 to Dec. 5, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Deposited with Major Kilbourne \$29, Aug. 8, '98. Clothing account at date of transfer due soldier at last settlement, Nov. 13, '98, \$55.71; clothing drawn since settlement, \$8.27.

Enrolled and mustered in as sergeant; in confinement July 14-17, '98, inc.; released without trial; tried by summary court Feb. 20, '99, for violation of 3d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to reduction from sergeant to private, and to forfeit one month's pay; fine partially deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll, balance to be noted on descriptive list and account of pay and clothing; reduced to private from sergeant Feb. 21, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 14, dated Manila, P. I., same date; transferred to 19th company, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, Mar. 10, '99, per G. O. No. 10, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., same date; descriptive list and account of pay and clothing furnished; clothing account at date of transfer due soldier at date of last settlement, Nov. 13, '98, \$55.66; clothing drawn since settlement, \$8.27; sick in quarters June 2-7, '98; Aug. 2-3, '98; Oct. 1-16, '98, inc.; in line of duty; sick in brigade hospital Oct. 16-26, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Deposited with Major Sears \$20, Sept. 16, '98.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; with detachment of Oregon recruits from June 18, '98; died at field hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 24, '98. No State clothing issued. Final statements and inventory of effects forwarded to Adjutant General's office, Washington, D. C.

Breslin, George F.	21	5	7 1/4	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Col.	Engineer	May 13	Portland
Segar, Ernest G.	23	5	10	Fair	Blue	Br.	Wis.	Carpenter	June 18	Portland

Died of disease.

COMPANY "F".—CONCLUDED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height. Ft. In.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
McKinnon, Charles.	21	5 5 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Br.---	Cal.---	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Oct. 25, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to be confined for thirty days; and to forfeit \$10; fine partially deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; balance to be deducted noted on final statement. Died of smallpox Nov. 23, '98, at Manila, P. I., sick in quarters May 22-23, '98; July 23-24, '98; July 31 to Aug. 4, '98; Sept. 4-10, '98, inc.; in line of duty; sick in quarters June 9 to July 7, '98; July 10-15, '98, inc.; not in line of duty; sick in regimental hospital Aug. 10-12, '98; sick in division hospital Nov. 6-23, '98, inc.; in line of duty; sick in regimental hospital June 27-29, '98; not in line of duty. Final statements and inventory of effects forwarded to Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. Due soldier, \$6.42, excess charge for State clothing, not credited him on final statements.
Norton, Fred J.	21	5 8	Fair	Br.--	Br.---	Minn.---	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; died of dysentery, Dec. 8, '98, at Manila, P. I., sick in quarters July 11, '98; July 18, '98; Sept. 27-30, '98; Oct. 20 to Nov. 16, '98, inc.; sick in division hospital Nov. 16 to Dec. 8, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Final statements and inventory of effects forwarded to Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. Due soldier, \$6.42, excess charge for State clothing, not credited him on final statements. Enrolled and mustered in as 1st lieutenant; on special duty as battalion adjutant since May 15, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 44, dated May 16, '98; erroneously carried on former muster roll; dropped by instructions of mustering officer.
Dropped. Rhees Jackson 1st Lieutenant.	20	5 5 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue--	D. Br. Or.---	Or.---	May 13.	Portland.	

RECORD OF EVENTS.

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Assembled at Armory, Portland, Oregon, May 2d, 1898. Marched to Camp McKinley, Portland, Oregon, May 3d, 1898. Mustered in May 13th, 1898. Proceeded to San Francisco, California, May 16th, 1898. Embarked on steamship *City of Spokane*, with first expedition to the Philippines, May 24th, 1898. Sailed May 25th, 1898. At capture of Guam Island, June 20th to 22d, 1898. Arrived at Manila Bay June 30th, 1898. Landed at Cavite July 2d, 1898. Selected as body guard to Major General Merritt at capture of Manila, P. I., and accompanied him into the city August 13th, 1898. Selected as Palace Guard at "Ayuntamiento," Headquarters Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, where this company was stationed from August 13th, 1898, to March 21st, 1899. Rejoined regiment at Camp Hughes March 23d, 1899. Marched to the trenches at Calocan March 24th, 1899. Participated in the battles of Malabon March 25th, 1899, Polo and Malinta March 26th, 1899. On

duty at Meycauayan from March 27th to April 22d, 1899, scouting country in all directions. Joined the regiment at Bocaue Bridge April 22d, 1899, as part of provisional brigade commanded by Colonel Owen Summers. Marched to and participated in battle of Nozigauray, April 23d, 1899; Angat, April 25th, 1899; San Rafael, May 1st, 1899; Balingay, May 2d, 1899; Maasin, May 4th, 1899; San Ildefonso, May 8th, 1899; San Miguel, May 11th, 1899; Bulac Bridge, May 13th, 1899; San Isidro, May 17th, 1899; Gapán, May 17th, 1899; San Antonio, May 20th, 1899; Arayat, May 21st, 1899; Candaba, May 22d, 1899; Calumpit, May 24th, 1899. Returned to Manila May 25th, 1899. Returned to duty at Palace May 27th, 1899, to June 12th, 1899. Embarked on steamship *Ohio* June 13th, 1899, en route to San Francisco, California. Sailed June 14th, 1899, via Nagasaki, Japan. Arrived at San Francisco, California, July 12th, 1899. Marched to Presidio July 14th, 1899. Mustered out August 7th, 1899.

G. J. Lautenschlager <i>2d Sergeant.</i>	25	5	9	Fair.	Blue	D. Br.	Ill.----	Clerk	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as sergeant; appointed 1st sergeant per G. O. No. 7, bids. 2d Or. Inf., dated June 6, '98; reduced from 1st sergeant to duty sergeant per S. O. No. 119, dated bids. 2d Or. Inf., Aug. 3, '98; absent sick on United States hospital ship <i>Reifel</i> since June 5, '99, in line of duty; descriptive list furnished; sick in hospital July 14-16, 22-23, '98; sick in quarters Aug. 27, Oct. 1-6, 23-29, Nov. 1-5, '98; sick in quarters Feb. 2, '99; sick in division hospital, Mar. 27, Apr. 1, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital Apr. 21 to May 26, June 7-14, '99; sick on hospital ship <i>Reifel</i> June 15, '99, to date; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Aug. 8, with Major Kilbourne, \$80; Mar. 10, with Major Koehster, \$20.
John H. Lane <i>3d Sergeant.</i>	28	5	7 ¹	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Ill.----	Carpenter	May 13	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as sergeant; fifth year of continuous service commenced May 2, '99; enlisted in Company D, 14th United States Inf., Mar. 20, '95; discharged Mar. 19, '98; sick in quarters July 12, Sept. 25-28, '98, Jan. 3, June 8-9, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Chas. F. Kaufmann <i>4th Sergeant.</i>	25	5	8 ¹	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Ill.	Clerk	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed artificer per G. O. No. 7, dated June 1, '98; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 119, bids. 2d Or. Inf., dated Sept. 1, '98; appointed sergeant from corporal per Reg. O. No. 200, bids. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 12, '98; sick in quarters Aug. 1-9, 20-21, Sept. 1, 3, 8-13, Nov. 8, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital Jan. 6, 16-19, '99; sick in quarters Apr. 15-30, May 1-17, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Thos. K. Fawcett <i>5th Sergeant.</i>	23	5	6 ¹	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Miner	June 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private per Reg. O. No. 200, bids. 2d Or. Inf., Dec. 12, '98; appointed sergeant from corporal per Reg. O. No. 15, dated bids. 2d Or. Inf., Feb. 24, '99; sick in quarters Jan. 4, 11, July 3-5, to date; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
Wm. G. Hornberg <i>6th Sergeant.</i>	44	5	7 ¹	Light	Hazel	Light.	Ger.	Farmer	May 13	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private per G. O. No. 7, bid 1st, 2d Or. Inf., dated June 6, '98; reduced from corporal to private per S. O. No. 206, bids. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 22, '98; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 13, bids. 2d Or. Inf., dated Feb. 20, '99; appointed sergeant from corporal per S. O. No. 27, bids. 2d Or. Inf., dated June 22, '99; entitled to regular pay; enlisted in Battery F, 2d United States Artillery, Apr. 15, '77; discharged Apr. 12, '82; reenlisted Apr. 13, '82; discharged Mar. 16, '84; tried by field officers court Sept. 19, '98, for violation of 2d art. of war (absent Sept. 16-17); sentenced to forfeit \$6; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; trial illegal; fine to be refunded on this roll; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll.

COMPANY "G"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description				Where born.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Occupation	When.	Where.	
Leo A. Harms <i>Corporal.</i>	20	5 8 ³ / ₄	Fair	Br.	Br.	Student.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; sick in quarters July 6-7, 21, Aug. 11-12, 25, Sept. 21-30, Nov. 8-16, Dec. 12, '98; Jan. 2, Feb. 3, '99; sick in regimental hospital Mar. 7-16, '99; sick in quarters May 10-12, 19-26, July 19-20, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Alfred P. Hays <i>Corporal.</i>	34	5 8	Light	Blue	Light	Clerk	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private per G. O. No. 7, hdnrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated June 6, '98; sick in quarters May 17-22, June 26-29, July 28, Aug. 11-12, Sept. 22, Sept. 28 to Oct. 4, Oct. 19-21, Oct. 25-29, Nov. 12-14; sick in regimental hospital Jan. 1-5, '99; sick in quarters Jan. 6-10, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital Mar. 29 to May 28, '99; sick in quarters May 28 to June 15, '99; sick in hospital June 15 to July 15, '99; sick in quarters July 15-17, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
William H. Ponath <i>Corporal.</i>	30	5 10 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Pomerania, Machinist.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed wagoner per G. O. No. —, dated June 1, '98; appointed corporal from wagoner per S. O. No. 200; hdnrs 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 12, '98; sick in quarters July 21-27, Aug. 2-4, 16-26, Sept. 22-23, Oct. 8-10, Dec. 21-30, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital (wounded on Mariquina Road Feb. 24, '99.) Feb. 25 to June 10, June 10, '99, to date; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$25; Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears, \$25; Nov. 7, '98, with Major Sears, \$45; Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sears, \$30; May 31, '99, with Major Coffin, \$50.
Joseph W. Hoeye <i>Corporal.</i>	33	5 10	Light	Blue	Lt. Br.	Iowa, Hostler.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed lance corporal G. O. No. 7, hdnrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated June 6, '98; reduced from lance corporal to private —, '98; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 200; hdnrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 22, '98; sick in quarters Nov. 26, '98; sick on hospital ship <i>Relief</i> May 14 to June 11, '99; sick in quarters June 11, '99, to date; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amount due for deposit: Mar. 10, with Major Rochester, \$75.

Frederick S. Lafferty <i>Corporal.</i>	May 23.	S. F., Cal.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; detailed as acting ordnance sergeant per S. O. No. 30, hdsps. 2d Or. Inf., dated May 23, '98; detailed on special duty in charge of government property per S. O. No. 131, hdsps. 2d Or. Inf., dated Aug. 16, '98; detailed on special duty as interpreter in provost marshal general's office, per S. O. No. 18, hdsps. provost marshal general's office, dated Nov. 1, '98; relieved Jan. 27, '99; promoted corporal from private per S. O. No. 13, hdsps. 2d Or. Inf., dated Feb. 20, '99.										
Neal Sweet <i>Corporal.</i>	24	5 10½	Fair	Br.	N. Y.	Blacksmith.	May 13.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 13, hdsps. 2d Or. Inf., dated Feb. 20, '99; tried by field officers' court July 14, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Aug. 16, '98); sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on July and Aug., '98, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll; tried by summary court Oct. 10, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Oct. 25, '98, for violation of 42d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$4; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Dec. 31, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$5 and thirty days' confinement; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters July 6, 17, Oct. 3, 5-7, '98; May 18-31, June 2-17, July 18-19, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$20; Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sheary, \$15; Mar. 10, '99, with Major Rochester, \$20.				
Clyde R. Nicholson <i>Corporal.</i>	31	5	9½	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br. Mich.	Butcher.	May 13.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed cook per S. O. No. 173, hdsps. 2d Or. Inf., dated Oct. 29, '98; appointed corporal from cook per S. F. O. No. 1, hdsps. 2d Or. Inf., dated Apr. 20, '99; sick in quarters May 20, 23, June 26, 30, July 5, 9, 12, 13, 16, Aug. 1, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital Jan. 31 to Feb. 4, '99; sick in hospital Apr. 28 to June 12, '99; sick in quarters June 12-13, '99; sick in hospital June 14-15, '99; sick in quarters July 15-20, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.			
Wm. A. Shoemaker <i>Corporal.</i>	21	5	8	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ind.	Clerk.	May 13.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed artificer per S. O. No. 206, hdsps. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 22, '98; appointed corporal from private per S. F. O. No. 5, hdsps. 2d Or. Inf., dated Apr. 20, '99; sick in quarters Aug. 1-13, Nov. 20-28, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital Mar. 30-31, '99; sick in quarters Apr. 1, June 2-10, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$20; Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears \$5; Nov. 7, '98, with Major Sears, \$5; Mar. 10, '99, with Major Rochester, \$20.		

COMPANY "G"—CONTINUED.

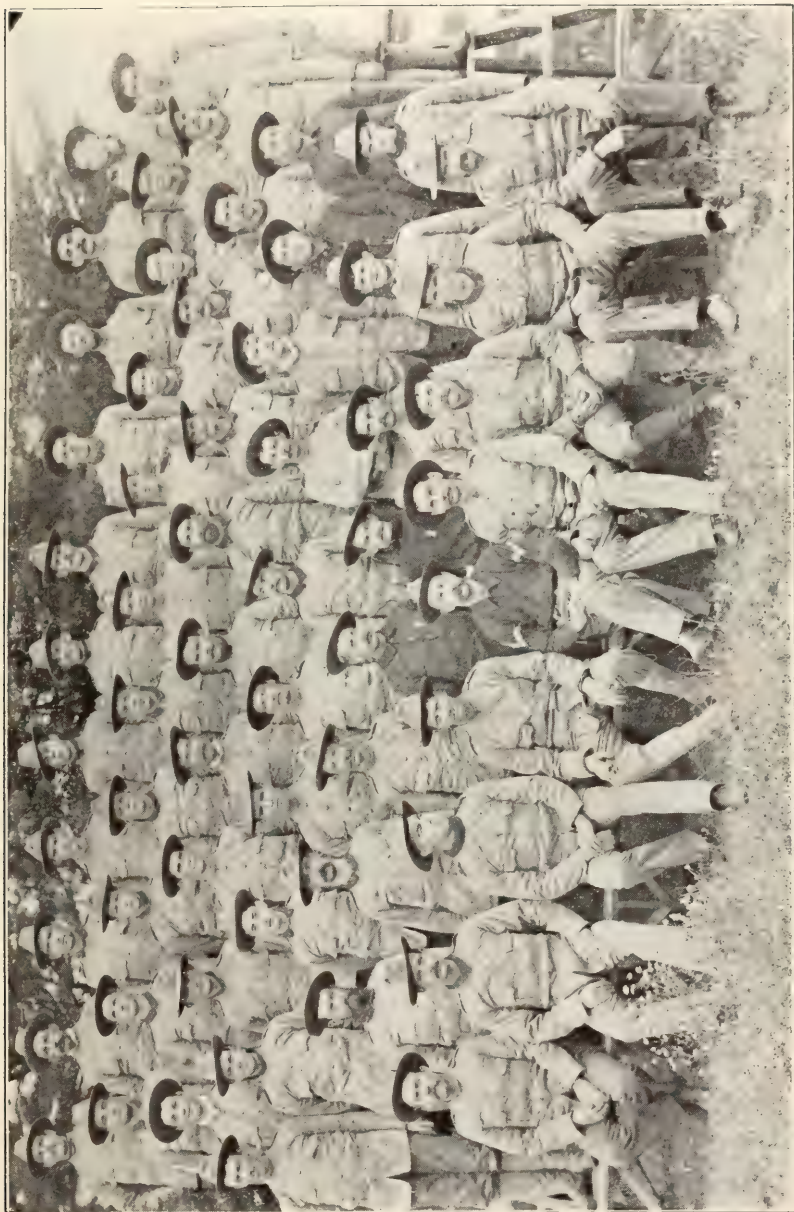
Name.	Description.			Where born.		Occupation.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When born.	When.	When.	Where.	
Henry Ernest <i>Corporal.</i>	38	5 6	Light	Blue	Lt. Br.	Germany.	Carpenter.	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 27, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated June 22, '98; sick in quarters July 3, 12-14, Nov. 8-10, '98; in 1st reserve hospital Mar. 7, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears, \$30; Nov. 7, '98, with Major Sears, \$15; Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sheury, \$20.
Martin G. Johnson <i>Corporal.</i>	28	6	Fair	Blue	Br.	Iowa	Conductor.	June 16	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; assigned to Company C for duty per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 27, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated June 22, '98; sick in quarters June 9-10, '99; in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
Walter C. Watson <i>Cook.</i>	29	5 6	Fair.	Blue	Lt. Br.	England.	Painter.	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed cook per S. O. No. 3, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Apr. 20, '99; absent without leave Aug. 20-25, '98, inc.; pay for time absent to be deducted; in confinement Aug. 23-27, '98, inc.; tried by summary court (approved Jan. 11, '99) for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters July 10, 24, 30, 31, Nov. 17, '98; all in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$15; Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears, \$10.
Alex F. Gordon <i>Wagoner.</i>	21	5 3½	Light	Hazel	D. Br.	Or.	Laborer.	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed wagoner per S. O. No. 200, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 12, '98; sick in quarters Nov. 20-22, '98; May 19 to June 13, June 27 to July 2, July 9, '99, to date; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Frank H. Smith <i>Corporal.</i>	21	5 3½	Fair	Lt. Bl.	Br.	Mieh.	Laborer.	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed artificer per S. O. No. 27, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated June 22, '98; appointed corporal from artificer per S. O. No. 33, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., July 28, '98. Amounts due for deposit: Nov. 7, '98, with Major Sears, \$60; Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sheury, \$20; May 10, '99, with Major Rochester, \$20.
Harry W. Smith <i>Musician.</i>	23	5 3½	Fair	Blue.	Br.	Pacific	Clerk.	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as musician; on special duty at regimental headquarters per S. O. No. 132, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Aug. 16, '98; relieved per S. O. No. 171, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Oct. 17, '98; tried by sum-

Privates.

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COMPANY "G" — CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Cochrane, Chas. E.	34	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark.	Br.	Blk.	Pa.	May 13	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 9-10; Dec. 9, 15, 23-30, '98; Jan. 2, '99; sick in division hospital Mar. 29 to June 11, '99; sick in quarters June 11, '99, to date; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$25; Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears, \$15; Nov. 7, '98, with Major Sears, \$20; Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sheary, \$15; May 31, '99, with Major Coffin, \$5.
Crooks, Harry V.	18	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Light.	Lt. Bl.	Br.	Ohio.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private per G. O. No. —, Hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated June 6, '98; reduced from corporal to private per S. O. No. 143, Hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Sept. 28, '98; absent without leave Aug. 27, '98 (absent less than 24 hours); sick in quarters June 26; July 6-11, 15-18, 20, '98; sick in hospital July 22-26, '98; sick in quarters July 27-30; Aug. 1-7, 12; Sept. 5, 12-15; Oct. 3-22; Nov. 19-21, '98; Jan. 30, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital Jan. 31 to Mar. 11, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Donnelly, Wm. M.	28	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Light.	Blue.	Br.	Cal.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; absent without leave Aug. 19-22, '98, inc.; pay for time absent to be deducted; in confinement Aug. 22-29, '98, inc.; tried by field officers' court Sept. 22, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent without leave Sept. 17-19, '98, inc.); sentenced to forfeit \$10 and ten days' confinement at hard labor; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted; trial illegal and fine to be refunded; tried by summary court Oct. 17, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court (approved Nov. 19, '98), for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court (approved Nov. 26, '98), for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$4; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court (approved Dec. 10, '98), for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court (approved Dec. 30, '98), for violation of 33d art. of war;



COMPANY G, SECOND REGIMENT, OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Apr. 10, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on May and June, '99, pay roll; sick in quarters May 20-21, June 22, '98; sick in hospital June 25, '98; sick in quarters July 12-15, July 20, Aug. 12, Sept. 23 to Oct. 7, '98; sick in hospital Oct. 8-9, '98; sick in quarters Oct. 10-16, Dec. 29, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital Jan. 12-18, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty; sick in quarters Feb. 15-27, June 25, '99; not in line of duty.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; assigned per S. O. No. 127, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; tried by summary court (approved May 31, '99) for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$8; fine deducted on May and June, '99, pay roll. No clothing issued by State.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 23-24, '98; sick in division hospital (rounded on Mariquina Road, Mar. 7, '99.) Mar. 7-27, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amount due for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$20.

Enrolled and mustered in as private, on special duty as interpreter at regimental headquarters per S. O. No. —, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Aug. 16, '98; in confinement July 6-8, '98, inc.; on special duty at provost marshal general's office per S. O. No. 32, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Feb. 1, '99; sick in quarters July 12-18, '98; sick in hospital July 27 to Aug. 9, '98; sick in hospital June 7 to July 15, '99; sick in quarters July 15-17, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amount due for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$20.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; assigned to Company G per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; tried by summary court Sept. 11, '98, for violation of 62 art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$10 and to be confined to ten days' hard labor; fine deducted on Sept., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court (approved June 28, '99) for violation of 32d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on May and June, '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Dec. 10-12, '98; Jan. 26-28, May 29 to June 16, July 8, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. No issue of clothing by State. One soldier for over deduction on May and June, '99, pay roll, for clothing, \$23.4.

Desmarais, Peter	27	5	4	Fair	Blue	Br.	Mass.	Laborer	June 20	Portland
Eide, Albert A.	23	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Light	Blue	Br.	Kan.	Laborer	May 13	Portland
Fenton, Frank	28	5	11	Light	Gray	Br.	Ill.	Wheelwright	May 13	Portland
Glennan, William	22	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Cal.	Butcher	June 21	Portland

COMPANY "G"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Occupation.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.				When.	Where.	
Green, William	21	5 6	Light.	Blue.	Light.	Or.	Wood- worker.	May 13.	Portland		Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters May 23, June 25; July 6-8; Oct. 12, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital Oct. 13 to Nov. 6, '98; sick on hospital ship <i>Relief</i> Apr. 28, May 31, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amount due for deposit: Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears, \$15.
Grieve, James E.	19	5 7½	Fair	Br.	Br.	Neb.	Student.	June 19	Ashland		Enrolled and mustered in as private; assigned to Company G per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 3-8, 19-27, '98; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 28, '98, to Jan. 3, '99; sick in division hospital Mar. 27 to Apr. 2, '99; sick in quarters May 18 to June 4, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sheary, \$20; Mar. 10, '99, with Major Rochester, \$10. No clothing issued by State.
Hickey, Thomas J.	24	5 7¾	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or.	Painter	June 21	Portland		Enrolled and mustered in as private; assigned to Company G per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; tried by summary court Sept. 28, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Sept. 26, '98, one day); sentenced to forfeit \$6; fine deducted on Sept. '98, pay-roll; pay for time absent to be deducted; sick in quarters Dec. 13, '98; July 5-9, 10-13, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
High, Frank C.	23	5 10	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Cal.	Farmer	July 11	Ashland		Enrolled and mustered in as private; assigned to Company G per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; on special duty with Young's scouts per S. F. O. No. 1, hdqrs. 1st div., 8th A. C., dated Apr. 30, '99; relieved by verbal order of General Lawton, May 25, '99. Amounts due for deposit: June 6, '99, with Major Sheary, \$30; Mar. 10, '99, with Major Rochester, \$40. No clothing issued by State.
Honstein, Louis	22	5 10½	Dark.	Br.	Blk.	Neb.	Laborer	May 13	Portland		Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters May 21, July 11-13, 31, Aug. 24-26, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital Mar. 2-13, '99; sick in quarters June 10, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$15; Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears, \$10; Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sheary, \$10.

COMPANY "G"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description			Where born.			Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Occupation.	When.	Where.	
Lauman, Charles A.	30	5 10 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Grocer.	May 13.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in hospital July 24-27, '98; sick in quarters July 28-30, Aug. 10, Nov. 2, Dec. 14, '98; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 15-30, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 31, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital Jan. 1 to June 13, '99; sick in quarters June 13, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Lando, Isaac	35	5 8	Fair.	Lt. Bl.	Br.	Clerk.	June 14.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; assigned to Company G per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Jan. 4-14, June 2-5, July 19, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
Love, Albert	21	5 7	Fair.	Br.	Br.	Farmer.	June 17.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; assigned to Company G per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in hospital May 15 to July 12, '99; inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued by State. Due soldier for over deduction for clothing on May and June, '99, pay roll, \$2.88.
Lurz, Frank L.	20	5 7 ¹ / ₂	Fair.	Br.	Br.	Minn. Clerk.	May 13.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters May 21, July 11-12, 19-27, Aug. 1, Dec. 6-9, '98; Jan. 3-5, 19-20, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital Mar. 12-29, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Lurz, John J.	24	5 5	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Minn. Steward.	May 13.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters May 21, June 28, July 9, 18-19, 21, Oct. 11-16, 18-19, Dec. 21-29, '98; June 2-4, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Lyman, Chauncey	29	5 10	Fair.	Br.	Br.	Cal. Sawmill hand.	June 17.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; assigned to Company G per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; tried by summary court approved June 28, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war, sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on May and June, '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Dec. 31, '98; Jan. 1-3, '99, sick in 1st reserve hospital Jan. 17-23, Apr. 27 to June 4, '99; sick in quarters June 11-12, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amount due for deposit: Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sheary, \$5. No clothing issued by State.
McKibben, Albert E.	21	5 6 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Candy-maker.	May 13.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters May 20, '98; sick in 1st regimental hospital June 9, 11-15, '98; sick in quarters June 15-23, 29-30, July 1, 6, 15-18, Aug. 6, 8, Sept. 3-14, 20-28, Nov. 29-30, '98; sick on hospital ship Relief Apr. 28 to June 10, '99; sick in

quarters June 11 to July 12, 19-20, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$20; Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears, \$15.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by field officers' court Sept. 19, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on 8. pt. and Oct., '98, pay roll; trial illegal and fine to be refunded; tried by summary court Nov. 8, '98, for violation of 32d and 33d arts. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$3 of his pay; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters May 21, July 1, 5, 13-14, '98; sick in hospital July 22-28, '98; sick in quarters July 31 to Aug. 3, 21-26, Sept. 8-9, 20-21, Sept. 25 to Oct. 16, 28-30, Nov. 21-25, '98; sick in division hospital Jan. 29 to Feb. 7, '99; sick on hospital ship *Recluse* May 1 to June 9, '99; sick in quarters July 19, '99, to date; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.

Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; appointed sergeant from corporal per G. O. No. 7, hqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated June 6, '98; reduced from sergeant to private per 8. O. No. 15, hqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Feb. 24, '99; tried by summary court Feb. 24, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war; sentenced to reduction to rank; forfeit of \$15, and confinement at hard labor for thirty days; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll. Fifth year of continuous service commenced May - 2, '99; enlisted in Company G, 14th U. S. Inf., Mar. 20, '99; discharged Mar. 27, '98, sick in hospital July 9-16, '99; sick in quarters July 17-20, Aug. 23-25, Sept. 29 to Oct. 1, Dec. 2-9, '98; sick in division hospital wounded at Malabon, Mar. 25, '99; Mar. 25 to July 15, '99; sick in quarters July 15, '99, to date; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 4-20, Aug. 1-22, Sept. 2, 9, '98; July 8, '99, all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears, \$20; Nov. 7, '98, with Major Sears, \$15; Mar. 10, '99, with Major Rochester, \$25. Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 13-16, '98; May 17-28, June 2-4, 10-23, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.

Enrolled and mustered in as corporal, reduced from corporal to private per 8. O. No. 15, hqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Feb. 24, '99; sick in quarters Oct. 22-30, '98; Feb. 3, May 27 to June 4, 7-10, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$20; Nov. 7, '98, with Major Sears, \$25; Mar. 10, '99, with Major Rochester, \$10; May 30, '99, with Major Coffin, \$25.

Matthew, Louis,----- 18 5 6 1/2 Fair Blue Lt. Br. Minn. Track- May 13 Portland
man.

Marey, Charles A,----- 24 5 9 1/4 Fair Blue Br. Ohio Laborer May 13 Portland

Maxwell, John J,----- 19 5 6 1/4 Fair Lt. Br. Br. Cal. Student May 13 Portland

Mikeska, Frank,----- 38 5 10 Fair Blue Br. Aus- Aug-
trian Farmer May 13 Portland

Misenhimer, R. H,----- 28 5 9 3/4 Fair Blue Br. Ark. Clerk May 13 Portland

COMPANY "G"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.					Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.			When.	Where.	
Molson, Christian	25	5 7 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	Den. mark.	Cooper	June 22	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; assigned to Company G per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Feb. 14 to Mar. 14, '99; not in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
Morgan, Louis	19	5 7 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Clerk	June 17	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; assigned to Company G per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital Nov. 16 to Dec. 5, '98; sick in quarters May 10-30, June 2-4, 10-15, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
Morrell, William	21	5 9	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	Or.	Machinist	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by field officers' court Sept. 22, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Sept. 16-21, inc.); sentenced to forfeit \$5 and ten days at hard labor; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted; trial illegal and fine to be refunded; tried by summary court Nov. 14, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent from 9:30 P. M. Nov. 5 to 8 P. M. Nov. 11) and violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$15 and ten days' confinement at hard labor; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted; sick in quarters July 11-13, Aug. 22, 25-31, '98; sick in hospital Sept. 2-3, 9, Oct. 2-4, 24, 25, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital Nov. 24, '98, to Jan. 3, '99; sick in quarters Jan. 19-26, Mar. 19 to May 31, May 31 to June 8, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Nageli, John	19	5 6	Fair	Blue	Br.	Switzerland.	Farmer	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters June 22, July 6-8, 21, 22, '98; sick in hospital July 25-27, '98; sick in quarters Aug. 11-12, Oct. 22 to Nov. 7, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital Nov. 8-19, '98; sick in quarters Nov. 20 to Dec. 10, '98; Jan. 24, 25, 28-30, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears, \$35; Nov. 7, '98, with Major Sears, \$15; Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sheary, \$15.
Neumann, Louis F.	21	5 4 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	Or.	Horse-trainer.	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by field officers' court Sept. 21, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Sept. 15-20, '98, inc.); and violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$12 and ten days' confinement at hard labor; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted; sentence illegal and fine to be refunded; tried by summary court

Newby, Roy A.....	20	5	7 ¹ / ₄	Fair..	Blue..	D. Br.	Or....	Clerk....	June 22	Portland	for violation of 32d art. of war absent 5 p. m. Nov. 5 to 11 A. M. Nov. 8; and violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$15 and ten days' confinement at hard labor; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted; tried by summary court (approved Dec. 30, '98,) for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court (approved Apr. 10, '99,) for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on May and June, '99, pay roll; sick in quarters July 7-10, 20-25; Sept. 10-13, Dec. 13, '98; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 15-22, 28, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due soldier for over deduction on May and June, '99, pay roll, for clothing, \$6.00.
Patton, Laurence C..	22	5	5 ³ / ₄	Fair..	Blue..	Br..	Or..	Student	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; assigned to Company G per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; tried by summary court Oct. 21, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$7; forfeit collected, \$5.20, on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll, \$1.80 on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters May 10-13; June 25 to July 2, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
Praytor, John G.....	21	5	8 ¹ / ₂	Fair..	Blue	Lt.Br.	Ia..	Molder---	July 2	Ashland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed artificer per S. O. No. 143, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Sept. 1, '98; relieved per S. O. No. 182, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 4, '98; sick in quarters June 20, July 8, 9, 20-22, Dec. 19, 20, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Presnell, Frank L....	26	5	8	Fair..	Blue..	Br..	Iowa.	Pharmacist.	June 22	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; assigned to Company G per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 6, '98; absent on furlough Nov. 4 to Oct. 4, '98; sick in division hospital, Camp Moriam; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 28, '98 to Jan. 1, '99; sick in quarters Jan. 23, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital Apr. 21 to May 26, '99; sick in quarters Apr. 21 to May 26, June 24 to July 7, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amount due for deposit: Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sherry, \$25. No clothing issued by State.
Purdy, Benj. N.....	32	5	7 ¹ / ₄	Fair..	Blue..	D. Br.	Ill..	Laborer	May 13	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters June 27, Aug. 23-24, 27-29, Nov. 1, Dec. 13, 14, '98; sick in hospital Jan. 31 to Feb. 4, '99; sick in quarters Feb. 5-6, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amount due for deposit: Aug. 8, '99, with Major Kilbourne, \$20.
Rathbun, Chas. V....	30	5	6 ¹ / ₄	Fair..	Blue..	Br..	Can'da	Teamster	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Aug. 11-12, Nov. 20-26, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.

COMPANY "G"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.			Where born.		Mastered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When.	Where.	
Rek Dahl, Martin.....	23	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	May 13. Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Dec. 3, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters May 21, July 6-10, Sept. 1, Oct. 3, 8-13, '98; sick in hospital (wounded accidentally at Maasin, May 5, '99.) May 5 to July 17, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$20; Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears, \$25; Nov. 7, '98, with Major Sears, \$10; Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sheary, \$15; Mar. 10, '99, with Major Rochester, \$20.
Richter, Otto.....	22	5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Germany.	June 21. Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; assigned to Company G per S. O. No. 187, Hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Feb. 9-13, 24-26. May 15 to June 9, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
Rooney, Fred J.....	27	5 8	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Ireland.	May 13. Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; absent without leave Aug. 21-29, '98; pay for time absent to be deducted; in confinement Aug. 23-27, '98, inc.; tried by field officers' court Sept. 17, '98, for violation of 31st art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; trial illegal; fine to be refunded; tried by summary court (approved Oct. 11, '98.) for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court (approved Nov. 14, '98.) for violation of 32d art. of war (absent 5 p. m. Nov. 5 to 8 a. m. Nov. 11, '98); sentenced to forfeit \$10 and ten days' confinement; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted; tried by summary court (approved Dec. 3, '98.) for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by general court-martial (approved Dec. 16, '98.) for violation of 38th art. of war; sentenced to be confined at hard labor for six months and to forfeit \$10 per month for same period; fine deducted on May and June, '99, pay roll; sick in quarters July 5, '98; in line of duty.

Samson, Edgar E.	24	5	4 3/4	Fair--	Blue--	Br. --	N. Y.	Actor ----	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; name corrected to Edgar Eugene Samson from Eugene Jorrell, name mustered in by authority Secretary of War, letter dated War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, '98; sick in quarters June 28, July 11, 19, 20, '98; sick in hospital July 21-21, '98; sick in quarters July 25-27, Sept. 19-23, Dec. 26, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital Mar. 2-13, 15-23 (wounded at Malabon, Mar. 25, '99.) Mar. 26 to May 27, '99; sick in quarters May 27, '99; to date; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Nov. 7, '98, with Major Sears, \$75; Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sheary, \$25.
Schardt, George P.	22	5	7	Fair--	Blue--	D.Br.	Ohio.	Laborer--	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court (approved Jan. 9, '99) for violation of 32d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Jan. 31, '99, pay roll; tried by summary court May 31, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on May and June, '99, pay roll; tried by summary court (approved June 20, '99,) for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on May and June, '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Feb. 14, '99, in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Nov. 4, '98, with Major Sears, \$15; Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sheary, \$15.
Schmidlin, Albert J.	27	5	6 3/4	Fair--	Blue--	D.Br.	Switzerland	Farmer --	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in hospital July 9-12, July 29 to Aug. 4, '98; sick in quarters Aug. 29 to Sept. 14, Nov. 16, '98; Feb. 27-28, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital Mar. 1-11, '99; sick in quarters Apr. 23 to June 1, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$30; Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears, \$20; Nov. 7, '98, with Major Sears, \$20; Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sheary, \$30.
Shunk, George W.	24	5	4 1/2	Fair--	Blue--	D.Br.	Can'da	Laborer--	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by field officers court Sept. 17, '98, for violation of 31st art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; trial illegal; fine to be refunded; tried by summary court May 31, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent, noon Apr. 10 to noon Apr. 11, '99); sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on May and June, '99, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted; sick in quarters June 29, July 21-22, 28, Aug. 27, 28, Sept. 22-30, Nov. 22-30, Dec. 20, '98; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 21, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital Dec. 22 to Feb. 22, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amount due for deposit: Mar. 10, '99, with Major Rochester, \$10.

COMPANY "G"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.			Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When.	Where.	
Smith, Charles R.	24	5 6	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Mich.	Harness-maker.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty in quartermaster's department per S. O. No. 3, dept. of Pacific and 8th, A.C., dated Jan. 3, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital June 5-8, '98; sick in quarters Aug. 25-28, Sept. 19-23, Oct. 28 to Nov. 2, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$25; Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears, \$15; Nov. 7, '98, with Major Sears, \$15; Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sherry, \$15; May 30, '99, with Major Coffin, \$55. Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by field officers' court Sept. 17, '98, for violation of 31st art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; trial illegal, fine to be refunded; tried by summary court Jan. 21, '99, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Jan. 9, '99, Feb., '99, pay roll; tried by summary court Jan. 9, '99, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters May 21, June 18, July 1, 12, Aug. 30, Sept. 3, 4, 5-9, 23-25, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital Sept. 27 to Oct. 21, '98; sick in quarters Nov. 19-23, '98; sick in quarters Jan. 20, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital Mar. 30 to July 15, '99; sick in quarters July 16-17, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$15; Mar. 10, '99, with Major Rochester, \$55.
Smith, Louis F.	19	5 7 ¹ ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	Wash.	Clerk.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by field officers' court Sept. 19, '98, for violation of 22d art. of war (absent Sept. 19, '98, one day); sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted; sentence illegal and fine to be refunded; tried by field officers' court Sept. 27, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Sept. 26, 27, '98,) and 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$6; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted; trial illegal and fine to be refunded; sick in quarters May 21, July 6, Dec. 31, '98; sick in hospital Jan. 1-6, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Nov. 7, '98, with Major Sears, \$25; Mar. 10, '99, with Major Rochester, \$55.
Smith, Robert E.	27	5 5	Fair	Blue	Br.	D. C.	Clerk.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by field officers' court Sept. 19, '98, for violation of 22d art. of war (absent Sept. 19, '98, one day); sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted; sentence illegal and fine to be refunded; tried by field officers' court Sept. 27, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Sept. 26, 27, '98,) and 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$6; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted; trial illegal and fine to be refunded; sick in quarters May 21, July 6, Dec. 31, '98; sick in hospital Jan. 1-6, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Nov. 7, '98, with Major Sears, \$25; Mar. 10, '99, with Major Rochester, \$55.

Spicer, George W.	27	5	7½	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	Or.	Engineer.	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty in commissary department per S. O. No. 200, Indpls. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 12, '98; sick in quarters July 6, Sept. 15, '98; sick in hospital Jan. 12-13, '99; wounded at Maboon, Mar. 25, '99; Mar. 26 to July 15, '99; sick in quarters July 16-18, '99; all dates line; all in line of duty.
Stanley, Harold G.	30	5	10	Fair.	Blue	Lt.Br.	Eng-land.	Laborer	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty in commissary department per S. O. No. 94, Indpls. 2d Or. Inf., dated July 8, '98. Amounts due for deposit: Mar. 13, '99, with Major Sears, \$40; Apr. 7, '99, with Major Rochester, \$15; June 3, '99, with Major Coffin, \$50. Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters May 20-21, June 26-27, '98; sick in hospital July 7-9, '98; sick in quarters July 15-17, 18-19, Aug. 3, 30, Sept. 1-12, Oct. 26-27, Nov. 3, Dec. 6-9, '98; Jan. 4, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital Jan. 5-10, '99; sick in quarters Jan. 20-26; sick in hospital, wounded at Marlinton, Keok, Mar. 6, '99; Mar. 7 to May 29, '99; all dates line; all in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears, \$10; Nov. 7, '98, with Major Sears, \$5.
Stanton, Harold L.	22	5	9½	Fair.	Blue	Br.	Kan.	Machineist	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by field officers, court Sept. 17, '98, for violation of 31st art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; trial illegal and fine to be refunded; tried by field officers' court Sept. 20, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; trial illegal and fine to be refunded; tried by field officers' court Sept. 22, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours) and violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; trial illegal and fine to be refunded; tried by summary court Oct. 8, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$4; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Nov. 13, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Dec. 16, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Dec. 30, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$4; and violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2; fines deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters June 28-29, July 7-9, 19-25, 29-30, Aug. 26, Sept. 10-13, Oct. 20-23, Nov. 9-15, '98; May 25 to June 9, '99; all dates line; all in line of duty; sick in quarters Aug. 15-22, '98; not in line of duty.
Sullivan, Patsy-----	21	5	4½	Fair.	Br.	D.Br.	Mont.	Horse-breaker.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by field officers, court Sept. 17, '98, for violation of 31st art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; trial illegal and fine to be refunded; tried by field officers' court Sept. 20, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; trial illegal and fine to be refunded; tried by field officers' court Sept. 22, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours) and violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; trial illegal and fine to be refunded; tried by summary court Oct. 8, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$4; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Nov. 13, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Dec. 16, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Dec. 30, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$4; and violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2; fines deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters June 28-29, July 7-9, 19-25, 29-30, Aug. 26, Sept. 10-13, Oct. 20-23, Nov. 9-15, '98; May 25 to June 9, '99; all dates line; all in line of duty; sick in quarters Aug. 15-22, '98; not in line of duty.

COMPANY "G"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age	Height	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Thornton, Edwin C.	22	5 9	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Cad.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed lance corporal from private per S. O. No. 145, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Sept. 8, '98; reappointed per S. O. No. 200, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 12, '98; sick in quarters June 26-27; July 7, 8, 19, 20, Aug. 30, Sept. 1, 28-29, '98; sick in regimental hospital Jan. 9-12, 26, '99; sick in quarters Jan. 21 to Feb. 2, June 6-11, June 27 to July 3, '99, all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Turnbull, Wm. F.	29	5 5	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	June 18.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; assigned to Company G per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98. No clothing issued by State.
Weyrick, Harvey	20	5 6½	Fair	Blue	Br.	Kan.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by field officers' court July 19, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on July and Aug., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters July 29, Aug. 7, '98; May 24-26, June 2-7, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$29; Nov. 7, '98, with Major Sears, \$5; Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sheary, \$29; May 26, '99, with Major Coffin, \$25.
<i>Resigned.</i>									
William Gadsby	39	5 11¾	Fair	Blue	Br.	England.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as captain; absent with leave Oct. 25 to Nov. 24, '98, inc., per S. O. No. 87, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 25, '98; leave extended one month per same order; discharged per S. O. No. 285, hdqrs. of the army, A. G. O., dated Washington, D. C., Dec. 3, '98; sick in quarters July 16-17, 23-24, Sept. 11-13, 21-30, Oct. 1-15, 19, '98, to sick leave; all in line of duty.
<i>Discharged.</i>									
Delbert J. Sutton	26	5 7¼	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ill.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as sergeant; appointed 1st sergeant per S. O. No. 119, Aug. 1, '98; appointed 2d lieutenant Jan. 30, '99; discharged (to accept commission Dec. 7, '98,) and final statements furnished at Manila, P. I., Jan. 30, '98; assigned to Company G per S. O. No. 9, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Jan. 30, '99.

George N. Wolfe, <i>1st Lieutenant</i> , 32	5	6½	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	Clerk	May 13.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as second lieutenant; appointed first <i>vice</i> First Lieutenant Barber promoted, Dec. 3, '98; on special duty as acting ordnance officer per S. O. No. 10, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated May 14, '98; relieved per S. O. No. 190, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 30, '98; on special duty at Presidio de Manila per S. O. No. 7, hdqrs. provost marshal general, dated Oct. 8, '98; discharged at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated June 11, '99.
<i>Privates.</i>										
Brown, George K., 25	5	7	Dark.	Blue.	Br.	Ill.	Actor	May 13	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; transferred to San Francisco, Cal., from Cayite Arsenal, P. I., July 22, '98, per S. O. No. 18, hdqrs. first brigade U. S. expd. forces; discharged and final statements given at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 3, '98, on surgeon's certificate of disability; per indorsement hdqrs. department of California, Aug. 30, '98; sick in quarters June 21-22, '98; sick in hospital June 24-25, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty; sick in quarters July 9-14, '98; sick in hospital July 15-22, '98; not in line of duty.
Kirchheimer, A. M. F., 43	5	6½	Fair.	Br.	Lt. Br.	Den. mark.	Blacksmith.	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; discharged and final statements given at San Francisco, Cal., per S. O. No. 212, hdqrs. department of California, dated Dec. 28, '98; confirmed per S. O. No. 11, hdqrs. of the army, A. G. O., dated Washington, D. C., Jan. 14, '99; sick in hospital July 7-10, '98; sick in quarters July 11-14, '98; sick in hospital July 18-24, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Taylor, Frank, 28	5	5¼	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Salesman	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; discharged and final statements given at Manila, P. I., Nov. 10, '98, on surgeon's certificate of disability; sick in regimental hospital May 19-23, June 29-31, July 10-17, Aug. 11-12, Aug. 20 to Nov. 10, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Cairb, James J., 19	5	7¼	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Cal.	Student	June 28.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; discharged and final statements given at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 14, '98, on surgeon's certificate of disability (gortic stenosis) in line of duty; sick in division field hospital, Camp Merriam, Oct. 17, '98, to date of discharge; in line of duty. No clothing issued by State; assigned to Company G per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., Nov. 26, '98, but never joined.

COMPANY "G"—(CONTINUED).

Name.	Description.			Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When.	Where.	
Farrell, Dennis E....	26	5 5 ⁴	Fair..	Br..	Blk...	Comm.	Farmer	June 17 Portland.
								Enrolled and mustered in as private; ordered on U. S. monitor <i>Monterey</i> ; assigned to Company G per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98, but never joined; tried by general court-martial for violation of 62d art. of war; found guilty, and to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances, except \$10, and to be confined at hard labor for one month, per S. O. No. 18, ind. div., hdqrs. 8th A. C., Camp Merriam, San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 29, '98; sentence approved and mitigated to confinement for one month, per S. O. No. 84, hdqrs. ind. div., 8th A. C., Oct. 16, '98; unexpired portion of sentence remitted; tried by general court-martial for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances, except \$10, and to be confined at hard labor for thirty days; sentence approved and confirmed per S. O. No. 182, hdqrs. department of California, dated San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 14, '98; in confinement at Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 26, '98, to date of discharge. No clothing issued by State.
Stillwell, Fred G.....	21	5 8 ⁴	Fair..	Blue	Br..	Or....	Laborer.	June 20 Portland
								Enrolled and mustered in as private; assigned to Company G per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98, but never joined; absent, sick in hospital, Camp Merriam, San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 11, '98, to date of discharge; in line of duty; discharged and final statements given at general hospital (incipient tuberculosis). No clothing issued by State.
Payne, Herbert H....	21	5 10	Fair	Blue	Br....	Or..	Clerk....	May 13 Portland
								Enrolled and mustered in as private; discharged and final statements given at Manila, P. I., Jan. 13, '99, on surgeon's certificate of disability (pulmonary tuberculosis), per order dated hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Jan. 12, '99; sick in quarters May 20, July 16-24, 31, Aug. 4-5, 7-13, Nov. 9-17, '98; sick in hospital Dec. 18, '98, to Jan. 13, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amount due for deposit: Sept. 15, '98, with Major Sears, \$20.
Buss, Frederick K. -	30	5 6	Fair	Blue..	Br....	Penn.	Marine..	May 13 Portland.
								Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; appointed sergeant from corporal June 6, '98, per G. O. No. 7, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf.; reduced from sergeant to private per S. O.

No. 152, Nov. 4, '98; tried by summary court for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; discharge and final statements given at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; sick in quarters Dec. 30, '98, in line of duty. Amounts due for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$25; Sept. 13, '98, with Major Sears, \$40; Nov. 7, '98, with Major Sears, \$40; Jan. 6, '99, with Major Sheary, \$50; Mar. 10, '99, with Major Rochester, \$30.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; assigned to Company G, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Jan. 9, '99, in line of duty; discharged and final statements given at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 11, '99. No clothing issued by State. Enrolled and mustered in as private; assigned to Company G, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters June 1-7, '99, in line of duty; tried by summary court Sept. 28, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Sept., '98, pay roll; discharged and final statements given at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated June 11, '99. No clothing issued by State.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty in commissary department per S. O. No. 94, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated July 8, '98; discharged and final statements given at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated June 11, '99. Amounts due for deposit: Nov. 11, '98, with Major Rochester, \$65; Mar. 21, '99, with Major Rochester, \$30; Apr. 10, '99, with Major Rochester, \$22. Enrolled and mustered in as private; transferred to hospital corps, U. S. A., per S. O. No. 18, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Cavite, P. I., Aug. 6, '98; erroneously transferred to Company G from hospital corps per S. O. No. 158, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99, and S. O. No. 28, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., June 21, '99; dropped from roll per S. O. No. 36, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Presidio, Cal., July 2, '99; sick in quarters June 9, 11, 27, July 21, '98; sick in hospital July 22-29, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty; descriptive list furnished. Due soldier for clothing withdrawn at last settlement, Dec. 31, '98, \$63.70; value of clothing drawn since last settlement, \$11.60 and \$2.50; soldier to be credited with \$63.99 for reduction in price of State clothing.

Clift, Andrew 35 5 9½ Dark. Blue. Br. --- Mich. Mechanic June 22 Portland

Haynes, William 32 5 8½ Fair. Blue Br. --- Mass. Laborer. June 21. Portland

Jones, Edward E. 35 5 6¾ Dark Br. Blk. --- Cuba. Cook --- May 13 Portland.

Transferred.

Hill, Charles B. 29 5 8 Light Blue. Dark Kan.. Student May 13. Portland.

COMPANY "G"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.				When.	Where.	
Creager, William A.	25	5 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Light.	Blue.	Ohio	Student.		May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; transferred to hospital corps, U. S. A., per S. O. No. 18, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Cavite, P. I., Aug. 6, '98; erroneously transferred to company G from hospital corps per S. O. No. 158, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99, and S. O. No. 28, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., June 12, '99; dropped from roll per S. O. No. 36, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Presidio, Cal., July 21, '99; sick in quarters July 5, '98, in line of duty; descriptive list furnished. Due soldier for clothing undrawn at settlement, Dec. 31, '98, \$34.76; value of clothing drawn since settlement, \$3.48 and \$2.65; soldier to be credited with \$7.65 for reduction in price of State clothing.
Rolfe, George E.	22	5 10	Fair.	Blue.	Penn.	Student.		May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private, on special duty with hospital corps, U. S. A., per S. O. No. 100, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated July 15, '98; transferred to hospital corps, U. S. A., per S. O. No. 17, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Aug. 5, '98; erroneously transferred to Company G from hospital corps per S. O. No. 158, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99, and S. O. No. 28, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., June 12, '99; dropped from roll per S. O. No. 36, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Presidio, Cal., July 21, '99; descriptive list furnished. Due soldier for clothing undrawn at settlement Mar. 31, '99, \$38.87; value of clothing drawn since settlement, \$5.17; soldier to be credited with \$6.76 for reduction in price of State clothing.
Marcellus, Marius E.	18	5 7	Fair.	Blue	Penn.	Student.		May 13.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; transferred to hospital corps, U. S. A., per S. O. No. 7, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Aug. 5, '98, and descriptive list furnished; erroneously transferred to Company G from hospital corps, U. S. A., per S. O. No. 158, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99, and S. O. No. 28, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., June 12, '99; dropped from roll per S. O. No. 36, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Presidio, Cal., July 21, '99; descriptive list furnished. Due soldier for clothing undrawn at settle-

ment Dec. 31, '98, \$31.24; value of clothing drawn since settlement, \$5.06 and \$5.07; soldier to be credited with \$6.78 for reduction in price of State clothing.
Enrolled and mustered in as private; transferred to hospital corps, U. S. A., per S. O. No. 59, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Mar. 2, '99; descriptive list furnished; erroneously transferred to Company G from hospital corps, U. S. A., per S. O. No. 158, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99, and S. O. No. 28, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., June 12, '99; dropped from roll per S. O. No. 3, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Presidio, California, July 21, '99; descriptive list furnished. Due soldier for clothing undrawn at settlement Dec. 31, '98, \$27.44; value of clothing drawn since settlement, \$12.60 and \$5.44; soldier to be credited with \$7.05 for reduction in price of State clothing; sick in quarters June 4, July 13, 14, 16-20, Aug. 1-3, '98; sick in hospital Aug. 4-6, '98; sick in quarters Aug. 7-9, Aug. 27 to Sept. 10, Dec. 2-5, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Amount due for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne, \$20; Nov. 7, '98, with Major Sears, \$10.
Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by field officers' court Sept. 27, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; transferred to signal corps, per S. O. No. 79, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Mar. 23 and Apr. 9, '99, descriptive list furnished. Due soldier for clothing undrawn at last settlement, \$28.34; value of clothing drawn since settlement, \$3.45; soldier to be credited with \$6.10 for reduction in price of State clothing. Sick in quarters June 29, July 1, 6-9, 14-15, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.

Benz, Ferdinand L.--- 24 5 8 Dark Br. --- D.Br.--- Penn. Student - May 13 Portland

Bogges, Ernest E.--- 19 5 6 1/4 Dark Br. --- Blk.--- Iowa Machinist May 13 Portland

COMPANY "G"—CONCLUDED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service.—		Remarks.	
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.			Hair.	When.		Where.
Monahan, Thos. F.	27	5 6½	Fair	Br.	Br.	Mass.	Laborer	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by field officers' court Sept. 17, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 21 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$5; deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; trial illegal and fine to be refunded; tried by field officers' court Sept. 21, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Sept. 18, 19, two days); and for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$10 and ten days' confinement at hard labor; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted; trial illegal and fine to be refunded; tried by summary court Nov. 14, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent 5 p. m. Nov. 7 to 10 A. M. Nov. 12, '98); sentenced to forfeit \$10; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted; transferred to Company B, per S. O. No. 25, Orders, 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., June 7, '99; descriptive list furnished. Due soldier for clothing undrawn at last settlement, \$22.06; value of clothing drawn since last settlement, \$18.84; soldier to be credited with \$6.99 for reduction in price of State clothing; sick in quarters May 20-22, June 23, July 14, 15, 20-31, Aug. 5, 19-27, Sept. 8-10, 12-14, Nov. 2, '98; Jan. 11, Feb. 1, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
<i>Died of disease.</i> Rofano, Frank E.	21	5 9	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Wis.	Laborer	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by field officers' court Sept. 17, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent one day); sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted; trial illegal and fine to be refunded; sick in quarters May 20, 21, June 28, 29, July 6-13, 20, 21, Aug. 5-13, Aug. 17 to Sept. 26, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty; died Sept. 27, '98, at Manila, P. I.; inventory of effects and final statement forwarded to Adjutant General, U. S. A.; soldier to be credited with \$6.04 for reduction in price of State clothing.
Kelly, James	26	5 6	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Idaho	Clerk	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters June 26, 27, July 1, '98; sick in hospital July 9-11, '98; sick in quarters July 10-14, Aug. 27, Oct. 18-19, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital Oct. 20 to Nov. 18, '98; sick in quarters Feb. 24-28, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital

Mar. 1-29, '99; sick on hospital ship *Rebel*; Apr. 30 to May 1, '99; died on ship *Rebel*; May 11, '99; all dates inc. 11, '99; all in line of duty; inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to Adjutant General, U. S. A. Amount due soldier for deposit: Sept. 15, '98, \$1.00; Major Sears, \$10; soldier to be credited with \$6.99 for reduction in price of State clothing.

reduction in price of State clothing, controlled and mustered in as private, assigned to company 4 per 5, Co. No. 187, heights, 24 0/2, Inf., dated Nov. 24, 48; 3d, at Manila, P. I., Apr. 26, 99; inventory of effects made and shipments forwarded 1, 99; given to 1st reserve hospital (wounded at Malabon), Mar. 25, 99; Mar. 26 to Apr. 26, 99; all dates fine; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.

duity. No clothing issued by State. Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty with Young's scouts per S. F. O. No. 1, below, 1st div., 8th A. C., dated April 30, '99; killed at Jishi Barrio, T. F. L., May 16, '99. Inventory of effects and final statement forwarded to Adjutant General, U. S. A.; sick in quarters June 19-25, '98, in line of duty. Soldier to be credited with \$6.99 for reduction in price of State clothing.

clothing.
Burlington and mustered in as private; tried by field officers' court July 11, '98, for violation of 3rd and 62d arts., of war; sentenced to forfeit \$4; fine deducted on July 17, '98, pay roll; tried by field officers' court and Aug. '98, pay roll; tried by field officers' court July 21, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$12; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by field officers' court Oct. 25, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on 62d art. of war.

tion of 62d art. of war, sentenced to forfeit \$4; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay rolls; tried by general court-martial Feb. 4, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war, sentenced to be confined at hard labor for three months and to forfeit \$5 per month for same period; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., and Mar. and Apr., '99, pay rolls; unexpired portion of sentence relating to confinement reduced per S. O. No. 62, helping out of the Pacific and S. A. C. dated Apr. 2, '99.

Sept. of the Pacific and Sth. A. C., dated Mar. 5, 1898, inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to Adjutant General, U. S. A., sick in quarters Aug. 1, 1897; 2, 1897; 3, 1897; 4, 1897; 5, 1897; 6, 1897; 7, 1897; 8, 1897; 9, 1897; 10, 1897; 11, 1897; 12, 1897; 1, 1898; 2, 1898; 3, 1898; 4, 1898; 5, 1898; 6, 1898; 7, 1898; 8, 1898; 9, 1898; 10, 1898; 11, 1898; 12, 1898; 1, 1899; 2, 1899; 3, 1899; 4, 1899; 5, 1899; 6, 1899; 7, 1899; 8, 1899; 9, 1899; 10, 1899; 11, 1899; 12, 1899; 1, 1900; 2, 1900; 3, 1900; 4, 1900; 5, 1900; 6, 1900; 7, 1900; 8, 1900; 9, 1900; 10, 1900; 11, 1900; 12, 1900; 1, 1901; 2, 1901; 3, 1901; 4, 1901; 5, 1901; 6, 1901; 7, 1901; 8, 1901; 9, 1901; 10, 1901; 11, 1901; 12, 1901; 1, 1902; 2, 1902; 3, 1902; 4, 1902; 5, 1902; 6, 1902; 7, 1902; 8, 1902; 9, 1902; 10, 1902; 11, 1902; 12, 1902; 1, 1903; 2, 1903; 3, 1903; 4, 1903; 5, 1903; 6, 1903; 7, 1903; 8, 1903; 9, 1903; 10, 1903; 11, 1903; 12, 1903; 1, 1904; 2, 1904; 3, 1904; 4, 1904; 5, 1904; 6, 1904; 7, 1904; 8, 1904; 9, 1904; 10, 1904; 11, 1904; 12, 1904; 1, 1905; 2, 1905; 3, 1905; 4, 1905; 5, 1905; 6, 1905; 7, 1905; 8, 1905; 9, 1905; 10, 1905; 11, 1905; 12, 1905; 1, 1906; 2, 1906; 3, 1906; 4, 1906; 5, 1906; 6, 1906; 7, 1906; 8, 1906; 9, 1906; 10, 1906; 11, 1906; 12, 1906; 1, 1907; 2, 1907; 3, 1907; 4, 1907; 5, 1907; 6, 1907; 7, 1907; 8, 1907; 9, 1907; 10, 1907; 11, 1907; 12, 1907; 1, 1908; 2, 1908; 3, 1908; 4, 1908; 5, 1908; 6, 1908; 7, 1908; 8, 1908; 9, 1908; 10, 1908; 11, 1908; 12, 1908; 1, 1909; 2, 1909; 3, 1909; 4, 1909; 5, 1909; 6, 1909; 7, 1909; 8, 1909; 9, 1909; 10, 1909; 11, 1909; 12, 1909; 1, 1910; 2, 1910; 3, 1910; 4, 1910; 5, 1910; 6, 1910; 7, 1910; 8, 1910; 9, 1910; 10, 1910; 11, 1910; 12, 1910; 1, 1911; 2, 1911; 3, 1911; 4, 1911; 5, 1911; 6, 1911; 7, 1911; 8, 1911; 9, 1911; 10, 1911; 11, 1911; 12, 1911; 1, 1912; 2, 1912; 3, 1912; 4, 1912; 5, 1912; 6, 1912; 7, 1912; 8, 1912; 9, 1912; 10, 1912; 11, 1912; 12, 1912; 1, 1913; 2, 1913; 3, 1913; 4, 1913; 5, 1913; 6, 1913; 7, 1913; 8, 1913; 9, 1913; 10, 1913; 11, 1913; 12, 1913; 1, 1914; 2, 1914; 3, 1914; 4, 1914; 5, 1914; 6, 1914; 7, 1914; 8, 1914; 9, 1914; 10, 1914; 11, 1914; 12, 1914; 1, 1915; 2, 1915; 3, 1915; 4, 1915; 5, 1915; 6, 1915; 7, 1915; 8, 1915; 9, 1915; 10, 1915; 11, 1915; 12, 1915; 1, 1916; 2, 1916; 3, 1916; 4, 1916; 5, 1916; 6, 1916; 7, 1916; 8, 1916; 9, 1916; 10, 1916; 11, 1916; 12, 1916; 1, 1917; 2, 1917; 3, 1917; 4, 1917; 5, 1917; 6, 1917; 7, 1917; 8, 1917; 9, 1917; 10, 1917; 11, 1917; 12, 1917; 1, 1918; 2, 1918; 3, 1918; 4, 1918; 5, 1918; 6, 1918; 7, 1918; 8, 1918; 9, 1918; 10, 1918; 11, 1918; 12, 1918; 1, 1919; 2, 1919; 3, 1919; 4, 1919; 5, 1919; 6, 1919; 7, 1919; 8, 1919; 9, 1919; 10, 1919; 11, 1919; 12, 1919; 1, 1920; 2, 1920; 3, 1920; 4, 1920; 5, 1920; 6, 1920; 7, 1920; 8, 1920; 9, 1920; 10, 1920; 11, 1920; 12, 1920; 1, 1921; 2, 1921; 3, 1921; 4, 1921; 5, 1921; 6, 1921; 7, 1921; 8, 1921; 9, 1921; 10, 1921; 11, 1921; 12, 1921; 1, 1922; 2, 1922; 3, 1922; 4, 1922; 5, 1922; 6, 1922; 7, 1922; 8, 1922; 9, 1922; 10, 1922; 11, 1922; 12, 1922; 1, 1923; 2, 1923; 3, 1923; 4, 1923; 5, 1923; 6, 1923; 7, 1923; 8, 1923; 9, 1923; 10, 1923; 11, 1923; 12, 1923; 1, 1924; 2, 1924; 3, 1924; 4, 1924; 5, 1924; 6, 1924; 7, 1924; 8, 1924; 9, 1924; 10, 1924; 11, 1924; 12, 1924; 1, 1925; 2, 1925; 3, 1925; 4, 1925; 5, 1925; 6, 1925; 7, 1925; 8, 1925; 9, 1925; 10, 1925; 11, 1925; 12, 1925; 1, 1926; 2, 1926; 3, 1926; 4, 1926; 5, 1926; 6, 1926; 7, 1926; 8, 1926; 9, 1926; 10, 1926; 11, 1926; 12, 1926; 1, 1927; 2, 1927; 3, 1927; 4, 1927; 5, 1927; 6, 1927; 7, 1927; 8, 1927; 9, 1927; 10, 1927; 11, 1927; 12, 1927; 1, 1928; 2, 1928; 3, 1928; 4, 1928; 5, 1928; 6, 1928; 7, 1928; 8, 1928; 9, 1928; 10, 1928; 11, 1928; 12, 1928; 1, 1929; 2, 1929; 3, 1929; 4, 1929; 5, 1929; 6, 1929; 7, 1929; 8, 1929; 9, 1929; 10, 1929; 11, 1929; 12, 1929; 1, 1930; 2, 1930; 3, 1930; 4, 1930; 5, 1930; 6, 1930; 7, 1930; 8, 1930; 9, 1930; 10, 1930; 11, 1930; 12, 1930; 1, 1931; 2, 1931; 3, 1931; 4, 1931; 5, 1931; 6, 1931; 7, 1931; 8, 1931; 9, 1931; 10, 1931; 11, 1931; 12, 1931; 1, 1932; 2, 1932; 3, 1932; 4, 1932; 5, 1932; 6, 1932; 7, 1932; 8, 1932; 9, 1932; 10, 1932; 11, 1932; 12, 1932; 1, 1933; 2, 1933; 3, 1933; 4, 1933; 5, 1933; 6, 1

per certificate of disability, before the department of California, Aug. 3, 99; discharge and final statements given; character, "excellent."

Diad of wounds.

Wichman, (1005-16)

Killed in action.

Flaxington, James & Co

Died.

Kehoe, John J. . . . 25

Discharged.

Spicer, George W. 27

RECORD OF EVENTS.

The company was organized at Portland, Oregon. Left Portland by rail for San Francisco, California, May 16th, 1898, arriving in camp at Presidio May 19th, 1898. Left San Francisco, California, on steamship *Australia*, *en route* to Manila Bay, as part of the First Brigade, United States expeditionary forces. Arrived at Guam, Ladrone Islands, June 21st, 1898. Arrived at Manila Bay June 30th, 1898. Disembarked and went into quarters at Cavite Arsenal July 1st, 1898, remaining there until August 13th, 1898, when it took part in the capture and occupation of Manila, same date. Attached to independent brigade of Provost Marshal General until February 6th, 1899, when it took the field as part of the Third Battalion, Second Oregon Infantry, and attached to Brigadier General Hale's brigade. Took part in skirmishes on Mariquina Road. February 21th, 1899, Corporal W. H. Ponath wounded, and March 7th, 1899, Privates Stanton and Eide wounded. Returned to Manila March 22d, 1899. Took the field with regiment March 24th, 1899, occupying trench opposite Malabon. In camp at Malinita until April

21st, 1899, as part of Major General Lawton's column. Engagements with insurgents at Paco February 5th, 1899; Mariquina and Santolan, February 7th, 1899; Mariquina Road, February 24th, 1899, and March 6th, 1899; Malabon, March 25th, 1899, Privates Marcy, Jordan, Samson, Spicer, and Eichhamer wounded; Polo, March 26th, 1899; Santa Maria de Pandi, April 12, 1899; Norzagaray, April 23d and 24th, 1899; Angat, April 25th, 1899; San Rafael, May 1st, 1899; Balingay, May 2d, 1899; Maasin, May 4th, 1899, Private Rekdahl wounded; San Ildefonso, May 12th, 1899; San Miguel, May 13th, 1899; San Roque, May 16th, 1899; San Isidro, May 17th, 1899, Private Harrington killed; San Antonio, May 20th, 1899; Taytay, June 3d and 4th, 1899; Antipolo, June 4th, 1899; Teresa, June 5th, 1899. Returned to Manila June 7th, 1899. Ordered to San Francisco, California, for muster out June 22d, 1899. Embarked on steamship *Ohio* June 13th, 1899. Arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, June 18th, 1899, and at San Francisco, California, July 12, 1899. Went into camp at Presidio July 14th, 1899, and mustered out August 7th, 1899.

COMPANY "H."

Abstract of muster-rolls of Captain Charles E. McDonell, Company "H," Second Regiment, Oregon United States Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Owen Summers, mustered into the United States service at Portland, Oregon, May 13, 1898, and mustered out at San Francisco, California, August 7, 1899, unless otherwise stated below.

Name.	Description.			Mustered into service —			Remarks.
	Age	Ht.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Where born.	
		Fe.	In.				
Charles E. McDonell, <i>Captain.</i>	29	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark.	Br.	D. Br.	Can'ta Clerk May 13 Portland Sick in quarters July 30-31, '98, inc.; in line of duty.
Aug. B. Gritzmacher, <i>1st Lieutenant.</i>	24	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br.	Lt. Br.	Or. Clerk May 13 Portland Sick in quarters Sept. 21-28, Nov. 1-13, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
James A. McKinnon, <i>2d Lieutenant.</i>	23	5	8	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Or. Clerk May 13 Portland On special duty as lieutenant of Company F, 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., per S. O. No. 171, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 17, '98; sick in quarters Nov. 3-25, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
Frede H. Noltner, <i>1st Sergeant.</i>	24	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or. Stenographer May 13 Portland Sick in regimental hospital July 23-28, '98, inc.; sick in quarters July 20 to Aug. 6, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
Wm. H. Claggett, Jr., <i>2d Sergeant.</i>	21	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Mont. Student May 13 Portland Sick in quarters Dec. 6-15, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$10; Jan. 11, '99, \$20; Mar. 7, '99, \$20; May 3, '99, \$20.
Arthur J. Johnstone, <i>3d Sergeant.</i>	24	5	5	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Or. Clerk May 13 Portland Sick in quarters July 6-8, '98, inc.; in line of duty.
Mallory Burdin, <i>4th Sergeant.</i>	23	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Or. Clerk May 13 Portland On special duty in quartermaster general's department, per S. O. No. 128, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Aug. 25, '98; relieved from special duty June 11, '99, per S. O. No. 154, Ext. 3, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and sth A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 8, '99; on special duty as provost sergeant on S. S. <i>Neapoli</i> , per S. O. No. 4, hdqrs. 1st battalion, 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated on board S. S. <i>Neapoli</i> , at sea, June 18, '99; relieved July 14, '99.
Irving H. Pratt, <i>5th Sergeant.</i>	20	5	8	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or. Clerk May 13 Portland Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; appointed sergeant May 31, '98, per Reg. O. No. 7, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated S. S. <i>Australia</i> June 6, '98; sick in quarters Aug. 22-24, Oct. 14-15, '98; all in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$25; Sept. 15, '98, \$20.

COMPANY "H" CONTINUED.

Name.	Description				Where born.	Occupation	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.			When.	Where.	
Stanton L. Dobbie <i>6th Sergeant.</i>	21	5 8	Fair...	Blue...	Br.	Student.	May 13.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; appointed sergeant Apr. 16, '99, per Reg. F. O. No. 5, hdnrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Apr. 20, '99; sick in quarters July 9-10, July 24 to Aug. 16, Sept. 12-13, 16-20, Oct. 29 to Nov. 11, '98, inc.; May 11-13, '99, inc.; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Sept. 21 to Oct. 28, '98, inc.; sick in quarters since June 29, '99; all in line of duty.
William C. Morrow <i>Corporal.</i>	21	5 7	Fair...	Blue...	Br.	Collector.	May 13	Portland	On special duty in provost marshal general's office per S. O. No. 168, hdnrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 13, '98; sick in quarters July 9-10, Aug. 10-23, Sept. 19 to Oct. 1, Nov. 2-3, '98, inc.; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 4-20, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$25; Jan. 11, '99, \$10; Mar. 27, '99, \$20; May 3, '99, \$20.
Chriss A. Bell <i>Corporal.</i>	24	5 9	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br. Or.	Lawyer	May 13	Portland	Sick in quarters July 9-10, '98, inc.; sick in regimental hospital June 27 to July 1, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$25; Sept. 15, '98, \$15; Mar. 7, '99, \$25.
Don P. Rea <i>Corporal.</i>	20	5 7½	Fair...	Blue	Br. ...	Student...	May 13.	Portland.	On special duty in depot quartermaster's department per S. O. No. 153, hdnrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 30, '98; relieved from special duty June 8, '99, per S. O. No. 154, Ext. 5, hdnrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 8, '98, sick in quarters July 14-16, Sept. 14-15, Oct. 29 to Nov. 2, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; tried by summary court July 5, '99, for violation of 33d art. of war (absent from reveille roll call July 3, '99); sentenced to forfeit \$1.
William W. Harder <i>Corporal.</i>	41	5 8	Fair...	Blue...	Br. ...	Stenographer.	May 13.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal May 31, '98, per Reg. O. No. 7, hdnrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated June 6, '98; on special duty office of military commission per S. O. No. 111, hdnrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 18, '98; relieved from special duty Jan. 20, '99, per S. O. No. 20, hdnrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 20, '99; sick in quarters July 8-11, '98, inc.; Jan. 15-18, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.

Bruce Kaltz, <i>Corporal</i> , -----	21	5	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair..	Lt.Br.	Lt.Br.	Lowa.	Clerk,-----	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal Dec. 3, '98, per Reg. O, No. 190, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 3, '98; sick in quarters May 19-21, '98, inc.; in line of duty.
Millard C. Holbrook, <i>Corporal</i> , -----	23	5	9	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	Or.	Student	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal Dec. 3, '98, per Reg. O, No. 196, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 3, '98; sick in quarters Sept. 12-15, Oct. 30 to Nov. 1, '98, inc.; sick in regimental hospital July 8-24, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
William K. Smith, Jr., <i>Corporal</i> -----	30	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Br.	D. Br.	Or.,---	Laborer	June 15	Portland	Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal Dec. 3, '98, per Reg. O, No. 196, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 3, '98; sick in quarters Mar. 22-27, '99, inc.; in line of duty. No State clothing issued.
Edward D. Barrett, <i>Corporal</i> , -----	20	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Blue	Br. . . Or.	Br. . . Or.	Clerk ----	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal Dec. 3, '98, per Reg. O, No. 196, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 3, '98; sick in quarters July 6-9, '98, inc.; July 12, 13, '99, inc.; sick in hospital, San Francisco, Cal., July 14-20, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit; Aug. 8, '99, \$5.
W. Fehrenbacher, Jr., <i>Corporal</i> , -----	24	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Blue	Lt.Br.	Cal.	Gardener	June 28	Portland.	Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal Dec. 3, '98, per Reg. O, No. 196, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 3, '98. No State clothing issued.
George W. Dustin, <i>Corporal</i> , -----	20	5	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair..	Br.	Lt.Br.	Wyo.,	Lineman	May 13	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal Dec. 3, '98, per Reg. O, No. 196, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 3, '98; sick in quarters July 6-7, Sept. 14-27, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
Maurice L. Walker, <i>Corporal</i> , -----	21	5	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair..	Blue	D. Br.	Wis.	Clerk ----	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal Apr. 16, '99, per Reg. O, No. 3, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Apr. 20, '99; sick in quarters July 12-13, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
Thomas R. Mann, <i>Cook</i> , -----	19	6	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark.	Br.	Br. . . Or.	Or.	Farmer	May 13	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed cook Feb. 18, '99, per Reg. O, No. 12, Ext. 3, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Feb. 18, '99; sick in quarters Oct. 25-7, Oct. 31 to Nov. 2, Nov. 7-11, '98, inc.; Jan. 29-31, Mar. 30 to Apr. 4, '99, inc.; June 5-7, '99, inc.; sick in regimental hospital Feb. 7-17, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit; Nov. 7, '98, \$99; Jan. 11, '99, \$40.
Ernest A. Hartman, <i>Artificer</i> , -----	21	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue..	Lt.Br.	Or.	Book-keeper,	May 13	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed artificer Dec. 2, '98, per Reg. O, No. 190, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 2, '98; sick in quarters July 8-10, '98, inc.; in line of duty.

COMPANY "H"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Occupation.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Where.	When.	Where.			
Roy M. Doble <i>Privates.</i>	20	5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Wis.	Student	May 13.	Portland.		Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed musician June 1, '98, per Co. O, No. 2, dated S. S., <i>Australia</i> , June 1, '98.
Atwood, John R.	32	5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Cal.	Book-keeper.	June 28.	Portland.		Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; on special duty in regimental headquarters per S. O. No. 20, Ext. 2, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated on board S. S., <i>Neepooft</i> at sea June 27, '99; sick in quarters June 5-8, '99, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
Baker, William A.	19	5 4	Fair	Gray	Br.	Wash.	Draughtsman.	June 14.	Portland.		Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. No clothing issued by State. Due soldier for deposit: May 3, '99, \$15.
Chase, Louis F.	21	5 8	Fair	Blue	Br.	Maine	Fisherman.	June 28.	Portland.		Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. No clothing issued by State.
Grady, Lotan R.	18	5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Br.	Br.	Cal.	Farmer	June 27.	The Dalles		Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 20, '98, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. No clothing issued by State.
Davies, Thomas H.	30	5 7	Florid	Lt. Bl.	Red	Engl.	Book-keeper.	June 18.	Portland.		Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 19-21, '98, inc.; Jan. 1, June 3-10, '99, inc.; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Jan. 2-15, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; tried by summary court Mar. 27, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Mar. 26, '99); sentenced to twelve days' confinement; pay for time absent deducted on Apr. 30, pay roll; in confinement Mar. 27 to Apr. 7, '99, inc. No clothing issued by State.
Dodge, Julian L.	22	6 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Pa.	Salesman	May 13.	Portland.		Sick in quarters July 6-16, 27-31, Sept. 15-20, '98, inc.; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., since Sept. 20, '98; all in line of duty. Absent, sick at San Francisco, Cal., per S. O. No. 63, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Mar. 6, '99; descriptive list furnished; no official notice of discharge; communication received from soldier stating

he has been discharged. Information regarding discharge received after preparation of rolls; see "Discharge." Due soldier for clothing Dec. 31, '98, \$28. Sick in quarters Dec. 28, '98, to Jan. 18, '99, inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: Sept. 15, '98, \$30; Mar. 7, '99, \$30. Tried by summary court Apr. 10, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$8; fine deducted on Apr. '99, pay roll; tried by summary court May 6, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent May 3-6, '99, less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$10; sick in quarters July 8 to Aug. 6, Oct. 31 to Nov. 18, '98, inc.; Feb. 11-15, '99, inc.; sick in regimental hospital July 7-13, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. On special duty as assistant in Adjutant General's office per S. O. No. 103, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 10, '98; relieved from special duty per S. O. No. 158, Ext. 7, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 12, '99; sick in quarters July 8-9, Sept. 8-19, Oct. 27 to Nov. 15, '98, inc.; sick in division hospital Manila, P. I., Oct. 1-27, '98, inc.; sick in quarters since June 29, '99; all in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$20. Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. T. S., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. No clothing issued by State. Sick in quarters July 8-11, Dec. 1-17, '98, inc.; in line of duty; Jan. 31 to Feb. 11, '99, inc.; not in line of duty; sick in regimental hospital Feb. 12-25, '99, inc.; not in line of duty; sick in division hospital Dec. 18, '98, to Jan. 10, '99, inc.; not in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: May 3, '99, \$40. Sick in quarters Sept. 9-10, Dec. 12-21, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. T. S., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. No clothing issued by State. Sick in quarters May 19-20, June 8-10, 12-16, Oct. 16 to Nov. 8, Nov. 18-29, '98, inc.; June 20-21, '99, inc.; sick in quarters since July 7, '99; all in line of duty; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 9-17, '98, inc.; in line of duty.

Dooley, Irving	31	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair--	Br.	D. Br. Or.	Laborer--	May 13.	Portland.
Doughty, Charles E.	19	5	7	Fair--	Br.	Br. Or.	Farmer ..	May 13.	Portland.
Freeman, Frank F.	22	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue ..	D. Br. Or.	Lawyer ..	May 13.	Portland
Hanigan, Charles E.	24	5	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair--	Blue--	D. Br. Iowa.	Logger ..	June 28.	Portland.
Heltzel, Harry H.	28	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br.	Br. Mo.	Teamster	May 13.	Portland.
Herb, Charles J.	23	5	10	Fair--	Br.	Br. Wis.	Farmer ..	May 13	Portland
Herzog, William	23	5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Blue--	Br. Kan.	Farmer ..	July 6.	Pendleton
Hill, James F.	21	5	5	Fair--	Blue..	Br. Cal.	Painter ..	May 13.	Portland.

COMPANY "H" — CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Occupation.	When.	Where.	
Holbrook, Samuel C.	18	5 ³ / ₄	Fair.	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or.	May 13.	Portland.	Tried by summary court Mar. 27, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Mar. 26-27, '99); sentenced to twelve days' confinement; time absent deducted on Apr. '99, pay roll; in confinement Mar. 27 to Apr. 7, '99, inc.; sick in quarters July 3-9, 14-16, Aug. 11-12, Oct. 17-19, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$20. On special duty in ordnance department per S. O. No. 97, Ext. 2, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Cavite, P. I., July 11, '98.
Harley, Roy H.	24	6	Fair.	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	May 13.	Portland.	Tried by summary court May 31, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent May 11-18, '99, inc.); sentenced to forfeit \$10 and ten days' confinement; fine and pay for time absent deducted on June, '99, pay roll; in confinement May 31 to June 9, '99, inc.; sick in quarters May 19-20, Aug. 11-12, Sept. 10-11, 16-18, Nov. 3-5, '98, inc.; sick in regimental hospital May 27 to June 26, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; tried by summary court Mar. 27, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Mar. 25-26, '99, 26 hours); sentenced to twelve days' confinement; pay for time absent deducted on Apr., '99, pay roll; in confinement Mar. 27 to Apr. 7, '99, fine.
Kerrigan, Herbert W.	21	5	Fair.	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	May 13.	Portland.	Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; tried by summary court Sept. 24, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Sept., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Jan. 31, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$6; fine deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; tried by summary court Feb. 24, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; tried by summary court Mar. 21, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$4; fine deducted on Apr., '99, pay roll; sick on hospital ship <i>Relief</i> since May 13, '99; absent, sick on hospital ship <i>Relief</i> since June 13, '99; all in line of duty. Rejoined company Aug. 3, '99.
King, Edward L.	35	5 ³ / ₄	Fair.	Blue	Lt. Br.	Ill.	June 28.	Portland.	Sick in quarters Nov. 11-14, '98, inc.; in line of duty.
Kerron, Arthur P.	20	5 ¹¹ / ₂	Fair.	Br.	Br.	Or.	May 13.	Portland.	

Kirts, Ezra A.-----	26	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br. Or.	Farmer	May 13.	Portland	Sick in quarters July 7-8, '98, inc.; June 3-12, '99, inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: May 3, '99, \$10; ordnance charged, one Springfield rifle, cal. .45, \$10.
Knox, Isaac B.-----	19	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br. Kan.	Farmer	July 6	Pendleton	Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 26 to Dec. 2, '98, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued by State. Due soldier for deposit: Mar. 10, '99, \$25; May 3, '99, \$50.
Lamberson, R. A.-----	21	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Br.	Lt. Br. N. J.	Clerk	May 13	Portland	Sick in quarters July 8-11, '98, inc.; in line of duty.
Latham, Roy O.-----	18	5	8	Fair	Lt. Bl. Br.	Kan.	Butcher	May 13.	Portland.	Sick in quarters July 8-12, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$20.
Leach, James H.-----	21	5	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Blue	Br. Ill.	Iron molder.	June 16.	Portland.	Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., May 27 to June 9, '99, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
Luce, Sydney M.-----	21	5	7	Fair.	Blue	Br. Or.	Farmer.	May 13.	Portland.	Sick in quarters Sept. 23-24, Oct. 16-19, Nov. 19-21, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$25.
Ludwig, Henry J. -	18	5	5	Fair.	Blue	Br. Kan.	Farmer	June 28	Portland.	Recruit; assigned to company Nov. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; on furlough Oct. 7 to Dec. 11, '98, inc.; under telegram from War Department, dated Aug. 1, '98; joined company Dec. 11, '98; sick in quarters July 13-20, '99, inc.; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Jan. 3-15, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
Manning, William G. 21	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Clerk	May 13.	Portland	On special duty at regimental headquarters, per S. O. No. 23, Ext. 2, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated on board steamship <i>Neopart</i> at sea, June 27, '99; sick in quarters May 20-21, June 21-25, Sept. 10-12, 19-25, Oct. 7-11, '98, inc.; Mar. 16-22, '99, inc.; sick in regimental hospital July 8-12, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. On special duty in commissary and quartermaster department per S. O. No. 143, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Aug. 31, '98; relieved from special duty Sept. 13, '98; tried by summary court May 9, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent May 6-7, '99, inc., 25 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$5; sick in quarters Dec. 26-31, '98, inc.; in line of duty; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 7-16, '99, inc.; not in line of duty.
Miller, George B.-----	21	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br. Cal.	Clerk	May 13	Portland.	On special duty in commissary and quartermaster department per S. O. No. 143, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Aug. 31, '98; relieved from special duty Sept. 13, '98; tried by summary court May 9, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent May 6-7, '99, inc., 25 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$5; sick in quarters Dec. 26-31, '98, inc.; in line of duty; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 7-16, '99, inc.; not in line of duty.
Neylan, James R.-----								May 23.	S. F., Cal.	On special duty in customhouse, Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 36, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Apr. 6, '99; relieved from special duty per S. O. No. 154, Ext. 5, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 8, '99; sick in quarters July 6-23, '98, inc.; in line of duty.

COMPANY "H"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Moved into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Birth.	Occupation.	When.	
O'Neil, Robert J.	26	5 7	Fair	Li. Bl.	D. Br.	Or.	Lawyer	May 13.	Portland. On special duty at customhouse, Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 63, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Sept. 29, '98; relieved from special duty per S. O. No. 154, Ext. 5, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 8, '99. Due soldier for deposit; Aug. 8, '98, \$15. Sick in quarters July 9-11, Sept. 14-17, '98, inc.; July 3-24, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit; Aug. 8, '98, \$20. Sick in quarters Oct. 20-23, Oct. 25 to Nov. 2, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Sick in quarters July 8-11, Oct. 4-5, Nov. 1-2, '98, inc.; June 21-24, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Sick in quarters July 8-11, Oct. 4-5, Nov. 1-2, '98, inc.; June 21-24, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. No clothing issued by State. In confinement July 21-22, '99, inc.; released without trial; absent without leave July 19-20, '99, inc. (48 hours); sick in quarters July 6-10, Aug. 24-26, Sept. 8-10, Oct. 29 to Nov. 2, Nov. 12-13, '98, inc.; Feb. 5-8, '99, inc.; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 3-11, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters June 11-14, '99, inc.; sick in regimental hospital Jan. 29 to Feb. 18, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State. Sick in quarters Oct. 14-19, Oct. 24 to Nov. 8, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Sick in quarters July 12-13, Sept. 9-13, '98, inc. Sick in regimental hospital Feb. 11 to Mar. 14, '99, inc.; June 16-23, '98, inc.; sick in general hospital, Manila, P. I., Sept. 14-23, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit; Jan. 11, '99, \$70; May 3, '99, \$35. Sick in quarters July 25-26, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit; Nov. 7, '98, \$5. Tried by summary court Jan. 5, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to two weeks' confinement and forfeit \$5; in confinement Dec. 28, '98, to Jan. 17,
Paterson, William L.	27	5 7½	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Cal.	Clerk	May 13.	Portland.
Percy, Allen	20	5 7¼	Fair	Blue	Br.	Cal.	Book-keeper.	May 13.	Portland.
Pickering, Louis E.	23	6 2	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Student	May 13.	Portland.
Pierce, Frank	22	5 10½	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	N. Y.	Rancher	July 7.	The Dalles
Poole, Samuel	21	5 9¾	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	Student	May 13.	Portland.
Pratt, Douglas L.	23	5 8¾	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	Collector.	June 28.	Portland.
Pratt, Martin	19	5 10¾	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	Student	May 13.	Portland.
Purdin, Charles	21	5 8¾	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	Farmer	May 13.	Portland.
Rasch, Halvor H.	19	5 8¾	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Norway.	Student	May 13.	Portland.
Richardson, A. L.	21	5 11½	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Wash.	Surveyor	May 13.	Portland.

Robinson, Jesse M.	30	5	4 ³ / ₄	Fair	Br	Lt. Br.	Or.	Laborer	May 13.	Portland	'99, inc.; fine deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters July 7-8, 10-11, Sept. 11-17, Oct. 17-20, '98, inc.; July 4-6, 18-22, '99, inc.; all in line of duty.
Rodman, H. C.	25	5	9	Fair	Br	D. Br.	Cal.	Clerk	June 21.	Portland	Sick in quarters July 9-10, Oct. 20-23, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
Salisbury, Austin J.	23	5	8	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Cal.	Com'l traveler.	May 13.	Portland	Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Jan. 6-11, June 8-11, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
Saunders, Fred A.									May 13.	S. F., Cal.	Sick in quarters July 7-17, July 28 to Aug. 12, '98, inc.; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 1-17, '98, inc.; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., since June 3, '99; all in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$15.
Scott, Louis W.	21	5	5 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	High Seas.	Brick-mason.	May 13.	Portland	On detached duty in medical department Cavite, P. I., per S. O. No. 7, hdqrs. 2d div., 8th A. C., dated Cavite Arsenal, P. I., Aug. 8, '98; relieved from special duty per S. O. No. 15, hdqrs. 2d div., 8th A. C., dated Cavite Arsenal, Sept. 13, '98.
Spierings, Albert	24	5	8	Fair	Blue	Light.	Wis.	Farmer	May 13	Portland	Sick in quarters July 7-9, July 27 to Aug. 4, July 11-12, '98, inc.; sick in regimental hospital Feb. 8-19, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; absent on furlough at San Francisco, Cal., since Apr. 4, '99, per S. O. No. 87, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Mar. 31, '99. Discharged May 6, '99; notice received after preparation for muster-out rolls; no descriptive list received. See remarks under Spierings, "Discharged."
Spencer, Peter L.	44	5	6	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Farmer	May 13.	Portland	Tried by summary court Mar. 29, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Apr. '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Aug. 11-12, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: Sept. 15, '98, \$28; Mar. 10, '99, \$10; Aug. 8, '98, \$20.
Smith, Joseph H.	24	5	10 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	Capitalist	May 13.	Portland	Tried by summary court July 3, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; sick in quarters July 8-10, Aug. 24-26, Sept. 14-20, Oct. 4-13, Nov. 17-23, '98, inc.; Jan. 6-9, '99, inc.; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Sept. 21 to Oct. 3, Oct. 11 to Nov. 16, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
Stephens, Alfred L.	26	5	8	Fair	D. Bl.	Br.	Or.	Farmer	May 13.	Portland	Sick in quarters Nov. 1-2, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$20; Mar. 7, '99, \$90; May 3, '99, \$20.
Stephens, Charles L.	21	5	7 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	Farmer	May 13.	Portland	Sick in quarters Dec. 10-21, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit, Aug. 8, '98, \$20.

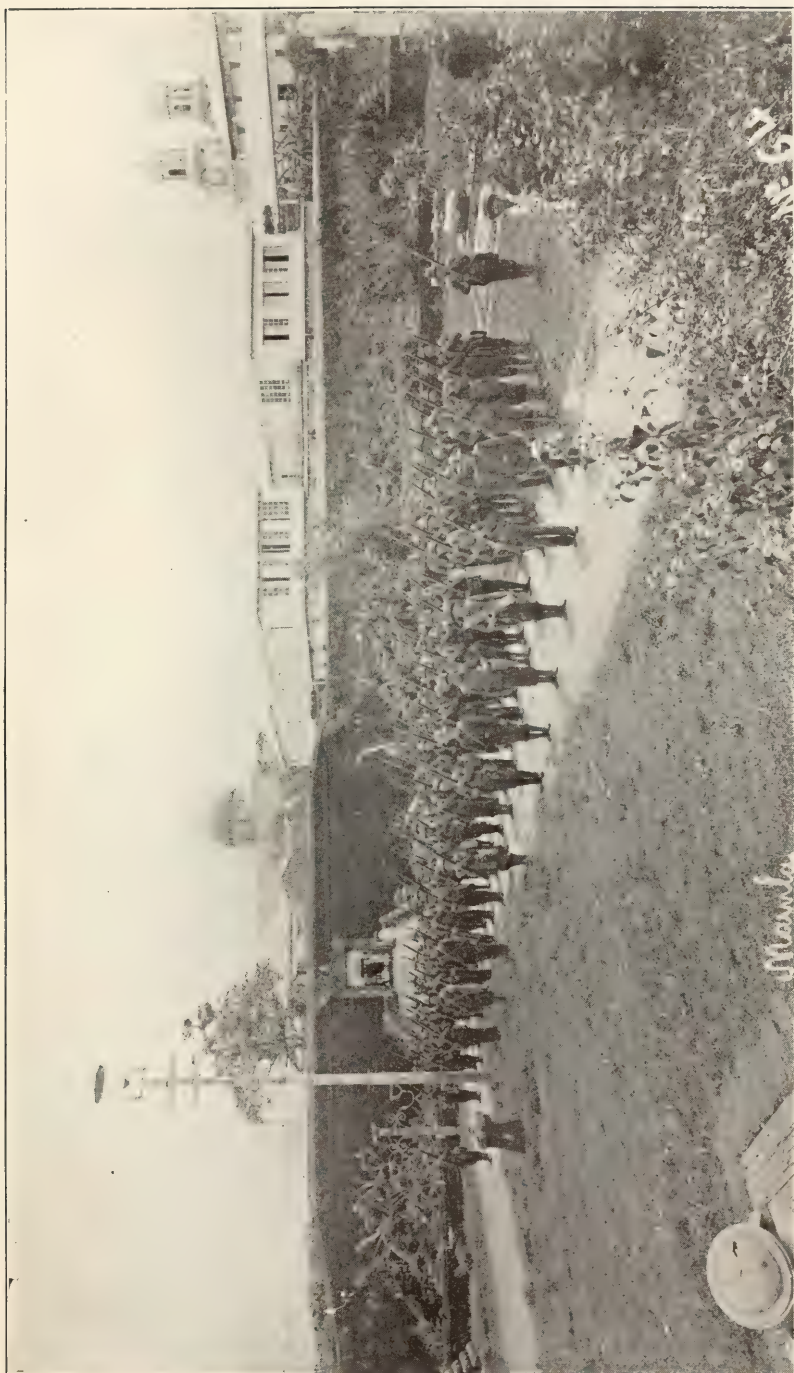
COMPANY "H"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Stillwell, A. J.	30	5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Blue	Br.	Or.	June 22.	Portland.	Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; on special duty at regimental headquarters per S. O. No. 196, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; relieved from special duty per S. O. No. 12, Ext. 4, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 18, '99; sick in quarters Apr. 11-17, June 1-11, 14-20, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
Teesdale, John J.	37	5 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Br.	Br.	Eng-land.	June 16	Portland	Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; sick in regimental hospital Feb. 26 to Mar. 14, '99, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued by State. Due soldier for deposit: Jan. 11, '99, \$45; Mar. 16, '99, \$30; Mar. 24, '99, \$80; May 3, '99, \$30.
Tindall, Gwgg.	22	5 8	Fair.	Blue	Lt. Br.	Mo.	June 15	Portland	Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters June 1-2, 6-11, 28-29, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
Tremont, Roxie.	21	5 7	Dark	Br.	D. Br.	Mo.	June 21	Portland	Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; tried by summary court Mar. 27, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Mar. 26, '99, less than 24 hours); sentenced to be confined nine days; in confinement Mar. 27 to Apr. 3, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 16-18, '99, inc.; Dec. 21-28, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; Mar. 1-27, '99, inc., not in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
Turney, Isaac.	22	5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Blue	D. Br.	Iowa	July 7	The Dalles	Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. No clothing issued by State.
Ward, Wiley W.	21	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Blue	Br.	N. S.	May 13.	Portland	Sick in quarters Sept. 12-13, 19-22, Oct. 27-30, '98, inc.; sick in regimental hospital July 11-27, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$25.
Warner, Kenneth G.	25	6 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Vt.	July 7.	The Dalles	Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. No clothing issued by State. Due soldier for deposit: May 3, '99, \$80.

Watson, Alfred P.	22	5	7	Fair	Br. ---	D. Br. Or.	Student	May 13.	Portland	On special duty in regimental commissary department per S. O. No. 26, Ext. No. 3, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. C. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., June 10, '98; relieved from special duty July 14, '98; sick in quarters July 7-11, '98, inc.; in line of duty, Sept. 12-13, 16-17, Sept. 29 to Nov. 19, '98, inc.; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 25, '98, to Jan. 18, '99, inc.; sick in regimental hospital, Feb. 19 to Mar. 27, '99, inc.; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 12 to June 12, '99, inc.; sick in regimental hospital, June 18 to July 14, '99, inc.; sick in general hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., since July 15, '99; all in line of duty.
Watson, James O.	24	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue---	D. Br. Or.	Student	May 13.	Portland	On special duty as regimental librarian per S. O. No. 2, hdqrs. 1st battalion, 2d Reg., O. C. S. V., dated on board S. S. <i>Neerpoort</i> , Manila Bay, P. I., June 14, '98; sick in quarters Sept. 12-13, Oct. 6-10, Nov. 8-14, '98, inc.; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 11 to Nov. 7, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
Wetterborg, Oscar W.	18	5	10	Fair	Blue---	Lt. Br. Minn.	Student	May 13	Portland	Sick in quarters May 19-21, '98, inc.; not in line of duty; Nov. 8-10, '98, inc.; in line of duty; sick in division hospital, Cavite, P. I., June 26 to Aug. 15, '98, inc.; in line of duty.
Whitehead, M. R.	21	5	7	Fair	Blue---	D. Br. Cal.	Book-keeper.	May 13.	Portland	Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. C. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 9-18, '98, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
Williamson, S. C.	20	5	9	Fair	Br. ---	B. Br. Minn.	Printer	June 15.	Portland	Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98; per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. C. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. No clothing issued by State.
Williams, Jack	25	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br. ---	D. Br. Mo.	Laborer	June 17	The Dalles	Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 15, '99, per S. O. No. 157, Ext. No. 3, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 14, '99; under provisions of G. O. No. 54, e. 8, hdqrs. of the army, A. G. O., Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements furnished; special duty at headquarters provost marshal general's office per S. O. No. 147, Ext. No. 8, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 1, '99; relieved from special duty per S. O. No. 154, Ext. No. 5, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 8, '99; sick in quarters Aug. 29 to Sept. 6, '98, inc.; in line of duty.
<i>Discharged.</i>										
Anderson, George P.	33	5	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue---	Br. --- Ill.	Teacher	May 13	Portland	

COMPANY "H"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description				Where born.		Occupation.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.				When.	Where.	
Bodley, Arthur W.	19	5 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	Lumberman.	May 13	Portland		Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, Ext. No. 3, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; under provisions of G. O. No. 54, c. 8, hdqrs. of the army, A. G. O., Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements furnished; tried by summary court Mar. 14, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Mar. 11, '99, less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$3; deducted on Apr. '99, pay roll; tried by summary court Mar. 27, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Mar. 25-26, '99, 26 hours); sentenced to be confined twelve days; pay for time absent deducted on Apr. '99, pay roll; in confinement Mar. 27 to Apr. 7, '99, inc.; sick in quarters May 19-21, July 8-10, Sept. 13-16, Oct. 26-29, Nov. 3-7, '98, inc.; Jan. 29 to Feb. 1, '99, inc.; sick in regimental hospital Feb. 3-13, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; sick in quarters Sept. 20-25, '98, inc.; not in line of duty.
Coleman, Frederic A.	22	6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Iowa.	News- perman.	May 13.	Portland		Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 12, '98, per S. O. No. 157, Ext. No. 3, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; under provisions of G. O. No. 54, c. 8, hdqrs. of the army, A. G. O., dated Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements furnished; tried by summary court Mar. 27, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to be confined four days; in confinement Mar. 28-31, '98, inc.; sick in quarters July 26-30, Sept. 6-10, 19-22, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
Coyne, Frank B.	22	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or.	Student	May 13.	Portland.		Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, Ext. No. 3, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; under provisions of G. O. No. 54, c. 8, hdqrs. of the army, A. G. O., dated Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements furnished; tried by summary court Mar. 18, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$15; fine deducted on Apr. '99, pay roll; tried by summary court Mar. 27, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Mar. 26-27, '99, 31 hours); sentenced to fourteen days' confinement; in confinement Mar. 27 to Apr. 10, '99, inc.; sick in quarters July 14-16, Oct. 10-14, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Pay for time absent deducted on Apr. '99, pay roll.



COMPANY H, SECOND REGIMENT, OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Gantenbien, J. Edw.	27	5	5½	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Penn.	Clerk	May 13	Portland	Discharged Jan. 27, '99, at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., for reason of "services no longer required;" absent; sick at San Francisco, Cal., per S. O. No. 35, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Sept. 21, '98; sick in quarters June 22-27, July 11-13, Aug. 20 to Sept. 21, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; descriptive list furnished. Value of clothing drawn since enlistment to Sept. 21, '98, \$28.45.
Hawking, H. A.	23	5	4½	Fair	Blue	Br.	Eng-land.	Waiter	May 13	Portland	Discharged May 27, '99, at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 128, Ext. No. 13, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., May 12, '99, to accept civil employment; discharge and final statements furnished. On special duty commissary and quartermaster department, Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 113, hdqrs. 2d Reg. O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Sept. 1, '98; sick in quarters May 19-21, July 8-11, Aug. 11-12, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
Jordan, William H.	22	5	7	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	Neb.	Clerk	May 13	Portland	Discharged at Manila, P. I., Sept. 3, '98, per S. O. No. 37, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Sept. 3, '98; discharge and final statements furnished; discharged to accept appointment as second lieutenant in U. S. A.; sick in quarters May 19-20, '98, inc.; in line of duty.
Jarman, Charles P.	24	5	4½	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	Cal.	Salesman	May 13	Portland	Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 12, '98, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; under provisions of G. O. No. 34, c. s., hdqrs. of the army, A. G. O., dated Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements furnished; on special duty regimental commissary department per S. O. No. 150, hdqrs. 2d Reg. O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Sept. 20, '98; relieved from special duty per S. O. No. 4, Ext. No. 1, hdqrs. 2d Reg. O. U. S. V., dated in the field Apr. 13, '99; sick in quarters July 8-11, Aug. 10-18, Sept. 8-18, Oct. 2-7, 17-23, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
Jones, John M.	30	5	6¼	Fair	D. Bl.	D. Br.	N. Y.	Teacher	May 13	Portland	Discharged Feb. 2, '99, on surgeon's certificate of disability, at Vancouver, Wash.; discharge and final statements furnished on descriptive list; absent; sick since Sept. 27, '98, per S. O. No. 17, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Sept. 3, '98; sick in quarters July 14-16, Aug. 10-24, '98, inc.; sick in general hospital, Manila, P. I., Aug. 25 to Sept. 24, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; descriptive list furnished.

COMPANY "H"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Occupation.	When.	Where.	
New, Judge D.	21	5 7½	Fair	Br.	Br.	Ind.	May 13.	Portland	Discharged at Manila, P. I., Mar. 3, '99, per S. O. No. 49, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Mar. 3, '99; discharge and final statements furnished; on special duty as clerk, board of health, per S. O. No. 31, hdqrs. provost marshal general, dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters July 10-12, Aug. 2-4, Sept. 8-10, Nov. 1-27, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
Stansbery, Ernest	21	5	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	Or.	May 13	Portland	Discharged May 20, '99, at San Francisco, Cal., per S. O. No. 73, Ext. No. 8, hdqrs. department of California, dated San Francisco, Cal., Apr. 12, '99; discharge and final statements furnished; ordered to report to commanding general, department of California, per S. O. No. 65, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Mar. 8, '99; descriptive list furnished; sick in quarters July 7-9, 14-16, Oct. 2-7, 20-26, '98, inc.; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 1-27, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.
Scully, Eugene <i>Corporal.</i>	28	5	8½ Fair	Blue	D. Br.	N. Y.	May 13	Portland	Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, Ext. No. 3, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99, under provisions of G. O. No. 54, c. 8, hdqrs. of the army, A. G. O., dated Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements furnished; tried by summary court Nov. 7, '99, for violation of 31st art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$8; fine deducted on Dec., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters May 20-21, Aug. 8-17, Sept. 28 to Oct. 1, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; June 30 to July 12, July 28-29, Aug. 30 to Sept. 3, '98, inc.; all not in line of duty.
Taft, Myron L.	22	5	7¼ Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	Or.	July 6.	Pendleton	Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, Ext. No. 3, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; under provisions of G. O. No. 54, c. 8, hdqrs. of the army, A. G. O., dated Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements furnished; tried by summary court Feb. 24, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent without leave less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; tried by summary court Mar. 27, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to fourteen days' confine-

ment; in confinement Mar. 27 to Apr. 10, '99, inc.; sick in quarters Dec. 21-23, '98, inc.; Apr. 11-14, '99, inc.; in line of duty Mar. 1-27, '99, inc.; not in line of duty; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 10-20, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Regt., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98.

Discharged at Manila, P. I., Oct. 26, '98, per S. O. No. 88, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 26, '98; discharge and final statements furnished; sick in quarters May 19-20, July 24-30, '98, inc., all in line of duty; appointed musician per Co. O, No. 27, dated S. S., *Australia*, June 1, '98.

Discharged at Manila, P. I., Mar. 17, '99, per S. O. No. 74, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Mar. 17, '99; discharge and final statements furnished; sick in quarters July 6-7, Aug. 30 to Sept. 10, Sept. 14-17, '98, inc.; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Sept. 18, '98, to Jan. 17, '99; all in line of duty.

Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, Ext. No. 3, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; under provisions of Co. O, No. 51, c. 8, hdqrs. of the army, A. O. O., dated Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements furnished; sick in quarters Sept. 3-10, 14-27, Oct. 12-30, Nov. 25 to Dec. 6, '98, inc.; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 1-24, '98, inc.; all in line of duty.

Discharged at San Francisco, Cal., May 6, '99, for reason of "services no longer required," by commanding officer, Presidio, Cal.; no further account of pay or clothing. For remarks, see "Spierings, A." in list of "present strength."

Discharged at San Francisco, Cal., May 8, '99, per S. O. No. 91, headquarters department of California, dated San Francisco, Cal., May 8, '99. No account of pay and clothing received. For remarks, see "Dodge, in list of 'present strength.'"

Transferred to hospital corps U. S. A., Aug. 3, '98, per S. O. No. 17, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Cavite, P. I., Aug. 3, '98; descriptive list furnished. Value of clothing drawn from enlistment to Sept. 1, '98, \$26.77.

Upton, J. H. ----- <i>Musician.</i>	19	5	6	Fair--	Blue--	Br.	Wash.	Student--	May 13	Portland
Perkins, John W.	19	5	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair--	Br.---	Br.	Miss.	Student	May 13	Portland
Weed, Charles J. -----	27	5	8	Fair--	Blue--	D. Br.	Wis.--	Student	May 13	Portland
Spierings, Albert -----	24	5	8	Fair--	Blue--	Light	Wis.	Farmer--	May 13	Portland
Dodge, Julian L.	22	6	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair--	Blue--	Br.	Pa.---	Salesman	May 13	Portland
<i>Transferred.</i> Crawford, Robert F.	26	5	5	Fair--	Blue--	Lt. Br.	Pa.---	Carpenter	May 13	Portland

COMPANY "H" — CONCLUDED.

Name.	Description.				Hair.	Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.				When.	Where.	
Lafferty, John L.	31	5 5 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	Cal.	Teacher	June 15	Portland	Transferred to Company F, 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., Apr. 21, '99, per S. F. O. No. 5, Ext. 4, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated in the field, Malinta, P. I., Apr. 20, '99; tried by summary court Apr. 10, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$8; tried by summary court Sept. 24, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$8; fine deducted on Sept., '98, pay roll. Recruited; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. F. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98; descriptive list furnished. Due soldier for clothing allowance, Dec. 31, '98, \$6.92. No State clothing issued. Transferred to regimental band per S. F. O. No. 51, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated on board S. S. <i>Australasia</i> May 24, '98. This man was transferred from band to Company M, 2d Reg., O. U. S. V. Never was paid. Descriptive list furnished. Due United States for clothing since enlistment, \$18.02. Transferred to hospital corps, U. S. A., Aug. 5, '98, per S. F. O. No. 17, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Cavite, P. I., Aug. 5, '98; descriptive list furnished. Due United States for clothing since enlistment, \$21.98.
<i>Died— Killed in action.</i> Hampton, Edw. W.	19	5 4 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Neb.	Mechanic	May 13	Portland	Killed in action Feb. 22, '99, at San Pedro de Macathi, near Manila, P. I. Buried in Paco cemetery, section 9, niche 2. Final statements and inventory of effects forwarded to Adjutant General Mar. 1, '99.
McElwain, William	32	5 9 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Maine	Laborer	July 6	Pendleton	Killed in action June 3, '99, in San Mateo Valley, near Taytay, P. I. Buried in grave 34, National Cemetery, P. I., near Manila. Recruit; assigned to and joined company Nov. 26, '98, per S. F. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Reg., O. U. S. V., dated Manila, P. I., Nov. 26, '98. No clothing issued by State. Final statements and inventories of effects forwarded to Adjutant General July 16, '99.
<i>Died of disease.</i> Ordway, Elliot W.	19	5 4	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	Student	May 13	Portland	Died at sea <i>en route</i> to United States of "typhoid fever," Sept. 24, '98. Buried at Portland, Or. Sick in quarters June 18-24, July 14-16, Aug. 13-24, '98, inc.; sick in general hospital, Manila, P. I., Aug. 25 to Sept. 21, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; absent, sick since Sept. 27, '98.

per S. O. No. 247, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Sept. 3, '98; descriptive list furnished.

Died in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 2, '98, of "typhoid fever;" sick in quarters July 8-9, '98, inc.; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 21 to Nov. 2, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Buried in Paco Cemetery, section 25, niche 4, Manila, P. I.; final statements and inventories of effects forwarded to Adjutant General's office Nov. 20, '98.

Died at division hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 20, '98, of "meningitis." Buried in Paco Cemetery, section 96, niche 8, Manila, P. I. Sick in quarters July 12-13, Oct. 10-13, '98, inc.; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 14-20, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; final statements and inventories of effects forwarded to Adjutant General's office Oct. 30, '98.

Died in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 15, '99, of "dysentery." Buried at Paco Cemetery, section 67, niche 1, Manila, P. I. Sick in quarters Sept. 12-13, Oct. 17-20, '98, inc.; sick in regimental hospital, Mar. 4-6, '99, inc.; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 7-13, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; final statements and inventories of effects forwarded to Adjutant General's office Mar. 20, '99.

RECORD OF EVENTS.

Company "H," Second Oregon United States Volunteers, was mustered in at Portland, Oregon, May 13th, 1898. Left Portland May 16th, 1898. Arrived at San Francisco, California, May 18th, 1898. Boarded steamship *Australia* May 24th, 1898. Sailed May 25th, 1898. At Honolulu June 1st and 2d, 1898. At capture of Guam, Ladrones Islands, June 21st and 22d, 1898. Arrived at Manila, P. I., June 30th, 1898. Landed at Cavite, P. I., July 1st, 1898. Participated in the capture of Manila, P. I., from the Spanish, August 13th, 1898. On provost guard duty in Old Manila until December 5th, 1898. On special duty in customhouse, Manila,

P. I., from December 5th, 1898, until May 31st, 1899. In engagement in Tondo district, Manila, P. I., night of February 22d, 1899. Captain McDonell in command of customhouse battalion from May 15th, 1899, to May 31st, 1899. Returned to duty with regiment June 1st, 1899. In expedition to Morong through Mariquina and San Mateo valleys, participating in skirmishes June 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1899. Left Manila, P. I., June 14th, 1899. At Nagasaki, Japan, June 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d, 1899. Arrived at San Francisco, California, July 12th, 1899. Mustered out of service August 7th, 1899.

Oliver, Charles P.	31	5	6 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue..	Br.	Minn.	Druggist	May 13	Portland
Ruhl, Charles H.	19	5	6 ¹ / ₂	Blue..	D. Bl.	D. Br.	Ohio	Clerk ----	May 13	Portland

Spierings, John	22	5	7	Fair..	Blue	Light	Wis.	Farmer	May 13	Portland
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COMPANY "I."

Abstract of muster-rolls of Captain Merrill D. Phillips, Company "I," Second Regiment, Oregon United States Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Owen Summers, mustered into the United States service at Portland, Oregon, May 14, 1898, and mustered out at San Francisco, California, August 7, 1899, unless otherwise stated below.

Name.	Description.			Where born		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When.	Where.	
Merrill D. Phillips. <i>Captain.</i>	38	5 4	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ill.	May 14. Portland.	Originally mustered in with company as 1st lieutenant; promoted captain May 18, '99, <i>vice</i> Leonard L. Pickens discharged; in command of company by virtue of rank July 14-25, '98, <i>inc.</i> ; Sept. 20 to Oct. 8, '98, <i>inc.</i> ; Nov. 1-8, '98, <i>inc.</i> ; Jan. 7 to Mar. 8, '99, <i>inc.</i> ; total, one hundred days. Due officer difference between pay of captain and first lieutenant for one hundred days.
James U. Campbell. <i>1st Lieutenant.</i>	31	5 11	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Can'da	May 14. Portland.	Enrolled as 1st sergeant; promoted 2d lieutenant, <i>vice</i> William A. Huntley, discharged, per S. O. No. 286, hdqrs. of the army, A. G. O., dated Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, '98; promoted 1st lieutenant May 8, '99, <i>vice</i> Merrill D. Phillips, promoted captain. In the settlement for clothing on final statements on discharge as 1st sergeant is included \$14.80, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Due soldier for overcharge in State clothing, \$5.08.
George W. Martin. <i>2d Lieutenant.</i>	25	5 5½	Fair	Blue	Br.	Minn.	May 14. Portland.	Enrolled as sergeant; appointed 1st sergeant Jan. 30, '99, per Co. O. No. 10, Manila, P. I.; promoted 2d lieutenant May 8, '99, <i>vice</i> James U. Campbell, appointed 1st lieutenant. In the settlement for clothing on final statements on discharge as 1st sergeant is included \$12.07, total value of articles issued him by the State. Due soldier for overcharge in State clothing, \$5.08.
J. Arthur Gamber. <i>1st Sergeant.</i>	22	5 9	Fair	Br.	Blk.	Mich.	May 14. Portland.	Enrolled as sergeant; appointed 1st sergeant May 29, '99, per Co. O. No. 11, Manila, P. I., <i>vice</i> Geo. W. Martin, promoted 2d lieutenant; sick in quarters July 16-30, '98, <i>inc.</i> ; Feb. 27 to Mar. 7, '99, <i>inc.</i> ; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State. Deposited \$10, Aug. 8, '98, with Major Kilbourne.

John W. Moffatt----- 2d Sergeant.	38	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair--	D. Bl--	D. Br.	Can'ta	Architect	May 14.	Portland	Sick in division hospital Nov. 18 to Dec. 4, '98, inc.; sick in quarters June 24-29, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Joseph H. Black----- 2d Sergeant.	28	5	10	Fair--	D. Bl--	Br...	Mo.	Laborer	May 14.	Portland	On special duty as acting quartermaster sergeant per R. O. No. 3, hdqrs. 2d and 3d battalions, 2d Or. Inf., dated S. S., <i>Ohio</i> , June 15, '99; sick in division hospital Oct. 13-15, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Oct. 6-11, '98, inc.; Jan. 6-7, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Frank C. Stellmacher 21 4th Sergeant.	21	5	9	Fair--	Blue--	Lt. Br.	Wis.	Clerk----	May 14	Portland.	On daily duty as bridge guard Apr. 22 to May 26, '99, inc.; sick in division hospital June 7-9, '99, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$10.25, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Frank B. Stewart----- 5th Sergeant.	23	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair--	Blue--	D. Br.	N. C.	Carder--	May 14.	Portland.	Enrolled as corporal; appointed sergeant Feb. 18, '99, per S. O. No. 12, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Feb. 18, '99; sick in division hospital May 22-25, '99, inc.; sick in quarters July 6-10, 22-24, '98, inc.; Oct. 27-29, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Lewis Boylan----- 6th Sergeant.	20	5	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair--	Blue--	Br...	Kan.	Laborer--	May 14.	Portland.	Enrolled as corporal; appointed sergeant June 7, '99, per S. O. No. 25, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., June 7, '99. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Erastus A. Smith----- Corporal.	30	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair--	Br....	D. Br.	Kan.	Student--	May 14	Portland.	On special duty at hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 23, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., June 12, '99; sick in quarters May 27 to June 2, '98, inc.; June 6-8, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
George M. Turner----- Corporal.	25	5	7	Fair--	Br....	D. Br.	Or....	Livery- man.	May 14	Portland	Sick in division hospital May 9-21, '99, inc.; sick in quarters July 7-9, 23-24, Nov. 23 to Dec. 17, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
James Blackburn----- Corporal.	29	5	9	Fair--	Blue--	D. Br.	Tenn.	Wool- sorter.	July 14.	Albany	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; enrolled as private; appointed corporal Jan. 3, '99, per S. O. No. 269, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 3, '99; in confinement Jan. 11-18, '99, inc.; absent without leave July 18-20, '99, inc.; not tried; pay on time absent to be deducted on this roll; sick in quarters Feb. 5-21, '99, inc.; Mar. 5-12, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State; tried by summary court for violation of 62d art. of war; found not guilty and acquitted Jan. 18, '99.

COMPANY "J"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When.		Where.		
George L. Cason <i>Corporal.</i>	23	5 8	Fair.	Br.	Br.	Or.	Farmer.	May 14.	Portland.	Enrolled as private; appointed corporal Jan. 3, '99, per S. O. No. 269, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 3, '99; in confinement June 23-24, '98; released without trial; sick in division hospital Sept. 11 to Oct. 16, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Aug. 26 to Sept. 10, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Harry C. Enkins <i>Corporal.</i>	21	5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Blue	D. Br.	La.	Paper-maker.	June 24	Oregon City.	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; enrolled as private; appointed corporal Jan. 3, '99, per S. O. No. 269, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 3, '99. No clothing issued him by the State.
John B. Finley <i>Corporal.</i>	33	5 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Blue	Br.	Conn.	Weaver.	May 11	Portland.	Enrolled as private; appointed corporal Jan. 3, '99, per S. O. No. 269, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 3, '99; sick in division hospital Mar. 22 to Apr. 2, '99, inc.; May 18-31, '99, inc.; sick in quarters Sept. 14-22, '98, inc.; Nov. 24 to Dec. 2, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
George Lee Harding <i>Corporal.</i>	18	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Lt. Br.	Blk.	Or.	Student.	May 14.	Portland.	Enrolled as private; appointed corporal Jan. 3, '99, per S. O. No. 269, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 3, '99; sick in quarters May 29 to June 2, '98, inc.; Jan. 21 to Feb. 3, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Lionel A. Johnson <i>Corporal.</i>	26	5 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Utah.	Student.	July 11	Portland.	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; enrolled as private; appointed corporal Jan. 3, '99, per S. O. No. 269, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 3, '99. No clothing issued him by the State.
Max Kesselring <i>Corporal.</i>	23	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Blue	Br.	Ger- many.	Weaver.	May 11.	Portland.	Enrolled as private; appointed corporal Jan. 3, '99, per S. O. No. 269, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 3, '99. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Frederick J. Powell <i>Corporal.</i>	24	5 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Blue	Br.	Or.	Farmer.	May 14.	Portland.	Enrolled as private; appointed corporal Jan. 3, '99, per S. O. No. 269, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 3, '99; sick in quarters July 7-8, '98, inc.; Jan. 11-13, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; in the settlement for clothing is included \$10.23, total value of articles issued him by the State. deposited \$20, Aug. 8, '98,

Rudolph Gantenbein	21	5	6 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br. ---	Or. ---	Laborer	May 14.	Portland	with Major Kilbourne; deposited with Major Eugene Coffin, assistant paymaster, May 29, '99, \$65. Enrolled as private; appointed corporal Feb. 18, '99, per S. O. No. 12, hdqrs, 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Feb. 18, '99; wounded in action at Malabon, Mar. 25, '99; sick in division hospital Mar. 25 to June 1, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 1-2, '98, inc.; July 7-10, '98, inc.; Aug. 21 to Oct. 7, '98, inc.; June 15-16, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Fred H. Westbrook	21	5	6	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Iowa	Glazier	May 14	Portland	Enrolled as corporal; reduced to private per S. O. No. 209, hdqrs, 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 3, '99; appointed corporal June 7, '99, per S. O. No. 25, hdqrs, 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., June 7, '99; sick in division hospital Apr. 19 to May 31, '99, inc.; not in line of duty; sick in quarters Sept. 28-29, '98, inc.; Oct. 2 10, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State. Reduction per Par. V, Art. 1, U. S. A. Reg. Refused a board of investigation.
Wm. G. Hoffman	18	5	5 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	Student	May 14.	Portland	Enrolled as private; appointed musician Feb. 1, '99, per Co. O. No. 9, dated Manila, P. I., Feb. 4, '99; sick in division hospital Dec. 16-20, '98, inc.; sick in quarters July 24 to Aug. 26, '98, inc.; Sept. 29 to Oct. 2, '98, inc.; June 28-29, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Edwin L. McFarland	20	5	6 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br. ---	Or. ---	Laborer	May 14.	Portland	Enrolled as private; appointed musician Feb. 4, '99, per Co. O. No. 9, dated Manila, P. I., Feb. 4, '99; sick in quarters June 30 to July 2, '98, inc.; Aug. 2-3, '98, inc.; Sept. 14-15, '98, inc.; Feb. 21-22, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Isaac A. Pursifull	23	5	6	Fair	Ld. Br.	D. Br.	Or. ---	Laborer	May 14.	Portland	Enrolled as private; appointed wagoner Jan. 3, '99, per S. O. No. 209, hdqrs, 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 3, '99; absent without leave 21 hours Feb. 4, '99; not tried; pay for time absent deducted on Feb. 3, '99, pay roll; sick in quarters June 8-9, '98, inc.; Sept. 13-14, '98, inc.; Feb. 21-25, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Frank M. Girard	29	5	7 ¹ / ₄	Fair	D. Bl.	D. Br.	Mich.	Dentist	May 14.	Portland	Enrolled as private; appointed artificer Jan. 3, '99, per S. O. No. 209, hdqrs, 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 3, '99; absent with leave July 13-27, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 11-14, '98, inc.; Mar. 22-23, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.

COMPANY "I"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Mastered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Occupation.	When.	Where.	
Frank R. Jewell..... Cook.	22	5 7	Fair	Br.	Blk.	Kan.	Butcher.	May 14.	Portland.
<i>Privates.</i>									
Adams, Waldo J.....	22	5 7 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	Mo.	Student	May 14.	Portland.
Amen, Alonzo A.....	21	5 5 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Engineer	June 24.	Oregon City.
Beam, Orin C.....	23	5 7	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	Ill.	Stenographer.	May 14.	Portland.
Bell, Robert W.....	21	5 7 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ill.	Farmer.	June 24.	Oregon City.
Brady, August J.....	36	5 7 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Br.	Mo.	Laborer.	May 14.	Portland.
Bruce, George H.....	30	5 7	Fair	D.Bl.	Blk.	Vt.	Student.	May 14.	Portland.

Enrolled as private; appointed company cook Jan. 3, '99, per S. O. No. 299, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 3, '99; sick in quarters July 5-8, '98, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.

Sick in quarters July 7-20, '98, inc. Sept. 22-23, '98, inc.; Oct. 31 to Nov. 2, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.

Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; sick in division hospital Nov. 27, '98, to Jan. 18, '99, inc.; in line of duty; sick in division hospital Apr. 18 to June 1, '99, inc.; not in line of duty; sick in quarters Jan. 23 to Feb. 7, '99, inc.; June 17 to July 13, '99, inc.; in line of duty; sick in United States hospital at Presidio, Cal., July 14 to date of muster out; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State.

Sick in division hospital Oct. 9-15, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Oct. 16-26, Oct. 28 to Nov. 2, '98, inc.; Dec. 8-10, '98, inc.; Jan. 4-9, '99, inc.; June 28 to July 2, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.

Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; on special duty at headquarters July 5-10, '99, inc., per R. O. No. 16, hdqrs. 2d and 3d battalions, 2d Or. Inf., dated S. O. No. 16, July 5, '99; in confinement Jan. 3, '99; released without trial; absent without leave 24 hours Feb. 4, '99; not tried; pay for time absent deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in division hospital Dec. 10-22, '98, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State.

On daily duty as train guard Apr. 6 to June 1, '99, inc.; sick in quarters Aug. 24-26, '98, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$8.89; total value of articles issued him by the State.

On special duty at hdqrs. provost marshal general, Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 39, headquarters provost marshal general, dated Manila, P. I., Mar. 2, '99, from Mar.

24 to June 8, '99; sick in division hospital Sept. 20 to Nov. 24, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Sept. 8-15, '98, inc.; Feb. 18-28, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.

Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; in confinement Jan. 9, '99; released without trial; sick in division hospital Apr. 13 to May 31, '99, inc.; not in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State.

Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; on daily duty as bridge guard Apr. 22 to May 26, '99, inc. No clothing was issued him by the State. On special duty in commissary department, Cavite, P. I., Aug. 23, '98, to June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 17, bdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Cavite, P. I., Aug. 2, '98; on special duty in commissary department since June 15, '99, per R. O. No. 3, bdqrs. 2d and 3d battalions, 2d O. I., dated S. S. 7/20/99, June 10, '99; sick in quarters June 26 to July 8, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$10.25, total value of articles issued him by the State.

Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; sick in division hospital Dec. 26, '98, to Jan. 3, '99, inc.; sick in quarters Jan. 23 to Feb. 3, '99, inc.; June 21-22, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State.

In confinement Nov. 17-19, '98, inc.; released without trial; sick in quarters Aug. 12-13, '98, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.

In confinement Aug. 18-20, '98, inc.; Sept. 21, '98, Jan. 10-13, '99, inc.; Jan. 22, '99; Feb. 9-12, '99, inc.; each time released without trial; sick in division hospital Sept. 13-25, '98, inc.; sick in quarters July 7-10, '98, inc.; Aug. 10-11, '98, inc.; Sept. 8-11, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.

Sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Feb. 24 to June 2, '99, inc.; removed to United States hospital, San Francisco, Cal., per S. O. No. 148, bdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 2, '99; sick in quarters Sept. 3-5, '98, inc.; Jan. 31 to Feb. 23, '99, inc.; absent, sick at Fort Mason hospital, Presidio, Cal., May 20 to July 19, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.

Rejoined company Aug. 7, '99.

Burns, Chas. E., Jr. 19 5 7 3/4 Fair Blue Br. Or. Student June 24 Oregon City.

Case, Martin L. 21 5 5 Fair Br. D. Br. S. D. Laborer June 24 Oregon City.

Chaplin, Ralph H. 34 5 10 1/2 Fair D. Bl. D. Br. Wis. Civil engineer May 14 Portland.

Cockrell, Mort J. 21 5 7 3/4 Fair Br. D. Br. Ohio Student June 14 Albany.

Cornfield, Jack 23 5 6 1/4 Fair Blue D. Br. Ill. Laborer May 14 Portland.

Croft, Mason 21 5 11 Fair Blue Br. Or. Weaver May 14 Portland.

Cyrus, Edmund 20 5 9 1/2 Fair D. Bl. Br. Or. Student May 14 Portland.

COMPANY "I"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.	
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.			Hair.	When.		Where.
Hargreaves, Fred.....	20	5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair..	Li.Br.	Li.Br.	Eng-land.	Laborer	May 14.	Portland.	Sick in quarters June 26-29, '98, inc.; July 11-15, '98, inc.; Dec. 5-9, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settle- ment for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of arti- cles issued him by the State.
Hart, George B.....	27	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair..	Br....	D.Br.	N. Y.	Attorney	May 14.	Portland.	On special duty at headquarters, 8th A. C., Feb. 25 to June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 54, hdqrs. 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Feb. 25, '99; sick in general hospital Aug. 28 to Sept. 12, '98, inc.; sick in quarters July 7-11, '98, inc.; July 19 to Aug. 11, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Harry, Joseph H.....	20	5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair..	Br....	Blk....	Ill....	Laborer..	May 14.	Portland.	In confinement June 3, '98, July 29-31, '98, inc.; released without trial; sick in quarters July 7-11, 19-21, '98, inc.; Aug. 16-17, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settle- ment for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Helser, Robert C.....	23	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair..	Br....	Br....	Ger- many.	Farmer	June 24.	Oregon City.	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; sick in division hospital Dec. 31, '98, to Jan. 5, '99, inc.; sick in quarters Dec. 10-22, 29-30, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.
Henley, John F.....	33	5 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair..	Blue..	Br....	N. H.	Loom fixer.	May 14.	Portland.	Tried by summary court for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to thirty days' hard labor; in confinement Oct. 11 to Nov. 12, '98, inc.; in confinement July 9, '98, Sept. 24-30, '98, inc.; Dec. 8, '98; June 22-23, '99, inc.; each time released without trial. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Henkle, Arthur L.....	21	5 9	Fair..	Blue..	Li.Br.	Or....	Logger---	July 14.	Albany	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 14, '98; on daily duty as brigade guard Apr. 22 to May 26, '99; sick in quarters Feb. 15-16, '99, inc.; June 2-8, '99, inc.; July 13-17, '99, inc.; all not in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State.
Herring, Tillman R..	21	5 4	Fair..	Blue..	Br....	Cal....	Clerk-----	May 14.	Portland.	On special duty in quartermaster's department since June 15, '99, per Reg. O. No. 3, hdqrs. 2d and 3d bat- talions, 2d Or. Inf., dated S. O. Ohio, June 15, '99; sick in division hospital Oct. 9-12, '98, inc.; Apr. 2-12, '99, inc.; sick in quarters July 11-18, '98, inc.; Nov. 7-9, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for cloth- ing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.

Hickman, Chas. E....	24	5	7	Fair...	D. Br.	Br.	Or.	Uphol- sterer.	May 14.	Portland	On special duty in commissary department Sept. 26 to Nov. 18, '98, per S. O. No. 155, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Sept. 26, '98; on special duty in quartermaster's department June 15 to July 19, '99, per R. O. No. 7, hdqrs. 2d and 3d battalions, 2d Or. Inf., dated S. S. Odo, June 15, '99; sick in quarters Nov. 21 to Dec. 29, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State. Tried by summary court Oct. 27, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3 of his pay; fine deducted on Oct. '98, pay roll; in confinement Oct. 25-29, '98, inc.; awaiting trial; sick in division hospital May 4-22, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 23-28, '98, inc.; July 17-18, '98, inc.; sick in quarters July 3-6, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Hoffman, Claude D....	21	5	7	Fair	Blue...	D. Br.	Cal.	Black- smith.	May 14.	Portland	Sick in division hospital Apr. 20 to May 4, '99, inc.; sick in quarters July 10-14, '98, inc.; Oct. 8-12, '98, inc.; Dec. 13-29, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Hoffman, Ed W.....	20	5	5½	Fair...	Br.	D. Br.	Iowa	Student...	May 14.	Portland	Sick in quarters July 5-6, '98, inc.; Dec. 14-17, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Holden, Arthur.....	22	5	11	Fair...	Blue...	D. Br.	Iowa	Laborer..	May 14.	Portland	Sick in quarters July 5-6, '98, inc.; Dec. 14-17, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Horner, Charles H....	22	5	4¾	Fair...	Blue...	D. Br	W. Va.	Student...	July 14.	Albany	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 17-30, '98, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State.
Howland, John A....	30	5	5½	Fair...	Blue	Br.	Or.	Laborer	June 24	Oregon City.	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; sick in division hospital May 10 to June 3, '99, inc.; sick in quarters Dec. 19-20, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State.
Howell, Arthur E....	18	5	8½	Fair...	Blue...	Br.	Va.	Paper- maker.	May 14.	Portland	Sick in quarters July 6-8, '98, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Huerth, John	19	5	11¾	Dark.	Br.	Blk.	Iowa	Student...	June 24.	Oregon City.	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; sick in division hospital Apr. 2-12, '99, inc.; sick in quarters Jan. 24 to Feb. 6, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State.
Jones, Herman K....	27	5	6	Fair	D. Bl.	D. Br.	Or.	Book- keeper.	May 14.	Portland	On special duty at regimental headquarters Aug. 12 to Sept. 30, '98, inc., per S. O. No. 128, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Cavite, P. I., Aug. 12, '98; sick in quarters June 22-25, '98, inc.; Oct. 6-7, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Kennedy, John W....	22	5	10½	Fair...	Br.	Br.	Iowa.	Laborer..	May 14	Portland.	In confinement June 23, '99; released without trial; sick in quarters Oct. 18-19, '98, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.

COMPANY "I"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description				Where born.		Mastered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Occupation.	When.	Where.	
Kleinsmith, Alvin S.	25	5 9 ³ / ₄	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Pa.---	May 14.	Portland	In confinement Aug. 14, '98; released without trial; sick in quarters Sept. 13-15, '98, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Kober, Frederick	44	5 6 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Germany.	May 14	Portland	Sick in quarters July 9-11, '98, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$8.82, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Kuehl, William F.	20	5 5 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ill.---	May 14.	Portland	Sick in quarters July 4-11, '98, inc.; Aug. 4-10, '98, inc.; Sept. 14-16, '98, inc.; Nov. 13-24, '98, inc.; Feb. 13-20, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Lampuan, Oscar B.	21	5 6	Fair	Blue	Br.	Mo.---	May 14.	Portland	On special duty regimental canteen Dec. 29, '98, to Mar. 11, '99, per S. O. No. 265, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 20, '98; tried by summary court May 31, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours on May 30, '99); sentenced to forfeit \$1; tried by summary court May 31, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2; both fines deducted on June, '99, pay roll; sick in quarters July 7-8, '98, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Logus, William R.	18	5 9	Fair	Lt. Br.	D. Br.	Or.---	May 14.	Portland	Sick in quarters Mar. 6-12, '99, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Longenecker, Bert E.	22	5 7 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Wash.	May 14	Portland	Sick in quarters July 4-8, '98, inc.; Feb. 8-23, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
McArthur, David E.	18	5 8	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or.---	May 14.	Portland	On special duty as messenger military telegraph station, Cavite, P. I., Aug. 21-23, '98, inc.; per S. O. No. 15, hdqrs. 2d div., 8th A. C., dated Cavite, P. I., Aug. 21, '98; sick in division hospital Jan. 6 to Feb. 17, '99, inc.; sick in quarters July 9-10, '98, inc.; Sept. 8-15, '98, inc.; Dec. 20, '98, to Jan. 5, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
McBride, Walter W.	19	5 6 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.---	May 24	Portland	On special duty quartermaster's department Apr. 11 to June 7, '99, inc.; per S. F. O. No. 5, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Apr. 21, '99; sick in quarters Nov.

McCausland, Geo. V.	19	5	6 ¹ / ₄	Fair--	Blue.	D. Br.	Minn.	Gardener	May 14.	Portland	19 to Dec. 20, '98, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
McClung, Clyde H.	18	5	9	Fair--	D.Bl.	Br.	Or.	Laborer--	May 14	Portland	Sick in quarters Oct. 12-16, '98, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
McClung, D. C.	20	5	5	Fair.	Br.	Br.	Or.	Farmer.	May 14.	Portland	On special duty in quartermaster's department Dec. 9, '98, to June 12, '99, inc., per S. O. No. 198, indgrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 9, '98, on special duty as color guard since July 18, '99, per S. O. No. 34, indgrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., July 18, '99; sick in quarters June 1 to July 1, '98, inc.; not in line of duty; sick in quarters July 7-10, '98, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
McLaughlin, Ara W.	24	5	9 ³ / ₄	Fair--	Blue	Br.	Mo.	Teacher--	June 24.	Oregon City.	Sick in quarters July 7-10, 16-18, '98, inc.; Dec. 26, '98, to Jan. 5, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Miller, Theodore G.	23	5	7 ¹ / ₂	Fair--	Blue	Br.	Or.	Electric'n	May 14.	Portland	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98. No clothing was issued him by the State. On special duty in quartermaster's department, June 27 to July 19, '99, inc., O. No. 12, indgrs. 2d and 3d battalions, 2d Or. Inf., dated S. O. No. 27, '99; sick in quarters Nov. 3-4, '98, inc.; June 17-21, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$9.82, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Morgan, Bell	21	5	8 ¹ / ₄	Fair.	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	Laborer--	May 14.	Portland	Sick in quarters Oct. 13-24, '98, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State. Deposited Mar. 8, '99, with Major W. B. Rochester, assistant paymaster, \$30.
Muralt, Christian, Jr.	20	5	8	Fair--	Br.	D. Br.	Switzerland.	Laborer	May 14	Portland	In confinement Apr. 10-11, '99, inc.; released without trial; sick in quarters June 7-16, '98, inc.; Jan. 14-22, '99, inc.; Feb. 8-12, '99, inc.; June 28-29, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Myers, Maurice H.	22	5	8 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue.	Lt.Br.	Or.	Laborer--	May 14	Portland	Sick in quarters July 7-10, '98, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Needham, Nelson S.	19	5	9 ³ / ₄	Fair--	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	Laborer--	July 14	Albany	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; sick in quarters July 18, '99; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State.
Norris, Rea	18	5	10 ¹ / ₄	Fair.	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	Student--	May 14.	Portland	Sick in quarters May 28 to June 3, '98, inc.; Jan. 22-23, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$9.82, total value of articles issued him by the State.



COMPANY I, SECOND REGIMENT, OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Rowland, Cuniff	21	5	8	Fair	Br.	D.Br.	Wis.	Laborer	May 14	Portland	in quarters July 4-9, '98, inc.; Aug. 9-11, 19-24, '98, inc.; Oct. 13-15, '98, inc.; Dec. 19-20, '98, inc.; June 14-15, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; sick in division hospital Sept. 19 to Oct. 12, '98, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Saltmarsh, Henry R.	19	5	9	Fair	Br.	D.Br.	Or.	Student	May 14	Portland	Sick in quarters June 16-19, '98, inc.; July 11-15, '98, inc.; Sept. 25-26, '98, inc.; Sept. 25 to Oct. 4, '98, inc.; June 27-30, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; wounded in action Mar. 14, '99. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State, on special duty at regimental headquarters since Dec. 5, '98, per S. O. No. 196, Indpts. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 5, '98; sick in division hospital Apr. 18 to May 31, '99, inc.; in quarters Nov. 12-15, 21-22, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State. Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 30, '98, to Jan. 2, '99, inc. No clothing was issued him by the State.
Spencer, Tobias R.	25	6	13	Fair	Br.	Br.	Ohio	Watchman	June 28	Portland	Sick in division hospital Oct 2 to Dec. 5, '98, inc.; sick in quarters July 5-10, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Smith, Lester P.	30	5	5	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	Or.	Lawyer	May 14	Portland	Sick in division hospital Sept. 2-26, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Aug. 18 to Sept. 1, '98, inc.; Sept. 27 to Oct. 2, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Springer, Louis F.	20	5	6	Fair	Br.	D.Br.	Or.	Printer	May 14	Portland	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; sick in quarters Feb. 25 to Mar. 5, '99, inc.; June 24 to July 11, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State.
Starr, Samuel W.	21	5	6	Fair	Blue	D.Br.	Or.	Farmer	July 11	Albany	In confinement Aug. 10, '98; released without trial; sick in quarters June 5-17, '98, inc.; July 5-10, '98, inc.; Aug. 1-3, '98, inc.; Sept. 20-21, '98, inc.; Dec. 30, '98, to Jan. 1, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Steele, Robert E.	19	5	8	Fair	Blue	D.Br.	Or.	Farmer	May 14	Portland	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98, on special duty at regimental headquarters since Dec. 5, '98, per S. O. No. 196, Indpts. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 5, '98; sick in division hospital Apr. 6-16, '99, inc.; in line of duty. No State clothing issued.
Surryhue, Frank W.	22	5	9	Fair	Blue	D.Br.	Mich.	Musician	June 24	Oregon City	Sick in division hospital Sept. 10, '98, to Mar. 7, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 2 to July 15, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; sick in United States hospital at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., July 1, '99, to date of muster out; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued by the State.
Tyceer, William O.	29	5	8	Fair	Blue	D.Br.	Or.	Painter	May 14	Portland	

COMPANY "I"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Mastered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.		Occupation.	When.	
Wallace, Charles W.	22	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Farmer	May 14	Portland. On special duty in quartermaster's department Apr. 21 to June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 5, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Malinta, P. I., Apr. 21, '99; sick in quarters July 11-14, '98, inc.; Dec. 20, '98, to Jan. 2, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State. Sick in quarters June 26-22, '98, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State. Tried by summary court Dec. 16, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to be confined at hard labor for seven days; in confinement Dec. 14-23, '98, inc.; sick in quarters June 23 to July 1, '98, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State. Granted leave of absence for period of thirty days on permission to visit the United States, per S. O. No. —, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Feb. 19, '99; sick in division hospital Jan. 9 to Feb. 18, '99, inc.; sick in quarters July 14-27, '98, inc.; Sept. 20 to Oct. 8, '98, inc.; Nov. 1-8, '98, inc.; Feb. 10-24, '99, inc.; all in line duty. Resignation accepted to date, May 7, '99, per S. O. No. 86, Ext. No. 80, hdqrs. of the army, A. G. O., dated Washington, D. C., Apr. 13, '99. Granted leave of absence for one month per S. O. No. 86, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 24, '98; leave of absence extended to include Dec. 31, '98, per S. O. No. 286, Ext. No. 27, hdqrs. of the army, A. G. O., dated Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, '98; sick in division hospital Sept. 23 to Oct. 27, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Sept. 19-22, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Resignation accepted to date, Dec. 31, '98, per S. O. No. 286, Ext. No. 28, hdqrs. of the army, A. G. O., dated Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, '98. Sick in division hospital Aug. 28 to Oct. 16, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Oct. 17 to Nov. 13, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; discharged Nov. 11, '98, on surgeon's certificate of disability at Manila, P. I.; discharge and final statements furnished. In the settlement for clothing on final statement was included \$18.02, total value of
Waldron, George C.	20	5 7	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Engineer	May 14	Portland.
Worrell, Samuel C.	21	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Clerk	May 14	Portland
<i>Resigned.</i>								
Leonard L. Pickens. <i>Captain.</i>	37	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Br.	D. Br. N. Y.	Dentist	May 14	Portland
William A. Huntley. <i>2d Lieutenant.</i>	33	5 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Br.	Ind.	Merchant	May 14	Portland
<i>Discharged for disability.</i>								
Leslie V. Viereck. <i>Corporal.</i>	18	5 11	Fair	Br.	Pa.	Barber	May 14	Portland

Privates.

Holden, Philis.....	21	5	8 ¹ / ₂	Fair--	Blue--	D. Br.	Kan.	Laborer	May 14	Portland	charge on State clothing, \$6.86; sick in quarters July 9-15, '98, inc.; Oct. 26 to Nov. 2, '98, inc.; Nov. 15, '98, to Feb. 2, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; discharged Jan. 31, '99, on surgeon's certificate of disability at Manila, P. I.; discharge and final statements furnished. In the settlement for clothing on final statement was included \$18.02, total value of articles furnished him by the State; due soldier for overcharge on State clothing, \$6.86.
Markart, Charles L..	18	5	8	Fair--	Blue--	D. Br.	Pa.	Laborer	July 14	Albany	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; sick in division hospital Nov. 27 to Dec. 6, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Jan. 9-10, 20-22, '99, inc.; Feb. 14-16, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; discharged Feb. 16, '99, on surgeon's certificate of disability at Manila, P. I.; discharge and final statements furnished. No clothing was issued him by the State.
Wentworth, Thos....	23	5	5	Fair--	Blue	D. Br.	Eng-land.	Weaver	June 24	Oregon City.	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 8-10, '98, inc.; Jan. 25 to Feb. 16, '99, inc.; in line of duty; discharged Feb. 16, '99, on surgeon's certificate of disability at Manila, P. I.; discharge and final statements furnished. No clothing was issued him by the State.
<i>By order.</i>											
Scott, Horace R.....	19	5	6 ³ / ₄	Fair	Br.---	Blk.	Or.---	Laborer	July 14	Albany	Never joined the company; on furlough given at division field hospital, Camp Merriam, San Francisco, Cal. (date and period not known); discharged Feb. 8, '99, per S. O. No. 19, hdqrs. department of Columbia, dated Vancouver Barracks, Washington, Feb. 8, '99. No clothing was issued him by the State.
James U. Campbell...	31	5	11	Fair--	Blue--	D. Br.	Can'da	Lawyer--	May 14	Portland	Discharged Dec. 30, '98, to accept appointment as 2d lieutenant, same company; discharge and final statements furnished. (See body of roll).
<i>Privates.</i>											
Davis, Willard D....	24	5	6 ³ / ₄	Fair--	Blue--	Br.---	Or.---	Farmer	May 14	Portland	Sick in division hospital Jan. 18 to Mar. 8, '99, inc.; sick in quarters Aug. 17-28, '98, inc.; Sept. 27 to Oct. 11, '98, inc.; Nov. 23, '98, to Jan. 17, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; removed to United States hospital, San Francisco, Cal., for treatment per S. O. No. 63, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and sth A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Mar. 6, '99; discharged Apr. 22, '99, per S. O. No. 76, hdqrs. department of California, dated San Francisco, Cal., Apr. 17, '99. In the settlement for clothing on descriptive list is included \$18.02, total value of articles issued him by the State; due soldier for overcharge on State clothing, \$6.86.

COMPANY "I"—CONCLUDED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Where.	When.	Where.	
Harding, Joseph E.	24	5 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Br.	Br.	Kan.	May 14	Portland	In confinement Aug. 5-6, '98; released without trial; sick in division hospital Mar. 25 to May 17, '99, inc.; sick in quarters Dec. 30, '98, to Jan. 8, '99, inc.; all not in line of duty; sick in quarters Oct. 6-7, '98, inc.; Dec. 21-27, '98, inc.; in line of duty; discharged June 11, '99, per G. O. No. 54, c. 8, hdqrs. of the Pacific, dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; discharge and final statements furnished. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Bailes, Mauley F.	19	5 5	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Or.	May 14	Portland	Sick in division hospital Nov. 5 to Dec. 25, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Dec. 26, '98, to Jan. 3, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; discharged June 11, '99, per G. O. No. 54, c. 8, hdqrs. A. G. O.; S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific, dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; discharge and final statements furnished. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
McMullin, Timothy	37	5 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Ireland.	May 14	Portland	Discharged June 11, '99, per G. O. No. 54, c. 8, hdqrs. A. G. O.; S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific, dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; discharge and final statements furnished. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Morris, William D.	24	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Or.	May 14	Portland	On daily duty as train guard Apr. 6 to June 12, '99; sick in quarters July 22-24, '98, inc.; July 30-31, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; discharged June 11, '99, per G. O. No. 54, c. 8, hdqrs. A. G. O.; S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific, dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; discharge and final statements furnished. In the settlement for clothing is included \$11.16, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Hansen, Hans.	27	5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Gray.	Br.	Denmark.	May 14	Portland	Sick in division hospital Aug. 26 to Oct. 15, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Oct. 16 to Nov. 4, '98, inc.; Dec. 14, '98, to Jan. 10, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; discharged June 11, '99, per G. O. No. 54, c. 8, hdqrs. of the army, A. G. O.; S. O. No. 157, dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; discharge and final statements furnished. In the settlement for clothing is included \$ 1.16, total value of articles furnished him by the State.

Martin, George W.	25	5	5½	Fair	Blue	Br.	Minn.	Laborer.	May 14	Portland	Discharged May 28, '99, to accept the appointment as 2d lieutenant, same company; discharge and final statement furnished. (See body of roll.)
Criswell, Charles C.	21	5	7½	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	Laborer.	June 24	Oregon City.	Never joined company; absent sick in Honolulu, H. I., from Oct. 25, '98; discharged Feb. 6, '99, per S. O. No. 18, hdqrs. department of the Columbia, dated Vancouver Barracks, Washington, Feb. 6, '99; erroneously carried on morning report and muster rolls as absent, sick in Honolulu, "by order regimental adjutant.
<i>Transferred.</i>											
Wire, Frank B.	19	5	7½	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Ill.	Farmer.	May 14	Portland.	Sick in quarters July 27-29, '98, inc.; in line of duty; transferred to hospital corps, U. S. A., Aug. 3, '98, per S. O. No. 17, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated off Cavite, Manila Bay, P. I., Aug. 3, '98. In the settlement for clothing on descriptive list is included \$18.02, total value of articles issued him by the State. Transferred to hospital corps, U. S. A., Aug. 3, '98, per S. O. No. 17, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated off Cavite, Manila Bay, P. I., Aug. 5, '98; erroneously transferred from hospital corps, U. S. A., to 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; assigned to Company I for duty per S. O. No. 27, '99, on special duty at regimental headquarters Dec. 27, '98, to Mar. 1, '99, per S. O. No. 188, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 27, '98; sick in quarters Nov. 25-28, '98, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State.
Torbet, Joseph E.	19	5	8	Fair	Br.	Br.	Ohio	Student	May 14	Portland.	
Wiley, Luther A.	24	5	8¼	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Ill.	Teacher.	July 11.	Albany	Joined company by enlistment at Manila, P. I., Nov. 24, '98; transferred to hospital corps, U. S. A., per S. O. No. 36, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., Mar. 2, '99; erroneously transferred from hospital corps, U. S. A., to 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Manila, P. I., June 11, '99; assigned to Company I for duty per S. O. No. 27, '99, on special duty at regimental headquarters Dec. 27, '98, to Mar. 1, '99, per S. O. No. 188, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 27, '98; sick in quarters Nov. 25-28, '98, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State.

RECORD OF EVENTS.

Manila, P. I. From March 12th to 20th, 1899, Pasig City campaign; battles of Pasig City and Laguna de Bay. From March 21st to 23d, 1899, at Camp Hughes, Manila, P. I. From March 24th to April 21st, 1899, Malolos campaign; battles of Malabon, Polo, and Santa Maria. From April 22d to May 25th, 1899, San Isidro campaign; battles of Norzagaray, San Rafael, Baling, Maasin, San Idefonso, San Miguel, Salacati, Tarbon, San Isidro, and San Antonio. From June 2d to 6th, 1899, Morong expedition; Antipolo and Morong. Sailed from Manila for San Francisco June 7th, 1899. Reached Nagasaki, Japan, June 19th, 1899. Left Nagasaki, Japan, June 22d, 1899. Arrived at San Francisco July 12th, 1899. Went into camp at Presidio, California, July 14th, 1899. Mustered out of service at Presidio, California, August 7th, 1899.

Mustered into service at Camp McKinley, Portland, Oregon, May 14th, 1898. Left Portland, Oregon, May 16th, 1898. Arrived at San Francisco, California, May 18th, 1898, and went into camp at the Presidio. Sailed from San Francisco, California, May 25th, 1898. Arrived at Honolulu, H. I., June 1st, 1898. Sailed from Honolulu, H. I., June 4th, 1898. Arrived at Guam Island, Ladrone, June 20th, 1898. Capture of Guam June 21st, 1898. Arrived at Manila Bay, P. I., June 30th, 1898. Landed at Cavite, P. I., July 3d, 1898. From July 3d to August 22d, 1898, garrison duty at Cavite, P. I. Left Cavite and moved to Manila, P. I., August 23d, 1898. From August 24th, 1898, to February 22d, 1899, garrison, patrol, and outpost duty in Manila, P. I. February 23d, 1899. From February 24th to March 11th, 1899, garrison duty at Tondo fire.

COMPANY "K."

Abstract of muster-rolls of Captain Elmer O. Worrick, Company "K," Second Regiment, Oregon United States Volunteers; Infantry, commanded by Colonel Owen Summers, mustered into the United States service at Portland, Oregon, May 14, 1898, and mustered out at San Francisco, California, August 7, 1899, unless otherwise stated below.

Name.	Description.				Where born			Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Where born.	Occupation.	When.	Where.	
Elmer O. Worrick. <i>Captain.</i>	29	5 9½	Fair.	Lt. Bl.	D. Br.	Ill.	Surveyor.	May 14	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as captain; sick in quarters Jan. 11-18, '98; Jan. 22 to Feb. 7, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 16-25; sick in quarters Apr. 26 to May 16, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Dued as captain from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc.
Ralph W. Terrell. <i>1st Lieutenant.</i>	22	5 8½	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Or.	Clerk.	May 14.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as 1st lieutenant; sick in quarters Aug. 21-27, Oct. 1-15, '98; Jan. 3-5, Feb. 16 to Mar. 16, Mar. 26 to May 2, May 17 to June 9, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty; ordered to report to adjutant general of the army for discharge for disability per Par. I, S. O. No. 157; order revoked per verbal order department commander, department of California, under date of July 14, '99. Dued as 1st lieutenant from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc.
Charles A. Murphy. <i>2d Lieutenant.</i>	30	5 9	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	Plumber.	May 14.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as 2d lieutenant; on special duty with Company F, 2d Or. Inf., and 2d lieutenant per S. O. No. 47, hdnrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Sept. 10, '98; returned to duty with his company per G. O. No. 9, hdnrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Jan. 30, '99; on special duty in command of Hotchkiss gun per S. O. No. 2, hdnrs. 3d battalion, 2d Or. Inf., dated Feb. 16, '99; confirmed per S. O. No. 152, hdnrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., c. 8; relieved per verbal order of Major Eastwick, 2d Or. Inf., under date of Mar. 27, '99; sick in quarters Aug. 17-18, '98; May 14-17, May 20 to June 21, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty; in command of company per verbal order of commanding officer 2d Or. Inf.; confirmed per S. O. No. 154, hdnrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., c. 8. Dued difference between pay as 2d lieutenant and captain Feb. 16 to Mar. 1, '99, and Apr. 16 to May 1, '99.

Arthur J. Stimpson... 25 <i>5th Sergeant.</i>	5	6	Fair..	Blue..	Br.	Eng- land.	Student	May 14.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 201, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 17, '98; appointed sergeant from corporal, per S. O. No. 4, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Jan. 14, '99; sick in quarters June 26-28, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98, \$20 with Major Sears; Nov. 7, '98, \$40 with Major Sears; Jan. 6, '99, \$20 with Major Sheary; Mar. 9, '99, \$30 with Major Rochester; May 30, '99, \$20 with Major Coffin.
Leigh A. Noel..... 21 <i>6th Sergeant.</i>	5	10	Fair	Blue..	D. Br.	Or.	Student..	May 14.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; appointed sergeant from corporal per S. O. No. 4, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Jan. 14, '99; sick in quarters June 1-2, '98; sick in regimental hospital June 3-6, '98; sick in quarters June 9-16, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 17 to Dec. 8, '98; sick in regimental hospital Feb. 27 to Mar. 9, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as corporal from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$25 with Major Kilbourne; Jan. 6, '99, \$20 with Major Sheary.
Charles Abrams..... 21 <i>Corporal.</i>	5	11	Fair..	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	Student..	May 14.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; sick in regimental hospital June 5-12, '98; sick in quarters June 13-14, '98; sick in regimental hospital June 23-28, '98; sick in quarters June 29 to July 4, July 11-14, '98; all dates inc.; sick in regimental hospital July 15-18, '98; sick in quarters July 19-20, Sept. 5 to Oct. 11, Dec. 4-15, '98; sick in quarters June 10-11, '99, all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as corporal from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$25 with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98, \$15 with Major Sears.
Bert Lowe..... 30 <i>Corporal.</i>	5	9 1/2	Fair..	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	Livery- man.	May 14.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 201, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 17, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 23 to June 12, '99; sick in regimental hospital June 13 to July 14, '99; sick in hospital at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., July 15 to Aug. 7, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98, \$10 with Major Sears; Nov. 7, '98, \$10 with Major Sears; Mar. 9, '99, \$10 with Major Rochester.
Orville J. Hull..... 23 <i>Corporal.</i>	5	8 1/2	Fair	Blue.	Br.	Mo.	Clerk.....	June 23	Salem	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 208, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 17, '98; sick in quarters July 20-22, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.

COMPANY "K" - CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When	Where.	
Edgar J. Chamberlin <i>Corporal.</i>	25	5 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Tenn.	June 23.	Salem.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 204, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 17, '98. Wounded at San Rafael, P. I., May 1, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, June 1, '99; sick in quarters June 21 to August 7, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty; tried by summary court Sept. 28, '98 for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$4; collected on pay roll for Sept., '98. No clothing issued him by the State.
George W. Jones <i>Corporal.</i>	26	5 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Blue.	Li. Br.	Or.	June 23.	Salem.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 204, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 17, '98. No clothing issued him by the State.
Percy Pugh <i>Corporal.</i>	21	5 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Blue.	P. Br.	Or.	May 14	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 204, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 17, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 3-5, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 22 to May 26, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98, \$20 with Major Sears; Nov. 7, '98, \$20 with Major Sears; Mar. 9, '99, \$20 with Major Rochester; May 12, '99, \$20 with Major Coffin. On special duty with Gatling battery per S. O. No. 2, hdqrs. 3d battalion, 2d Or. Inf., dated Feb. 16, '98; relieved per verbal order Major Eastwick, under date Mar. 22, '99.
Thomas D. Robertson <i>Corporal.</i>	21	5 7	Fair.	Br.	Br.	Iowa.	May 14.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 204, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 17, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 1-4, '98; Apr. 8-14, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$40 with Major Kilbourne; Nov. 7, '98, \$30 with Major Sears; May 30, '99, \$40 with Major Coffin.

Squire A. McIlwain... <i>Corporal.</i>	34	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair--	Br.---	D. Br. Ind.---	Teacher--	June 23.	Salem----	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 4, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Jan. 14, '99; sick in quarters Apr. 22 to May 23, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.	
Richard C. Churchill... <i>Corporal.</i>	21	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair--	Blue--	Lt. Br.	Kan.---	Clerk-----	May 14.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 4, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Jan. 14, '99; sick in quarters Oct. 17-21, '98; sick in regimental hospital Mar. 6-21, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 22 to May 17, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98, \$5 with Major Sears; Nov. 7, '98, \$5 with Major Sears; Jan. 6, '99, \$10 with Major Sheary; Mar. 13, '99, \$10 with Major Rochester; May 30, '99, \$30 with Major Coffin.
David N. Barrett... <i>Corporal.</i>	36	6	1	Fair--	Blue--	Br.---	Ill.-----	Electrician.	May 14.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 4, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Jan. 14, '99; sick in quarters Sept. 29 to Oct. 7, '98; Jan. 28 to Feb. 1, '99; sick in regimental hospital Feb. 2-3, '99; sick in quarters Apr. 1-9, May 1-26, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Deposit: Aug. 8, '98; \$10 with Major Kilbourne.

COMPANY "K"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Mastered into service.—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Occupation.	When.	Where.	
Ernest Edelsten <i>Corporal.</i>	34	5 7	Fair	Blue	D.Br.	Eng- land.	May 14	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as sergeant; on special duty as clerk A. G. O., No. 30, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., per S. O. No. 30, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Sept. 16, '98; returned to company per S. O. No. 35, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Nov. 2, '98; appointed 1st sergeant per Co. O., No. 8, dated July 20, '98; reduced to private from 1st sergeant per S. O. No. 111, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Aug. 27, '98; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 6, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Jan. 17, '99; tried by general court-martial for violation of 62d art. of war; found guilty and sentenced to forfeit \$10, per S. O. No. 50, hdqrs. provost marshal general, Manila, P. I., dated Dec. 28, '98; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; tried by summary court Nov. 16, '98, for violation of 38th art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$12; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters May 31 to June 2, July 25-29, '98; Apr. 22 to May 26, June 2-3, July 10-15, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty; on special duty as sergeant major, 3d battalion, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 2, hdqrs. 3d battalion, 2d Or. Inf., dated Feb. 16, '99; returned to company per verbal order of Major Eastwick, under date Mar. 20, '99. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$85 with Major Kilbourne; Aug. 11, '98, \$85 with Major Gambrell; Mar. 15, '99, \$25 with Major Rochester; May 12, '99, \$25 with Major Coffin. Enrolled and mustered in as cook; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 9 to June 15, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Due, the difference between pay of cook and private for months of May and June, '99. No clothing issued by State.
Herman Breyer <i>Cook.</i>							Mar. 21	Manila	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed musician per Co. O. No. 7, dated June 15, '98; in confinement June 20-24, '98, inc.; released without trial; sick in quarters Nov. 10-17, '98; Mar. 9-21, Apr. 5-9, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 23 to May 16, '99; sick in quarters May 31 to June 11, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$25 with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98,
Elwood Clark <i>Musician.</i>	21	5 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Nob.	May 14	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed musician per Co. O. No. 7, dated June 15, '98; in confinement June 20-24, '98, inc.; released without trial; sick in quarters Nov. 10-17, '98; Mar. 9-21, Apr. 5-9, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 23 to May 16, '99; sick in quarters May 31 to June 11, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$25 with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98,

\$25 with Major Sears; Nov. 7, '98, \$25 with Major Sears; Mar. 9, '99, \$30 with Major Rochester; May 12, '99, \$25 with Major Coffin.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed artificer per Co. O, No. 3, dated June 9, '98; in confinement Dec. 9-11, '98, inc.; released without trial; on special duty with Gatling gun per S. O, No. 12, hdqrs. 3d battalion, 2d Or. Inf., dated Mar. 10, '99; relieved per verbal order of Major Eastwick under date Mar. 22, '99; sick in quarters, Oct. 20-21, Dec. 3-4, '98; Apr. 25-28, June 27-28, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc. Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed wagoner per Co. O, No. 5, dated June 9, '98; on special duty, regimental caisson, per S. O, No. 164, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Oct. 7, '98; relieved per S. O, No. 188, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 29, '98; sick in quarters July 6-9, 10-11, July 31 to Aug. 4, Sept. 6-9, 23-26, '98; Feb. 4-6, Mar. 26 to Apr. 1, June 2-3, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per S. O, No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 1-4, '98; Jan. 13-15, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Deposits: Jan. 6, '99, \$10 with Major Sheary; Mar. 9, '99, \$15 with Major Rochester; May 30, '99, \$25 with Major Coffin. No clothing issued him by the State.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per S. O, No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Jan. 14-15, Apr. 25-28, June 6-7, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Deposit: Mar. 15, '99, \$15 with Major Rochester. No clothing issued him by the State.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per S. O, No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 27 to Dec. 8, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 27-28, '98; Jan. 1-3, '99; wounded in action at Malabon, Mar. 25, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 26 to May 27, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.

Al M. Southwick---- 29 5 4½ Fair - D. Bl. - Wis. Carpenter May 14. Portland

Artificer.

William G. Kennedy 27 5 10½ Fair-- D. Bl. - Or. - - Student May 14 Portland

Wagoner.

Privates.

Aitken, James P. ---- 18 5 10¼ Fair. Blue - Lt. Br. Or. Student June 23. Salem----

Amsler, Herman ---- 24 5 8½ Fair-- Blue - D. Br. Switzerland Student June 23. Salem----

Antrim, Ray L. ----- 26 5 8½ Fair Blue - Lt. Br. Or. Teacher June 23. Salem----

Carter, Edward R.	23	5	6	Fair	Gray	Br.	Or.	Student	May 14.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; in confinement Jan. 2-30, '99, inc.; released without trial; sick in regimental hospital May 28 to June 5, '98; sick in quarters July 6-8, Nov. 15-27, 28-30, '98; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 1-17, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 18-25, '98; Mar. 24 to Apr. 14, May 7-11, 14-26, '99; sick in regimental hospital June 28 to July 11, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Deposit: Jan. 6, '99, \$15 with Major Sheary.
Chickering, D. H.	21	5	3 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Iowa	Farmer	June 23.	Salem	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 18-19, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 30, '98, to Mar. 5, '99; sick in quarters May 1 to June 9, July 16-17, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Deposit: May 30, '99, \$85 with Major Rochester. No clothing issued him by the State.
Clary, John	29	5	8	Fair	D. Bl.	Blk.	Or.	Laborer	May 14.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty as laborer in quartermaster's department pers. O. No. 158, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Sept. 29, '98; relieved per S. O. No. 208, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 30, '98; tried by summary court Sept. 22, '98, for violation 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Jan. 9, '99, for violation 62d art. of war; case continued; tried by summary court Jan. 20, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; found not guilty and acquitted; absent without leave Mar. 12-15, '99, inc.; absent without leave July 18-20, '99, inc.; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll; sick in quarters July 11-12, Sept. 24-26, Oct. 15-19, Dec. 20-31, '98; Jan. 1-9, '99; sick in regimental hospital Jan. 10-12, '99; sick in quarters Jan. 13-15, Apr. 26-28, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 14 to June 8, '99, inc. for all dates; all in line of duty.
Cooper, Minor M.	25	5	10 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Red	Or.	Student	May 14	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 6-8, Sept. 20-21, 24-30, '98; Dec. 26, '98, to Jan. 7, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$30 with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98, \$10 with Major Sears.
Cornelius, Walter	19	5	4 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Farmer	May 14.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Sept. 25-30, '98; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 13-16, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 17, '98, to Mar. 14, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$10 with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98, \$20 with Major Sears; May 30, '99, \$50 with Major Coffin.

COMPANY "K"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
De Lashmutt, Albert C.	21	5	4½ Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or.	Student	May 14.	Portland.
De Lashmutt, John C.	22	5	8½ Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Student	May 14.	Portland.
Desart, Jerry	18	5	6 Dark	Br.	D. Br.	Kan.	Wood engraver.	June 23.	Salem
Dunkin, Walter L.	18	5	6½ Fair	Blue	Br.	N. Y.	Barber	May 14.	Portland
Du Rette, George A.	34	5	8½ Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or.	Farmer	June 23.	Salem

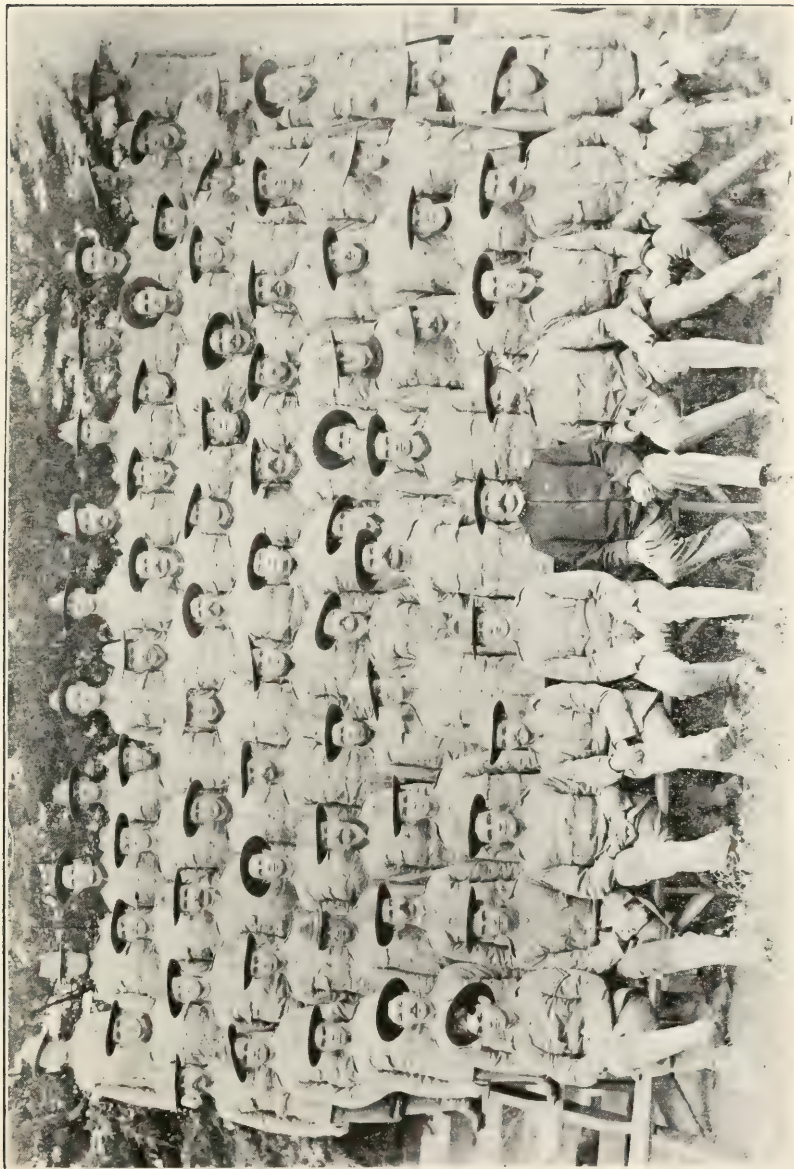
Enrolled and mustered in as private; in confinement Jan. 31 to Feb. 7, '99, inc.; released without trial; sick in regimental hospital May 29 to June 5, July 28-29, Sept. 22-25, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private Apr. 29, '98. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$10 with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98, \$15 with Major Sears; Jan. 6, '99, \$40 with Major Sheary.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; absent, sick at Fort Mason, Cal., May 23 to July 18, '98; sick in quarters Sept. 8-28, '98, all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private to Apr. 29, '98.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; absent, on sick furlough, Sept. 26 to Oct. 25, '98, inc., per telegram from War Department, dated Aug. 1, '98; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98. No clothing issued him by the State.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by field officers' court Aug. 5, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; acquitted; sick in quarters Sept. 25-30, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; Nov. 17-19, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 20 to Dec. 4, '98; all dates inc.; not in line of duty; sick in quarters Dec. 5, '98, to Jan. 3, '99; Jan. 24-29, '99; sick in regimental hospital Jan. 30 to Feb. 2, '99; all dates inc.; not in line of duty; sick in quarters Apr. 11-24, '99, inc.; in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne; Nov. 7, '98, \$15 with Major Sears.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; on furlough Aug. 12 to Sept. 10, '98, inc., per telegram from War Department, dated Aug. 1, '98; furlough extended from Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per indorsement A. G. O., dated Oct. 11, '98; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Nov. 26 to Dec. 14, 19-20, '98; Dec. 30, '98, to Jan. 3, '99; Jan. 7-11, 29-31, '99; sick in regimental hospital Feb. 7-8, '99;



COMPANY K, SECOND REGIMENT, OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

sick in quarters Feb. 9-18, Feb. 21 to Mar. 16, Mar. 31 to Apr. 24, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 1 to June 12, '99; sick in regimental hospital June 13 to July 15, '99; sick in hospital at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., July 16 to Aug. 7, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State. Enrolled and mustered in as sergeant; reduced to private from sergeant per S. O. No. 1, htdrs. 2d or. Inf., dated Jan. 10, '99; sick in quarters Oct. 18-22, Nov. 4-5, Dec. 2-3, 5, 18-24, '98; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 6-17, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 18-21, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Feb. 7-11, '99; sick in quarters June 20-21, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as sergeant from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc.; absent without leave July 18-20, '99; enlisted pay to be deducted on this roll. Enlisted to re-enlist per S. O. No. 27, '98; Troop C, 5th U. S. Cav., July 8, '84, to July 7, '89, and July 14, '89, to Oct. 15, '92. Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty on S. *Verapaz* per S. O. No. 118, htdrs. 2d or. Inf., dated Aug. 27, '98; relieved per verbal order commanding officer, 2d or. Inf., under date Sept. 1, '98; sick in quarters July 7-11, Dec. 22-25, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty as plumber per S. O. No. 157, htdrs. 2d or. Inf., dated Sept. 27, '98; relieved per S. O. No. 168, htdrs. 2d or. Inf., dated Oct. 10, '98; in confinement July 10-26, '98, inc.; released without trial sick in quarters Aug. 9-12, Aug. 29 to Sept. 2, Sept. 12-19, Oct. 13-16, Nov. 3-5, '98; June 2-4, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$25 with Major Kilbourne; Jan. 6, '99, \$25 with Major Shewry; May 30, '99, \$50 with Major Coffin.

Fane, Edward ----- 46 5 5³/₄ Fair-- Blue-- Br. . . N. Y. Laborer May 14 Portland

Feldman, Samuel ---- 22 5 5³/₄ Fair-- Blue-- D.Br. Ill. --- Farmer May 14 Portland.

Fones, Clifford R. ---- 18 5 8³/₄ Fair-- Blue. D.Br. Kan. Plumber May 14 Portland

COMPANY "K"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Fones, Lee C.	23	5 11	Dark	Br.	Blk.	Kan.	May 13.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by general court-martial for violation of 40th art. of war; found guilty and sentenced to be confined at hard labor for one month and twenty-nine days and to forfeit \$10 per month for the period of two months, per S. O. No. 44, hdqrs. provost marshal general, dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 14, '98; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, and Jan. and Feb., '99, pay rolls; tried by summary court Oct. 8, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by field officers' court Aug. 5, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$5 and seven days' fatigue duty; fine deducted on July and Aug., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters Sept. 15-19, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc.
Frohnmader, Bert F.	24	5 11 1/4	Dark	Br.	Blk.	Wis.	May 14.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty in quartermaster's department, per S. O. No. 202, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 15, '98; relieved per S. O. No. 208, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 30, '98; tried by summary court Jan. 9, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; found not guilty and acquitted; sick in quarters Oct. 21-23, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 23, '98, inc. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98, \$15 with Major Sears; Nov. 7, '98, \$20 with Major Sears; Jan. 6, '99, \$10 with Major Sheary; Mar. 13, '99, \$25, with Major Rochester.
Fulkerson, Pearl	26	5 8 1/4	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	May 14.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 7-9, '98; Feb. 2-3, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc.; on special duty with Gatling battery per S. O. No. 2, hdqrs. 3d battalion, 2d Or. Inf., dated Feb. 16, '99; relieved per verbal order of Major Eastwick under date of Mar. 22, '99.
Gilbert, Romeo M.	22	5 8 1/2	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	May 14.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 75, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated June 1, '98; reduced to private from corporal per S. O. No. 204, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 17, '98;

Girod, Arthur.....	27	5	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair..	Blue..	Blk.	Switz- erland.	Farmer..	May 14	Portland	sick in quarters July 11-12, Sept. 1-4, '98; June 1-3, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc. Deposits: Aug. 9, '98, \$25 with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98, \$25 with Major Sears; Nov. 7, '98, \$30 with Major Sears; Jan. 6, '99, \$30 with Major Sheary; Mar. 15, '99, \$25 with Major Rochester. On special duty with Gatling battery per S. O. No. 2, hdqrs. 3d battalion, 2d Or. Inf., dated Feb. 16, '99; relieved per verbal order of Major Eastwick Mar. 27, '99.
Girod, Leon	31	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue..	Blk...	Switz- erland.	Farmer.	May 14	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Aug. 25 to Sept. 12, Oct. 6-7, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc.
Hallett, Claude F.									June 23	Salem...	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 8-10, '98; sick in regimental hospital Aug. 17-18, '98; sick in quarters Aug. 19-24, Nov. 7-15, Nov. 27 to Dec. 10, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc.
Hanna, Frank W.	23	5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair..	Blue..	Br. ..	Mo. ..	Farmer	May 14	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 204, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 17, '98; reduced to private from corporal per S. O. No. 4, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Jan. 14, '99; tried by summary court Jan. 20, '99; for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; in confinement Jan. 22-24, '99, inc.; released without trial; sick in quarters June 2-4, 10-11, July 7-9, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.
Hansen, Andrew	23	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair..	Blue..	Lt.Br.	Wis..	Student.	May 14	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Nov. 16-22, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 14 to June 4, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$10 with Major Kilbourne. Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Sept. 25-30, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 1 to Dec. 20, '98; sick in quarters Mar. 25 to Apr. 7, June 2-7, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Deposit: May 30, '99, \$10 with Major Coffin.
Harris, William F.	24	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair..	Br. ..	Blk..	Idaho	Carpenter	May 14	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 4-6, Oct. 24-30, '98; sick in regimental hospital Mar. 10-16, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 28, '98, inc. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98, \$10 with Major Sears; Nov. 7, '98, \$10 with Major Sears.

COMPANY "K"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Occupation.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.				When.	Where.	
Hayden, Clell-----	32	5 5 ¹ / ₄	Fair--	Blue--	Lt.Br.	Or.---	Dentist---		June 23.	Salem----	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in regimental hospital Jan. 2-5, '99; sick in quarters June 3-6, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.
Hayden, William O.---	39	6	1 ¹ / ₂ Fair--	Blue--	Lt.Bl.	Or.---	Farmer---		June 23	Salem----	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Jan. 30-31, May 11-26, June 9-11, July 13-19, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.
Hagelin, Hans-----	22	5 10 ³ / ₄	Fair--	Blue--	Br.---	Minn.	Carpenter		June 23.	Salem----	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 9-21, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 22-27, '98; May 29 to June 28, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.
Howell, Benj. McN.---	39	5	Dark-	Br.---	Blk.---	Mo.---	Minister		May 14.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters June 27 to July 4, July 13-17, Dec. 25-27, '98; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 28, '98, to Jan. 5, '99; Feb. 20-26, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 9-28, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc. Deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne.
Hulden, Alexander--	20	5 11	Fair--	Blue--	Lt.Br.	Mieh.	Farmer---		June 23	Salem----	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; on special duty as train guard per verbal order commanding officer, 2d Or. Inf., under date Apr. 4, '99; relieved per verbal order of Major Devol, under date June 9, '99. No clothing issued him by the State.
Janzen, Henry-----	23	5	Fair--	Br.---	Br.---	Russia	Laborer--		May 14.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty as laborer in quartermaster's department per S. O. No. 162, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Oct. 5, '98; relieved per

Janzen, John.....	19	5	10	Fair..	Blue	Br.	Kan.	Painter..	June 23.	Salem.....	verbal order of commanding officer, 2d Or. Inf., under date Feb. 3, '99; sick in quarters July 5-6, Sept. 6-9, 15-17, Nov. 23-25, '98; May 11-20, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 20, '98, inc.
Jensen, Frank L.....	21	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair..	Br.	D. Br.	Neb....	Student..	May 14.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; Wounded at Malabon Mar. 25, '99. Sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 25 to May 20, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by the State.
Jones, Emmet L.....	18	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair..	Br.	Br.	Ill.	Laborer..	May 14	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in regimental hospital July 15-18, '98; sick in quarters Sept. 1-6, '98; sick in regimental hospital Feb. 11-14, Mar. 10-16, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty.
Jones, Samuel C.....	40	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair..	Blue..	Br.	Ill.	Farmer	May 14.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Sept. 13-15, 16-17, 20-21, Nov. 22-28, Dec. 11-13, '98; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 11-22, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 23, '98, to Jan. 3, '99; Jan. 7-10, '99; sick in regimental hospital Jan. 11-21, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 20, '98, inc. Deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$10 with Major Kilbourne; Mar. 9, '99, \$15 with Major Rochester.
Keady, Arthur W.....	24	5	7	Fair..	Blue..	D. Br.	Ill.	Printer....	May 14.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; reduced to private from corporal per S. O. No. 80, c. 8, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated June 15, '98; in confinement Feb. 3 to Mar. 13, '99, inc.; released without trial; sick in quarters Aug. 21-30, Oct. 22-28, '98; May 27 to July 8, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 20, '98, inc. Deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne.
Kelty, Harvey D.....	21	5	9	Fair..	Blue..	Lt. Red	Or.	Student..	May 14.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; absent sick at Fort Mason, Cal., May 23 to July 18, '98; sick in quarters Nov. 17, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Feb. 22-27, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 20, '98, inc.

COMPANY "K"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.			Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When.	Where.	When.	Where.	
Lee, Henry	25	5 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Br.	Br.	England.		May 14.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Oct. 26-28, Nov. 26-28, '98; sick in regimental hospital Nov. 24-27, '98; in quarters Nov. 28-30, '98; Mar. 14-15, June 2-4, 9-12, '99; sick in regimental hospital July 7-12, '99; all dates inc.; in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc.
Litchfield, George F.	21	5 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Br.	Br.	Or.		May 14.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 6-10, '98; May 1-11, June 10-11, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne; Nov. 7, '98, \$20 with Major Sears; Mar. 9, '99, \$10 with Major Rochester.
McKinley, Charles	21	5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Iowa.		May 14.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in regimental hospital June 19-20, '98; sick in quarters Nov. 27 to Dec. 1, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 2, '98, to Mar. 8, '99 absent; sick in San Francisco, Cal., Mar. 9 to Apr. 27, '99; descriptive list furnished. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98, \$20 with Major Sears. Discharged at San Francisco, Cal., Apr. 27, '99. See No. 6, "discharged" men. No record of discharge certificate and final statements.
McKinley, Wm. S.	18	5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue.	Br.	Kan.		June 23.	Salem.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Mar. 22 to Apr. 19, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Deposit: Jan. 6, '99, \$15 with Major Sheary. No clothing issued him by the State.
McPherson, Guy	19	5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue.	D. Br.	Or.		May 14	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty as clerk per F. O. No. 1, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated May 3, '99; relieved per F. O. No. 4, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated May 15, '99; tried by summary court Dec. 10, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters July 5-9, '98; June 1-4, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc. Deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne.

Millard, Archie	21	5	6½	Fair	Blue	D.Br.	Or.	Student	May 14	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private.
Miller, Charles	22	5	7	Fair	Br.	Lt.Br.	Ger- many.	Gardener	May 14	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Sept. 28-29, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Sept. 30 to Nov. 3, '98; sick in quarters Nov. 4-6, '98; sick in quarters May 31 to June 3, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc.
Mulkey, Philip J.	25	5	6½	Fair	Blue	D.Br.	Or.	Student	May 14	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty as clerk, regimental commander, per S. O. No. 186, dated 18, 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 18, '98; relieved per S. O. No. 201, hdqrs., 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 12, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 1 to June 12, '99; sick in quarters June 13-30, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty as clerk per S. O. No. 2, hdqrs. 3d battalion, 2d Or. Inf., dated Feb. 16, '99; relieved per verbal order of Major Eastwick, under date Mar. 22, '99; sick in regimental hospital May 30 to June 3, '98; sick in quarters Nov. 17-22, 25-30, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98, \$20 with Major Sears; Nov. 7, '98, \$50 with Major Sears; Jan. 6, '99, \$10 with Major Sheary; Mar. 13, '99, \$50 with Major Rochester; May 30, '99, \$45 with Major Coffin.
Norwood, Will.	21	5	6	Fair	Blue	Br.	N.C.	Clerk	May 14	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Sept. 2-6, Oct. 3-5, 6-11, Nov. 15-16, '98; June 1-6, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne; Nov. 7, '98, \$10 with Major Sears.
O'Mara, William	28	5	8½	Dark	Blue	Blk.	Wis.	Farmer	May 14	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Oct. 27, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war, sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Nov. 14, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Jan. 11, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$8; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; tried by summary court Jan. 2, '99, for violation of 38th art. of war; sentenced to forfeit one month's pay (\$15.00); fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; in confinement Aug. 10-13, '98, inc.; released without trial. Due pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98, \$10 with Major Sears.
Petersen, Fred	27	5	7½	Fair	Blue	Light	Wis.	Waiter	May 14	Portland	

COMPANY "K"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Mastered into service.		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When.	Where.	
Plank, Claude F.	21	5 4	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	May 14.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court, Oct. 25, '98, for violation of 34d art. of war; sentenced to fourteen days' confinement at hard labor; in confinement Dec. 9-11, '98, inc.; released without trial; sick in quarters July 24 to Aug. 12, Sept. 15-30, Nov. 24-30, Dec. 1-2, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$25 with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98, \$20 with Major Sears; Jan. 6, '99, \$25 with Major Sheary.
Porter, Marion L.	19	5 7½	Fair	Blue	Br.	June 23	Salem	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per 8, O. No. 187, Idios. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Apr. 24-30, June 2-3, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Deposits: Jan. 6, '99, \$50 with Major Sheary. No clothing issued him by the State.
Reed, George F.	29	5 5¾	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	May 14.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Nov. 1, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; found not guilty and acquitted; sick in quarters July 5-6, Nov. 1-2, 12-14, 18-21, Nov. 28 to Dec. 7, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 6 to June 2, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc.
Ross, Harry W.	25	5 5½	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	May 14	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 11-12, Sept. 1-6, Oct. 6-7, Oct. 31 to Nov. 3; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 3-7, '98; sick in quarters June 10-15, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$15 with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98, \$20 with Major Sears; Jan. 6, '99, \$10 with Major Sheary; Mar. 13, '99, \$20 with Major Rochester. On special duty as train guard per verbal order commanding officer, 2d Or. Inf., under date Apr. 4, '99; relieved per verbal order of Major Bevel, June 9, '99.
Savage, Charles C.	20	5 10	Fair	Blue	Lt. Bl.	June 23.	Salem	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per

Schriber, Charles N.	31	5	6	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Austria.	Miner	May 14.	Portland.	S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 30 to Dec. 11, '98; sick in quarters Apr. 22 to May 17, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State. On special duty with eating battery per S. O. No. 2, hdqrs. 3d battalion, 2d Or. Inf., under date Feb. 16, '99; relieved per verbal order of Major Eastwick Mar. 22, '99.
Schwarz, William F.	20	5	9½	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Germany.	Laborer	May 14.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by field officers' court Aug. 5, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on July and Aug., '98 pay roll; sick in quarters Oct. 14-16, Nov. 30 to Dec. 3, '98; sick in regimental hospital Feb. 26 to Mar. 5, '98; sick in quarters Mar. 26 to May 29, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, \$28 with Major Coffin deposit; May 22, '99, \$28 with Major Coffin. Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Oct. 14-15, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 16-23, '98; sick in quarters Oct. 30 to Nov. 11, '98; 25-26, '98; sick in regimental hospital Nov. 27-30, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 2-19, Mar. 13-19, '98. Wounded at Malabon Mar. 25, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 26 to May 17, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98, \$10 with Major Sears; Nov. 7, '98, \$25 with Major Sears.
Scott, William B.	21	5	5½	Fair	D. Bl.	D. Br.	Or.	Student	May 14.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty as scout per S. O. No. 2, hdqrs. 1st div., 8th A. C., dated May 1, '99; relieved per verbal order of General Lawton May 5, '99; in confinement Aug. 4-7, '98, inc.; released without trial; sick in quarters Sept. 1-2, '98; sick in regimental hospital Feb. 26 to Mar. 2, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 6-30, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc. Deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$25 with Major Kilbourne.
Smith, Edward B.	19	5	8	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or.	Farmer	June 23.	Salem	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters May 27-29, June 2-8, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by the State.

COMPANY "K"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When.		Where.		
Smith, William E.	25	5 7	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	Farmer	June 23	Salem	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick, wounded at San Rafael May 1, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 2 to June 12, '99; sick in quarters June 13 to Aug. 7, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by the State. Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in regimental hospital May 31 to June 5, '98; sick in quarters July 8-12, Oct. 11-18, 27-28, Nov. 2-11, '98; Jan. 11-12, Jan. 26 to Feb. 8, '99; sick in regimental hospital Feb. 9-16, '99; sick in quarters Feb. 11-25, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$35 with Major Kilbourne; Nov. 7, '98, \$30 with Major Sears; Jan. 6, '99, \$15 with Major Sheary.
Stevens, Willard	26	5 4½	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	Farmer	May 14	Salem	Enrolled and mustered in as private, on special duty with Gatling battery per S. O. No. 2, hdqrs. 3d battalion, 2d Or. Inf., dated Feb. 16, '99; relieved per verbal order of Major Eastwick Mar. 22, '99; absent, sick at Fort Mason, Cal., May 23 to July 19, '98; sick in quarters Nov. 16-23, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 6-17, '99; sick in quarters June 2-5, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc. Deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$15 with Major Kilbourne.
Swarts, Walter A.	21	5 6½	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	Laborer	May 14	Salem	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Sept. 5-6, Oct. 11-16, '98; Feb. 2-3, June 27, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc.
Thibodeau, Louis C.	23	5 8½	Fair	D. Bl.	Blk.	Minn.	Sailor	May 14	Salem	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Sept. 22-23, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Sept. 24 to Oct. 11, '98; sick in quarters Oct. 12-15, '98; Mar. 12 to Aug. 7, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc. Deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne.
Thornton, Silas W.	21	5 10	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Wis.	Student	May 14	Salem	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Sept. 27, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Sept.
Townsend, Thos. C.	23	5 13¼	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Laborer	May 14	Salem	

Turpin, John H.	21	5	7	Fair	Br.	Br.	Or.	Student	May 14	Salem	and Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Nov. 11, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on Nov. and Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Jan. 11, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$8; fine deducted on Jan. and Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Aug. 23 to Sept. 8, '98. Wounded at Manila Mar. 30, '99. Sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 31 to May 17, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$15 with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 15, '98, \$20 with Major Sears; Nov. 7, '98, \$5 with Major Sears.
											Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty in hospital corps per S. O. No. 100, holders, 2d Or. Inf., dated July 15, '98, relieved per verbal order of commanding officer, 2d Or. Inf., dated Aug. 13, '98; sick in quarters Sept. 23 to Oct. 11, '98; sick in regimental hospital Mar. 4-16, '99; sick in quarters Mar. 27 to Apr. 3, '99; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 6 to June 15, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98.
Wentworth, Fred	25	5	6 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Br.	Br.	Penn.	Teacher	June 23	Salem	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, holders, 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 3-4, 7-8, '98; June 7-8, 27-28, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
											Enrolled and mustered in as private; absent sick at San Francisco, Cal., May 18 to Nov. 24, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 9-10, '98; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 12-18, '98; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 19, '98, to Jan. 1, '99; sick in regimental hospital Jan. 3-10, '99; sick in quarters Feb. 1-3, 7-8, 9-15, '99; sick in regimental hospital Feb. 14-15, Mar. 18 to May 28, '99; sick in quarters June 7-10, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to May 6, '98, inc.
White, Walter	30	5	7 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Iowa	Farmer	May 14	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, holders, 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Jan. 25-31, '99, sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Feb. 1-9, '99; sick in regimental hospital Mar. 9-19, '99; sick in quarters Mar. 24 to Apr. 18, '99; sick in quarters May 14-26, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
											Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, holders, 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Jan. 25-31, '99, sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Feb. 1-9, '99; sick in regimental hospital Mar. 9-19, '99; sick in quarters Mar. 24 to Apr. 18, '99; sick in quarters May 14-26, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
Wilson, Charles O.	26	5	8 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Painter	June 23	Salem	Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, holders, 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Jan. 25-31, '99, sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Feb. 1-9, '99; sick in regimental hospital Mar. 9-19, '99; sick in quarters Mar. 24 to Apr. 18, '99; sick in quarters May 14-26, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.
											Enrolled and mustered in as private; with recruit detachment at Salem, Or., and San Francisco, Cal., from date of enrollment; assigned to company per S. O. No. 187, holders, 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Jan. 25-31, '99, sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., Feb. 1-9, '99; sick in regimental hospital Mar. 9-19, '99; sick in quarters Mar. 24 to Apr. 18, '99; sick in quarters May 14-26, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued by State.

COMPANY "K"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.			Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.			When.	Where.	
Zollar, Henry	25	5 5½	Fair	Br.	Br.	May 14	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by field officers' court July 11, '98, for violation of 38d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on July and Aug., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters July 14-15, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 23, '98, inc. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne; Nov. 7, '98, \$25 with Major Sears; Jan. 6, '99, \$15 with Major Sheary.
<i>Discharged.</i>								
Bort, Charles A.	27	5 8¾	Fair	Br.	Mason	May 14	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as sergeant; reduced to private from sergeant per S. O. No. 106, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated July 21, '98; sick in regimental hospital May 28-30, '98; sick in quarters July 21-22, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Ordered to report to Adjutant General, department of the Pacific, per S. O. No. 18, hdqrs. 1st brigade, United States expec. forces, dated Cavite, P. I., July 22, '98; descriptive list furnished; attached to Company D, 1st Wash. Vol. Inf., per order of post commander, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., dated Aug. 17, '98; discharge and final statements given at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 5, '98; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability per indorsement, dated hdqrs. department of California, Aug. 30, '98; on sick report with deafness, contracted in line of duty, from July 7, '98, to date of discharge. Due soldier for clothing not drawn in kind, \$17.65; \$28.81 paid on final statements; \$11.16 to be deducted on this roll. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to May 13, '98, inc.
Becker, Everett W.	21	5 8	Fair	Blue	Student	June 23	Salem	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in regimental hospital July 4-7, 8-9, Aug. 22-23, Sept. 15-26, Oct. 15-18, '98; Oct. 23, '98, to Jan. 23, '99; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability per fourth indorsement, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Feb. 5, '99. Discharge and final statements furnished. Paid \$21.35 on final statement for clothing not drawn in kind. Due soldier for clothing not drawn in kind, \$6.86. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to Apr. 29, '98, inc.

Brooks, Gordon P....	24	5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair...	Br....	Br....	N. Y.	Laborer...	May 14.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in regimental hospital July 4-7, '98; sick in quarters July 8-9; July 23 to Aug. 12, '98; sick in brigade hospital, Cavite, P. I., Aug. 13 to Sept. 22, '98; all dates inc.; all in line of duty. Embarked on S. S. <i>Rio de Janeiro</i> for San Francisco, Cal., per S. O. No. 47, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Sept. 10, '98. Discharge and final statements given at Fort Porter, N. Y., Jan. 10, '99. Paid \$12.63 as final statements for clothing not drawn in kind. Due soldier for clothing not drawn in kind, \$6.22. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to May 13, '98.
Dye, Walter H.....	25	5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair...	Blue..	Lt.Br.	Ill.....	Farmer...	May 14.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters June 15-17, '98; sick in regimental hospital June 19-20, 24-25, July 5-7, 10-12, 13-15, '98; all dates inc.; not in line of duty; ordered to report to Adjutant General, department of the Pacific, per S. O. No. 18, hdqrs. 1st brigade United States expd. forces, dated July 25, '98, Cavite, P. I.; descriptive list furnished; attached to Company D, 1st Wash. Vol. Inf., per order of post commander, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., dated Aug. 17, '98. Due soldier for clothing not drawn in kind, \$12.29; discharge and final statements given at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 5, '98; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, per indorsement hdqrs. department of California, Aug. 30, '98, \$11.56 to be deducted on this roll. Due, pay as private from date of enrollment to May 13, '98, inc.
Chapman, Caleb A....	43	5	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair...	Blue..	Gray..	Or....	Mason...	May 14.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by general court-martial for violation of 62d art. of war; found guilty and sentenced to be confined at hard labor for six months per S. O. No. 56, hdqrs. provost marshal general, Manila, P. I., dated Dec. 31, '98; released from confinement per S. O. No. 62, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Mar. 7, '99; tried by summary court Oct. 12, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters Nov. 22 to Dec. 21, '98; Dec. 26, '98, to Jan. 3, '99; all dates inc.; not in line of duty; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 8 to June 7, '99, inc.; in line of duty. Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99; discharged and final statements given.
McKinley, Charles...	21	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair...	Blue..	Lt.Br.	Or....	Farmer...	April 28.	S. F., Cal.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by general court-martial for violation of 62d art. of war; found guilty and sentenced to be confined at hard labor for six months per S. O. No. 56, hdqrs. provost marshal general, Manila, P. I., dated Dec. 31, '98; released from confinement per S. O. No. 62, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Mar. 7, '99; tried by summary court Oct. 12, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Sept. and Oct., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters Nov. 22 to Dec. 21, '98; Dec. 26, '98, to Jan. 3, '99; all dates inc.; not in line of duty; sick in 1st reserve hospital, Manila, P. I., May 8 to June 7, '99, inc.; in line of duty. Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 12, '99; discharged and final statements given.

39. (See body of roll.)

March 28th, 1899, Private Thomas C. Townsend wounded by sharpshooters. April 1st to 10th, 1899, company performed active field and scouting duty. April 11th, 1899, proceeded by train to Marilao and bivouacked with troops under Brigadier General Wheaton; distance six miles. April 12th, 1899, broke camp at 5:30 A. M. and marched at 6 A. M. in attack upon Santa Maria de Pandi. Proceeded in skirmish line about five miles and assisted in capture of town. Returned to Marilao and thence to Malinta; distance traveled, sixteen miles. Field duty until April 21st, 1899. From April 26th to 30th, 1899, participated in capture of Norzagaray, Angat, Marunco, and San Rafael. May 1st, 1899, in camp at Marunco. Marched to San Rafael and participated in its recapture. Wounded: Corporal E. J. Chamberlin and Private Wm. E. Smith. Distance marched, five miles. May 2d, 1899, marched to Baliuag; distance, six miles. Participated in capture thereof May 5th, 1899; marched to Massin; distance, seven miles, and bivouacked until May 13th, 1899. May 13th, 1899, marched to San Ildefonso, three miles. May 14th, 1899, marched to San Miguel, five miles. May 15th, 1899, marched three miles and bivouacked. May 16th, 1899, marched about four miles and bivouacked. May 17th, 1899, marched to San Isidro,

and thence to Gapán, five miles, participated in capture. May 18th, 1899, marched to San Isidro, five miles. May 20th, 1899, participated in capture of San Antonio, and thence to Cabiao, ten miles. May 21st, 1899, advanced near Arayat, ten miles. May 22d, 1899, marched to Candaba, nine miles. May 23d, 1899, marched to San Simón, eight miles. May 24th, 1899, marched to Calumpit, six miles. Distance traveled, ninety-six miles. May 25th, 1899, proceeded by train to Manila, thirty-five miles. June 2d, 1899, marched to Santolan, ten miles. Marched to Mariquina on June 3d, 1899, one mile; thence across valley three miles, engaging enemy and routing them. Marched south three miles. June 4th, 1899, marched through Antipolo to Santa Mesa, four miles. June 5th, 1899, marched to Morong, five miles. June 6th, 1899, returned to Manila by caesoes, twenty miles. No casualties. Distance marched, twenty-nine miles. Distance traveled, forty-nine miles. June 13th, 1899, embarked on steamship *Ohio en route* to San Francisco, California. Arrived at San Francisco, California, July 12, 1899. Disembarked July 14th, 1899, and went into camp at Presidio, preparatory to muster out. Mustered out August 7th, 1899.

COMPANY "L."

Abstract of muster-rolls of Captain Harry L. Wells, Company "L," Second Regiment, Oregon United States Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Owen Summers, mustered into the United States service at Portland, Oregon, May 15, 1898, and mustered out at San Francisco, California, August 7, 1899, unless otherwise stated below.

Name.	Description.			Mustered into service—			Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Where born.	
		Pt.	In			When.	Where.
Harry L. Wells----- Captain.	44	5	4	Fair--	Blue	Lt. Br. Ill.	Journalist May 15. Portland
George F. Telfer----- 1st Lieutenant.	43	5	7	Fair--	D. Bl.	D. Br. N. Y.	Salesman May 15. Portland.
George W. Povey----- 2d Lieutenant.	47	5	3½	Fair--	Blue--	Br. --- Pa.	Merchant May 15. Portland.
Ralph H. Moulton----- 1st Sergeant.	23	5	9½	Fair--	D. Br. Blk---	Cul. --- Cal.	Telegrapher. May 15. Portland

On special duty as regimental mess officer per S. O. No. 50, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated May 28, '98; returned to duty per S. O. No. 89, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated July 1, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 16-28, '98; all inc.; in line of duty; superficial wound on stomach in action Mar. 25, '99; erroneously entered on muster-in roll as enrolled Apr. 30, '98.

On special duty as acting commissary and quartermaster on S. S. *Ohto*, per S. O. No. 27, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated June 12 to Aug. 7, '99; sick in quarters Oct. 23 to Nov. 16, '98; Nov. 23-27, '98; Dec. 7-17, '98; May 30 to June 8, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, Nov. 28 to Dec. 6, '98; all inc.; in line of duty. Erroneously entered on muster-in roll as enrolled Apr. 30, '98.

On special duty in quartermaster's department per S. O. No. 58, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated May 30, '98; returned to duty per S. O. No. 104, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated July 20, '98; on special duty in quartermaster's department per S. O. No. 23, hdqrs. 1st brig., United States expd. forces, dated July 28, '98; returned to duty per S. O. No. 154, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated June 8, '99. Erroneously entered on muster-in roll as enrolled Apr. 30, '98.

Enrolled as sergeant; appointed 1st sergeant from sergeant per S. O. No. 212, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 9, '99; sick in quarters Aug. 30 to Sept. 8, '98; Dec. 29, '98, to Jan. 8, '99; all inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$10; Sept. 16, '98, \$10; Nov. 7, '98, \$10; Jan. 6, '99, \$10; Mar. 10, '99, \$10; total, \$50.

COMPANY "L"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Where.	When.	Where.	
Josiah Kemp <i>Quartermaster Sergeant.</i>	31	6 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Pa.	May 15.	Portland.	On special duty as canteen sergeant, per memorandum, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., Sept. 9, '98, to Mar. 11, '99; sick in quarters July 7-9, '98; Aug. 29 to Sept. 5, '98; Nov. 16, '98, to Jan. 3, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 20 to May 19, '99, all inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$20; Sept. 15, '98, \$25; Nov. 7, '98, \$35; Jan. 10, '99, \$40; Mar. 10, '99, \$40; total, \$200. Sick in quarters Oct. 21-22, '98; Dec. 28, '98, to Jan. 6, '99; all inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: Mar. 10, '99, \$120.
Max J. Bartell <i>3d Sergeant.</i>	19	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	D. Bl.	D. Br.	Kan.	May 15.	Portland.	On special duty with regimental mess officer per S. O. No. 50, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated May 28, '98; returned to duty per S. O. No. 89, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated July 1, '98; on special duty in military post office at Cavite, P. I., per S. O. No. 113, hdqrs. 1st brigade, United States expeditionary forces, dated July 27, '98; returned to duty by verbal order Aug. 12, '98; sick in quarters Aug. 22-27, '98; Dec. 15-24, '98; June 2-4, '99; all inc.; in line of duty. Sick in quarters Sept. 28 to Oct. 5, '98; Nov. 2-7, 21-23, '98; Dec. 14-24, '98; sick in regimental hospital Nov. 24 to Dec. 13, '98; Jan. 22-29, '99; all inc.; in line of duty; wounded in action on second finger of right hand Mar. 25, '99. Due soldier for deposit: Mar. 10, '99, \$20. Mustered in as corporal; appointed sergeant from corporal per S. O. No. 212, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 8, '99; on special duty as orderly, general court-martial, per S. O. No. 211, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Jan. 9, '99; returned to duty per S. O. No. 23, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Mar. 12, '99; sick in quarters Sept. 17-21, '98; Oct. 8-24, '98; Dec. 27, '98, to Jan. 3, '99; sick in regimental hospital Feb. 9-12, '99; all inc.; in line of duty.
Thomas V. Davis <i>4th Sergeant.</i>	27	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Blue	Br.	Mo.	May 15.	Portland.	Tried by field officers' court July 26, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; acquitted; sick in quarters July 11-18, 27-30, '98; Aug. 30 to Sept. 29, '98; Oct. 23 to Nov. 2, '98; June 2-5, 7-11, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Sept. 30 to Oct. 15, '98; all inc.; in line of duty.
Walter W. Wilson <i>5th Sergeant.</i>	21	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Blue	Br.	B. C.	May 15.	Portland.	
Fred E. Edwards <i>6th Sergeant.</i>	22	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Br.	Blk.	Ont.	May 15.	Portland.	
W. F. Dougherty <i>Corporal.</i>	22	5 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	May 15.	Portland.	

Thomas Smiley <i>Corporal.</i>	27	5	11	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	Ind...	Laborer...	May 15,	Portland	On special duty in regimental commissary department per S. O. No. 28, hdqrs, 2d Or. Inf., dated May 28, '98; sick in quarters July 10-13, '98; Oct. 25-31, '98; Dec. 26, '98, to Jan. 1, '99; sick in division hospital, San Francisco, Cal., July 18 to Aug. 7, '99; all inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: Sept. 15, '98, \$30; Jan. 6, '99, \$20; total, \$50.
John F. Warren <i>Corporal</i>	26	5	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br...	Kan...	Laborer...	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 116, hdqrs, 2d Or. Inf., dated Cavite, P. I., Aug. 2, '98; sick in quarters July 8-11, '98; Sept. 28 to Oct. 2, '98; Nov. 27-30, '98; all inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$15. Erroneously entered on muster-in roll as enrolled at Portland, Or., May 11, '98, by Captain Prescott. Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs, 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 193, hdqrs, 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 3, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 31, '98, to Jan. 3, '99; June 3-1, '99; sick in regimental hospital Jan. 30 to Feb. 5, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 27 to June 2, '99; all inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.
Clarence C. Wells <i>Corporal.</i>	23	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Kan.	Laborer	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed lance corporal from private per S. O. No. 128, hdqrs, 2d Or. Inf., dated Cavite, P. I., Aug. 22, '98; appointed corporal from lance corporal per S. O. No. 193, hdqrs, 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 3, '98.
Henry P. Hunter <i>Corporal.</i>	28	6	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br. Mo.	Railroad man.	Railroad	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 193, hdqrs, 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 3, '98; sick in quarters Nov. 18-28, '98; sick in regimental hospital Nov. 29 to Dec. 7, '98; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 8, '98, to Feb. 19, '99; all inc.; in line of duty.
Don A. Cole <i>Corporal.</i>	21	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br. Mich.	Mich.	Clerk	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; reduced from corporal to private per S. O. No. 116, hdqrs, 2d Or. Inf., dated Cavite, P. I., Aug. 2, '98; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 193, hdqrs, 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 3, '98; tried by field officers' court Aug. 2, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2, fine deducted on Aug. '98, pay roll; sick in quarters Jan. 27, '99; all inc.; in line of duty.
Julius Stark <i>Corporal.</i>	23	5	6	Fair	Br...	Lt.Br.	Or...	Miller	May 15,	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 193, hdqrs, 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 3, '98; sick in quarters Feb. 5-6, 8-10, '99; sick in regimental hospital May 30 to June 7, '98; sick in divisional hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 26 to May 12, '99; all inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: Sept. 15, '98, \$20.

COMPANY "L"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Occupation.	When.	Where.	
George H. Dufur. <i>Corporal.</i>	21	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Br.	Br.	Or.	July 7.	The Dalles	Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 193, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 3, '98; on special duty hdqrs. provost marshal general, dated Feb. 13, '99; returned to duty per S. O. No. 103, hdqrs. provost marshal general, dated June 8, '99. No clothing issued him by the State.
Charles F. Wagner. <i>Corporal.</i>	29	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Or.	July 7.	The Dalles	Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal from private per S. O. No. 193, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 3, '98; sick in quarters Jan. 3-13, '99; Jan. 23 to Feb. 13, '99; June 2-6, '99; all inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.
Arthur E. Trask. <i>Corporal.</i>	29	5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Iowa.	May 15.	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed lance corporal from private per S. O. No. 200, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 12, '98; appointed corporal from lance corporal per S. O. No. 212, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 8, '99; sick in quarters Sept. 27 to Oct. 7, '98; Oct. 30 to Nov. 18, '98; Nov. 25 to Dec. 6, '98; Jan. 3-6, '99; all inc.; in line of duty.
Ernest R. Bullard. <i>Corporal.</i>	21	5 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	May 15.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed lance corporal from private, per S. O. No. 8, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 28, '99; appointed corporal from lance corporal per S. O. No. 6, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Mar. 1, '99; on special duty in regimental quartermaster's department per S. O. No. 152, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Sept. 24, '98; returned to duty per S. O. No. 158, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Sept. 29, '98; sick in quarters July 13-15, '98; Sept. 13-18, '98; Oct. 16-21, '98; sick in regimental hospital May 20-21, '98; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., June 1-12, '99; absent, sick on hospital ship <i>Reife</i> , June 13 to Aug. 3, '99; all inc.; in line of duty.
William W. Brown. <i>Lance Corporal.</i>	23	5 9	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Wyo.	May 15.	Portland.	On special duty with regimental commissary department, per S. O. No. 26, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated June 10, '99; enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed

lance corporal from private per S. O. No. 16, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila P. I., Mar. 1, '99; tried by field officers' court July 26, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on July and Aug., '98, pay roll.

Transferred to company from Company C. 2d Or. Inf. per S. O. No. 14, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Sept. 3, '98; joined company at Manila, P. I., Sept. 3, '98; enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed cook from private per S. O. No. 207, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 23, '98; sick in quarters Jan. 3-7, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 13 to May 12, '99, all inc.; all in line of duty.

On special duty with regimental commissary department per S. O. No. 75, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated June 13, '98; returned to duty per S. O. No. 89, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., July 1, '98; enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed artificer from private per S. O. No. 4, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Marunco, P. I., Apr. 30, '99; tried by summary court Jan. 2, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to be confined at hard labor for seven days; in confinement Jan. 2-9, '99, inc.; tried by summary court Jan. 21, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$20; fine deducted on Jan. '99, pay roll; sick in quarters June 9-13, Sept. 12-15, Nov. 20-22, Dec. 17-21, '98; Mar. 21-23, '99; sick in division hospital at Manila, P. I., Nov. 23 to Dec. 16, '98; all inc.; in line of duty; superficial wound on right forearm in action Apr. 24, '99.

On special duty at regimental headquarters per S. O. No. 152, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Sept. 24, '98; returned to duty per S. O. No. 200, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 12, '98; on special duty at headquarters provost marshal general, Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 39, headquarters provost marshal general, dated Mar. 6, '99; returned to duty per S. O. No. 103, headquarters provost marshal general, dated June 8, '99; enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed artificer from private per S. O. No. 207, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 23, '98; reduced from artificer to private per S. O. No. 3, field settee, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Marunco, P. I., Apr. 30, '99; appointed wagoner from private per S. O. No. 39, sick in quarters July 11-18, 23-25, Newport, July 1, '99; sick in line of duty.

Sick in quarters Sept. 28 to Oct. 6, '98; Nov. 28 to Dec. 3, '98; May 23 to June 6, '99; all inc.; in line of duty.

Merritt B. Huntley-- <i>Cook.</i>	24	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair--	Blue--	Lt. Br. Can'ta Laborer--	May 10.	Portland	
Arthur C. Dunseth-- <i>Artificer.</i>	26	5	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair--	Br.---	D. Br. Mo.---	May 15.	Portland	
George H. Carr-- <i>Wagoner.</i>	25	5	4	Fair--	Blue--	Eng. land.	May 15.	Portland.	
Fred H. Rittenour-- <i>Musician.</i>	19	5	7	Fair--	D. Bl.	D. Br. Or.---	May 15.	Portland.	

COMPANY "L"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When.		Where.		
Adolph Woelch <i>Musician.</i>	23	5 7	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Germany.	May 15.	Portland	Tried by summary court Jan. 31, '99, for violation of 33d art. of war (absent from reveille roll call) Jan. 30, '99; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters June 23-27, July 7-11, Nov. 19-24, '98; May 21 to June 6, '99, all inc.; in line of duty.	
<i>Privates.</i>										
Adams, Frank E.	40	5 6 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Gray	Wis.	June 22	Portland	Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 4-24, '98; Jan. 6-12, '99; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 25, '98, to Jan. 5, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 25 to Apr. 14, '99; Apr. 16 to June 1, '99; all inc.; in line of duty; wounded in right side in action Mar. 25, '99. No clothing issued him by the State.	
Allard, Don C.	21	6 1 ¹ / ₂	Dark	Br.	D. Br.	Iowa	May 15	Portland	Sick in quarters June 14-24, July 2-4, Sept. 7 to Oct. 10, Nov. 1-7, Dec. 9-10, 19-31, '98; sick in regimental hospital Jan. 4-16, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 2 to May 12, '99; all dates inc.; in line of duty.	
Allen, William T.	22	5 6 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	N. Z.	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed lance corporal from private per S. O. No. 212, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 9, '99; appointed corporal from lance corporal per S. O. No. 8, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 28, '99; reduced from corporal to private per sentence of summary court Feb. 27, '99, tried by summary court Feb. 27, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to reduction to the ranks; sick in quarters Aug. 30 to Sept. 1, '98; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 25 to Apr. 12, '99; transferred; sick in division hospital, San Francisco, Cal., per S. O. No. 91, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Apr. 7, '99; absent, sick in division hospital, San Francisco, Cal., Apr. 12 to July 13, '99; all inc.; in line of duty; wounded in left thigh in action Mar. 25, '99.	
Bailey, John A.	33	5 8 ³ / ₄	Fair	Br.	Br.	Neb.	July 11	Portland	Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters June 6-18, June 30 to July 2, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 25 to June 5, '99;	
						Asbland.		Asbland		
						Miner				

all inc.; in line of duty; wounded in right wrist and hand in action Mar. 25, '99. No clothing issued him by the State.

On special duty with regimental quartermaster per S. O. No. 198, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 9, '98; returned to duty per S. O. No. 31, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated July 4, '99; sick in quarters July 31 to Aug. 2, '98; Sept. 18-24, '98; June 5-7, '99; sick in regimental hospital May 20-21, '98; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 20 to May 26, '99; all inc.; in line of duty.

Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$20; Nov. 7, '98, \$45; Mar. 10, '99, \$30; total, \$95.

Due soldier for deposit: Sept. 15, '98, \$90; Nov. 7, '98, \$25; Mar. 10, '99, \$25; total, \$140.

Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98. No clothing issued him by the State.

Sick in quarters July 17-19, '98; Dec. 27, '98, to Jan. 1, '99; June 30 to July 2, '99; sick in regimental hospital May 31 to June 6, '98; July 10-16, '98; Jan. 2-12, '99; all inc.; in line of duty.

Due soldier for deposit: Sept. 15, '98, \$100; Nov. 7, '98, \$10; Jan. 10, '99, \$20; Mar. 10, '99, \$20; total, \$90.

In confinement Aug. 15-25, '98, inc.; released without trial; sick in quarters May 29 to June 6, '99; sick in general hospital San Francisco, Cal., May 20-28, '98; all inc.; in line of duty.

Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$10; Sept. 15, '98, \$25; Nov. 7, '98, \$50; Mar. 10, '99, \$20; total, \$105.

Sick in quarters July 23-31, '98; Dec. 31, '98, to Jan. 1, '99; sick in regimental hospital June 1-3, '98; all inc.; in line of duty.

Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$15, '98, \$10; total, \$30.

Sept. 15, '98, \$10; total, \$30.

Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98. No clothing issued him by the State.

Sick in quarters Oct. 19-22, '98; sick in division hospital San Francisco, Cal., May 24-28, '98; all inc.; in line of duty; slight wound in left leg above knee in action May 17, '99.

Due soldier for deposit: May 15, '98, \$10.

Tried by summary court Nov. 3, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to be confined for ten days at hard labor; in confinement Nov. 3-12, '98, inc.; tried by summary court Jan. 8, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Feb. 9, '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Dec. 30, '98, to Jan. 1, '99; sick in regimental hospital June 1-2, '98; Dec. 9-19, '98; all inc.; in line of duty.

Bellinger, Elmer E.	22	5	7½	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	N. Y.	Clerk	May 15	Portland	
Benson, August	22	5	9	Fair	Br.	Swed.		Tailor	May 15	Portland	
Bolton, Henry	20	5	8	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Cal.	Clerk	June 28	Portland	
Bonner, Alex A.	25	5	8	Fair	D. Bl.	Br.	Cal.	Farmer	May 15	Portland	
Bonner, David J.	18	5	8	Fair	Blue	Red	Or.	Laborer	May 15	Portland	
Bonner, William E.	23	5	8	Fair	D. Br.	D. Br.	Cal.	Rancher	May 15	Portland	
Burton, Edward	26	5	6	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Eng-land	Farmer	June 18	Portland	
Butts, Frank M.	19	5	8	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Iowa	Laundryman	May 15	Portland	
Chapman, Loren H.	28	5	7	Fair	D. Bl.	Blk.	Kan.	Clerk	May 15	Portland	

COMPANY "L"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Com- plexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Cloyes, Herbert P.	27	5 7½	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Wis.	May 15.	Portland.	On special duty in medical department per S. O. No. 7, hdqrs. 2d div., 8th A. C., dated Aug. 8, '98; returned to duty per S. O. No. 29, hdqrs. 1st div., 8th A. C., dated Oct. 1, '98; sick in quarters June 18-27, '98; July 7-10, '98; all inc.; in line of duty.
Cooke, William E.	18	5 8½	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Or.	May 15.	Portland.	Tried by summary court Nov. 26, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to be confined at hard labor two weeks; in confinement Nov. 26 to Dec. 10, '98, inc.; sick in quarters May 30-31, '98; May 31 to June 5, '99; sick in regimental hospital July 9-13, '98; Mar. 11-18, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., May 15-30, '99; all inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$20; Sept. 15, '98, \$20; Nov. 7, '98, \$20; Jan. 6, '99, \$15; total, \$75.
Cooper, Avery J.	18	5 8¼	Fair.	D. Bl.	Br.	Or.	May 15.	Portland.	Tried by field officers' court July 26, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; acquitted; tried by field officers' court Aug. 5, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war (absent from drill Aug. 5, '98); sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Aug. '98, pay roll; sick in quarters June 5 to July 2, '98, 23-26; Oct. 10-15, '98; Dec. 28, '98, to Jan. 1, '99; June 14 to July 14, '99; sick in regimental hospital Jan. 2-18, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., May 4 to June 13, '99; sick in division hospital, San Francisco, Cal., July 15 to Aug. 7, '99; all inc.; in line of duty.
DeAtley, Ora E.	27	5 10	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Ill.	July 7.	The Dalles	Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 28, '98, to Jan. 3, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 25 to Dec. 8, '98; all inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued him by State.
Elton, James O.	19	5 11	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Wash.	May 15.	Portland.	Sick in quarters June 18-19, Sept. 18-20, Nov. 25 to Dec. 6, '98; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Sept. 30 to Oct. 15, '98; Nov. 6-24, '98; all inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$25.
Fredden, Harry A.	21	5 9½	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Or.	July 7.	The Dalles	Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; tried by summary court Feb. 11, '99, for violation of 33d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to be confined at hard labor for five days and to forfeit \$6; fine deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; in confinement

Feb. 11-14, '99, inc.; sick in regimental hospital Feb. 23 to Mar. 13, '99, inc.; in line of duty; sick in regimental hospital June 21 to July 18, '99, inc.; not in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.

Sick in quarters Sept. 16-21, 21-26, '98; June 7-11, '99; sick in regimental hospital Jan. 22-29, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., May 14-30, '99; all inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$25.

On special duty at regimental headquarters, per S. O. No. 200, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 12, '98; sick in quarters Aug. 8 to Sept. 10, '98; Sept. 27 to Oct. 13, '98; Nov. 1-3, '98; Nov. 10 to Dec. 3, '98; all inc.; in line of duty. Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$20.

Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters June 4-5, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 25, '98, to Mar. 4, '99; all inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.

Tried by summary court Feb. 11, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to be confined at hard labor for five days and to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on Feb. '99, pay roll; in confinement Feb. 11-14, '99, inc.; tried by summary court Feb. 11, '99, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$5 (absent from reveille roll call Feb. 10, '99); fine deducted on Feb. '99, pay roll; confined Dec. 31, '98, to Jan. 13, '99, inc.; released without trial; sick in quarters July 7-15, '98; Nov. 14-18, '98; Dec. 10-13, 22-24, '98; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 14-21, '98; all inc.; in line of duty; sick in quarters June 9-15, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 20 to June 8, '99; all inc.; not in line of duty.

Tried by field officers' court July 26, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on July, '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Jan. 14, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on Jan., '99, pay roll; tried by summary court Jan. 21, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on Jan., '99, pay roll; confined Jan. 1-14, '99, inc.; released without trial; sick in quarters June 22-26, '98; Sept. 13-15, '98; Oct. 18-24, '98; June 2-7, '99; June 22 to July 7, '99; all inc.; in line of duty.

Friedley, Frank B.	20	5	8	Fair	D. Bl.	D. Br.	Or.	Laborer	May 15.	Portland.	
Galloway, Alex B.	25	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Mo.	Salesman	May 15.	Portland.	
Garrison, Fred M.	24	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Engineer	June 18.	Portland.	
Gordon, James A.	21	6	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Ont.	Laborer	May 15.	Portland.	
Johannesen, Gus	21	5	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	D. Bl.	D. Br.	Norway.	Clerk	May 15.	Portland	

COMPANY "L" -- (CONTINUED).

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Occupation.		Mustered into service--		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.				When.	Where.	
Kennedy, Charles F.	23	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br.	Blk.	Mich.	Painter.	May 15.	Portland.		Tried by field officers' court July 26, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on July, '98, pay roll; illegally tried by field officers' court Sept. 19, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on Sept., '98, pay roll; soldier entitled to reimbursement (\$3) on this roll by act of congress; in confinement Aug. 18-19, '98, inc.; released without trial; sick in quarters Sept. 23 to Oct. 2, Nov. 6 to Dec. 4, '98; Dec. 30, '98, to Jan. 2, '99; Jan. 23 to Feb. 5, May 30 to June 12, '99; sick in regimental hospital June 13 to July 2, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 3-15, '98; May 16-29, '99; all inc.; in line of duty.
Kretzer, Daniel J.	32	5 8	Fair	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Iowa.	Machinist.	July 7	The Dalles		Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98, on special duty at headquarters per S. O. No. 200, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 12, '98; returned to duty per S. O. No. 6, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Jan. 17, '99; sick in quarters Jan. 26-28, '99; all inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.
Kuykendall, Otto F.	21	5 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue.	Br.	Or.	Clerk.	May 15.	Portland.		Tried by summary court Dec. 10, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war (absent from reveille roll call); sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Mar. 1, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$10; fine deducted on Mar., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Sept. 28 to Nov. 2, '98; sick in regimental hospital June 18-23, '98; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., May 13-25, '99; all inc.; in line of duty.
Lee, William E.	26	5 7	Fair	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Iowa.	Teacher.	July 7	The Dalles		Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 30, '98, to Jan. 2, '99; June 2-11, 20-26, July 5-14, '99; sick in regimental hospital Jan. 13-19, '99; sick in division hospital, San Francisco, Cal., July 15 to Aug. 27, '99; all inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.
Lemison, Edgar R.	19	5 8	Fair	Blue.	Red	Ark.	Printer.	May 15.	Portland.		Sick in quarters July 10-15, '98, inc.; in line of duty.
Lukinbeal, Wm. E.	20	6 8	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Iowa.	Blacksmith.	May 15.	Portland.		Sick in quarters July 24-29, Oct. 8-13, '98; May 24 to July 21, '99; sick in regimental hospital May 30 to June

McDougall, Chas. C.	29	5	7 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Vt.	Rancher	July 7.	The Dalles	6, '98; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 21-23, '99; all inc.; in line of duty Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 30, '98, to Jan. 12, '99; June 15-22, '99; July 6-14, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., May 14 to June 14, '99; sick in division hospital, San Francisco, Cal., July 15 to Aug. 7, '99; all inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State. On special duty at headquarters 1st brigade, United States expd. forces, per S. O. No. 3, hdqrs. 1st brigade, United States expd. forces, dated July 12, '98; returned to duty per S. O. No. 1, hdqrs. 2d div., 8th A. C., dated Aug. 2, '98; on special duty hdqrs. 2d div., 8th A. C., per S. O. No. 1, hdqrs. 2d div., 8th A. C., dated Aug. 2, '98; returned to duty per S. O. No. 18, hdqrs. 2d div., dated Aug. 24, '98; on special duty hdqrs. 1st div., 8th A. C., per S. O. No. 18, hdqrs. 2d div., A. C., dated Aug. 24, '98; returned to duty per S. O. No. 99, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated April 12, '99; on special duty quartermaster's department per S. O. No. 99, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated April 12, '99; returned to duty per S. O. No. 134, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated June 8, '99; on special duty in telegraph office per S. O. No. 34, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated July 18, '99. Due United States for 11th exp. 15 cents. Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed lance corporal from private per S. O. No. 116, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Cavite, P. I., Aug. 2, '98; reduced from lance corporal to private per S. O. No. 128, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Cavite, P. I., Aug. 12, '98; tried by field officers' court July 21, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on July and Aug. '98; pay roll; sick in quarters Oct. 18-24, '98; Jan. 1-27, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila P. I., Apr. 17 to June 12, '99; sick on hospital ship <i>Relief</i> June 13 to Aug. 7, '99; all inc.; in line of duty. Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98. No clothing issued him by the State; sick in quarters Dec. 6-29, '98, inc.; in line of duty. On special duty in medical department per S. O. No. 7, hdqrs. 2d div., 8th A. C., dated Aug. 8, '98; returned to duty per S. O. No. 29, hdqrs. 1st div., 8th A. C., dated Oct. 1, '98; sick in quarters Oct. 6-10, '98, Nov. 25 to Dec. 2, '98; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 3-8, '98; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 9, '98, to Jan. 31, '99; all inc.; in line of duty.
McKenna, C. C.	37	5	5 ¹ / ₄	Fair	D. Bl.	Blk. ...	Ire. ...	Telegrapher.	May 15.	Portland.	
Marshall, R. P.	21	5	9	Fair	Blue	Blk. ...	Or.	Clerk	May 15.	Portland	
Mitchell, William W.	38	5	11 ¹ / ₂	Dark	Blue	Br. ...	Penn.	Miner	June 22	Portland	
Norman, William S.	25	5	6 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Br. ...	D. Br.	Mo. ...	Plumber	May 15	Portland	

COMPANY "D."—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service.		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Parsons, Oscar L.	31	5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark.	Blue.	D. Br.	Or. ---	July 7.	Eugene.	Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Dec. 29, '98, to Jan. 3, '99, Feb. 21-24, Mar. 8-18, '99; sick in regimental hospital Jan. 4-7, Mar. 3-7, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Jan. 8 to Feb. 17, '99; all inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.
Petzold, Frederick	22	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Mo. ---	July 7	The Dalles	Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in regimental hospital Jan. 25 to Feb. 1, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., May 18 to June 5, '99; all inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.
Ransom, Clayton L.	21	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark.	Blue.	Br.	Mich.	June 22	Portland.	Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 22 to May 26, '99, inc.; in line of duty; superficial wound on left side of head received in action June 4, '99. No clothing issued him by the State. Due soldier for deposit: May 31, '99, \$130.
Reavis, Walter H.	20	5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	D. Bl.	Br.	Cal. ---	May 15.	Portland.	Tried by field officers' court July 26, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on July and Aug., '98, pay roll; illegally tried by field officers' court Sept. 13, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Sept. '98, pay roll; soldier entitled to reimbursement of \$3 on this roll per act of congress; tried by summary court Nov. 11, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to be confined at hard labor thirty days; in confinement Nov. 11 to Dec. 10, '98, inc.; in confinement Aug. 18-19, '98, inc.; released without trial; sick in quarters July 6-11, 18-23; Aug. 22-24; Sept. 28-30; Oct. 4-6; Dec. 24-25, '98; Dec. 29, '98, to Jan. 4, '99; Jan. 30 to Feb. 10; June 2-4, '99; all inc.; in line of duty.
Robinson, Harry H.	26	5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	Ohio.	May 15.	Portland.	On special duty at regimental headquarters per S. O. No. 56, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated May 30, '98.
Robinson, Robert E.	21	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	D. Bl.	D. Br.	Iowa.	May 15.	Portland.	Sick 1st quarters Sept. 20-24; Nov. 22-28; Dec. 20-25, '98; Dec. 30, '98, to Jan. 17, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 17-21, '98; Apr. 20 to May 12, '99; all inc.; in line of duty.

Sanders, Carleton E.	19	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair..	D. Bl..	Blk...	Mich..	Student..	May 15.	Portland	Tried by summary court Feb. 11, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours); sentenced to be confined at hard labor five days and to forfeit \$6; fine deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; in confinement Feb. 11-14, '99; tried by summary court Feb. 11, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent from reveille roll call Feb. 10, '99); acquitted; sick in quarters Aug. 21-23, Sept. 15-18, 25-28, '98; Jan. 8-9, '99; sick in regimental hospital Jan. 10-13, Feb. 5 to Mar. 14, Mar. 25-31, '99; all inc.; in line of duty; wounded in right leg in action Mar. 25, '99.
Sanders, Guy N.	23	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair..	Blue..	Br....	Kan....	Farmer...	May 15.	Portland.	Sick in quarters Aug. 19-22, Sept. 13-18, '98; May 26 to June 15, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 25 to May 25, '99; all inc.; in line of duty; wounded in right arm and neck in action Mar. 25, '99.
Smith, Charles W.	22	5	11	Fair.	Br....	Blk...	Fla....	Laborer	May 15.	Portland	Sick in quarters Oct. 8-11, June 6-8, '98; all inc.; in line of duty.
Smith, Roland E.	18	5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair..	Blue..	Br....	Wash.	Miner....	July 11.	Asbland.	Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters May 26 to June 7, '99; sick in regimental hospital Feb. 16 to Mar. 1, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., May 18-26, '99; all inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.
Smith, Walter C., Jr.	21	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair..	Blue..	D. Br.	R. I....	Surveyor	May 15.	Portland	On special duty with regimental quartermaster for one day per S. O. No. 63, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated June 3, '98; enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed wagoner from private per S. O. No. 4, field series, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Marneco, P. I., Apr. 30, '99; reduced from wagoner to private per S. O. No. 30, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated S. S. Newport, July 1, '99; sick in quarters July 29-31, '99; Sept. 27-29, Oct. 13-16, Oct. 31 to Nov. 1, '98; sick in regimental hospital June 12-20, '98; all inc.; in line of duty. Due United States for amount overpaid as wagoner on May and June, '99, pay roll, \$2.10.
Stillwell, Jesse E.	20	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Br....	D. Br.	Or....	Printer	May 15.	Portland	Sick in quarters Dec. 29-30, '98; sick in regimental hospital Dec. 31, '98, to Jan. 6, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Jan. 7 to Feb. 25, '99; all inc.; in line of duty. Due him for deposit: \$25, with Major Kilbourne, Aug. 8, '98.
Tiernan, Charles E.	21	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair..	Br....	D. Br.	N. Y.	Laborer	July 7.	The Dalles	Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98. No clothing issued him by the State.
Ulrich, Benjamin F.	27	5	6	Fair..	Blue..	Lt. Br.	Iowa	Cigar-maker.	May 15	Portland.	Sick in quarters July 31 to Aug. 7, Oct. 5-7, '98; Feb. 5-8, May 23 to June 4, June 6-8, 25-27, '99; all inc.; in line of duty.
Wells, William H.	20	5	8	Fair..	Blue..	D. Br.	Kan..	Railroad man.	May 15.	Portland	Sick in quarters Oct. 18-21, '98; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Apr. 18 to May 26, '99; all inc.; in line of duty.

COMPANY "L" — CONTINUED.

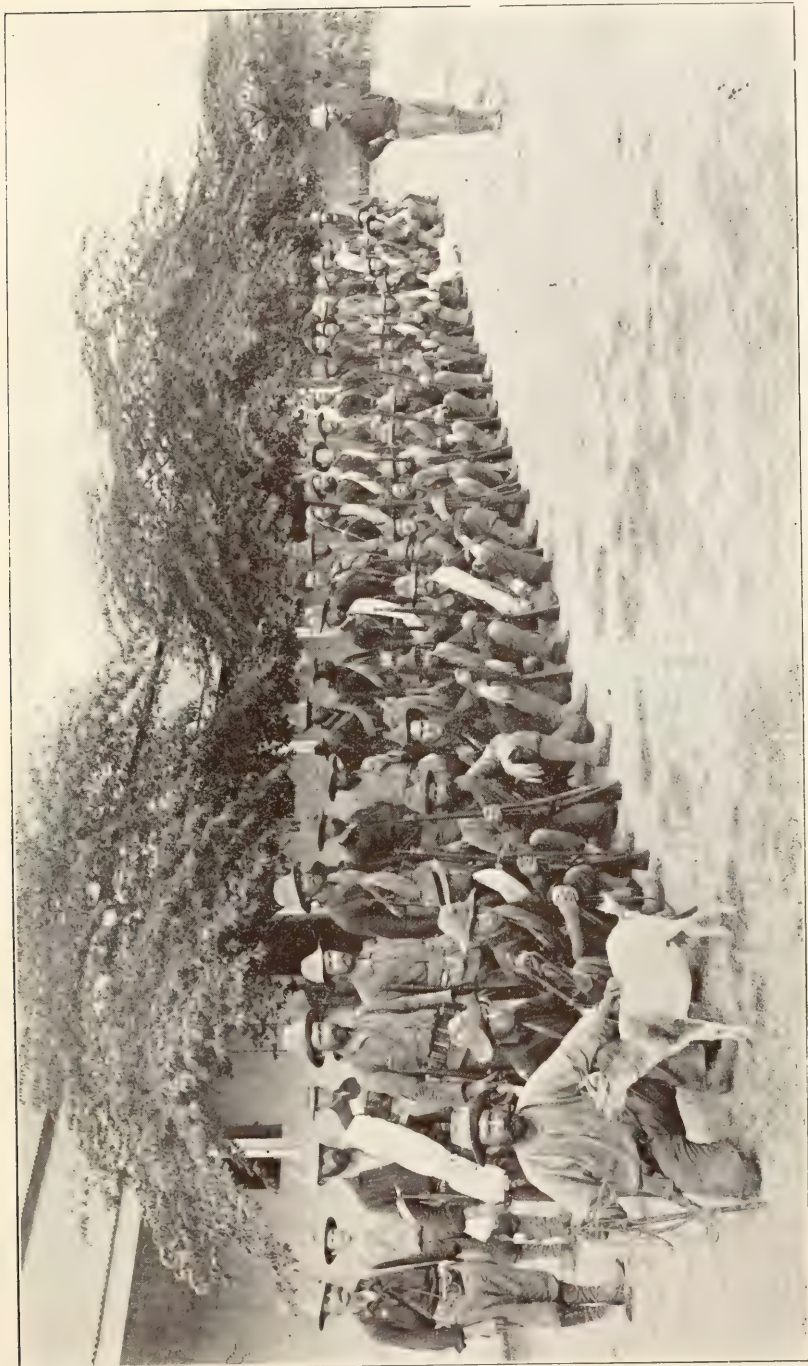
Name.	Description.				Where born.		Mastered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Wright, Joseph S.	21	5 10 ³ / ₄	Fair.	Br.	Br.	Ill.	Salesman	June 22.	Portland. Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters Jan. 18-21, '99, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.
Zirka, Henry	18	5 8	Fair.	Blue	Li. Br.	Neb.	Laborer	May 15	Portland. On special duty with regimental quartermaster, per S. O. No. 152, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Sept. 24, '98; returned to duty per S. O. No. 178, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Oct. 30, '98; in confinement Aug. 15-25, '98, inc. released without trial; sick in quarters Dec. 6-16, '98; sick in regimental hospital Feb. 15 to March 13, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 17, '98, to Feb. 15, '99; all inc.; not in line of duty.
<i>Discharged for disability.</i> Charles B. Franklin	23	5 7 ³ / ₄	Fair.	Blue.	Blk.	Or.	Clerk	May 15	Portland. On special duty at military post office per S. O. No. 113, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated July 27, '98; returned to duty per S. O. No. 66, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Oct. 5, '98; sick in quarters Sept. 2-5, 15-26, Sept. 29 to Oct. 5, '98; sick in quarters Sept. 2-5, 15-26, Sept. 29 to Oct. 5, '98; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 6-26, '98; all inc.; in line of duty; discharged Nov. 26, '98, on certificate of disability; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due United States: 1 haversack, 72c; 1 cup, 8c; 1 meat ration can, 14c; 1 knife, 4c; 1 fork, 3c; 1 spoon, 1c; total, \$1.02. Due soldier for clothing, \$29.67.
<i>Private.</i> Hilton, Fred	35	5 7 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Br.	Blk.	Iowa	Carpenter	May 15	Portland. On special duty with regimental quartermaster, per S. O. No. 181, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 4, '98; returned to duty per S. O. No. 198, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Dec. 9, '98; sick in quarters July 2-4, Aug. 10-13, 20-26, Oct. 2-6, Dec. 6-9, 11-20, '98; sick in regimental hospital Jan. 18-31, '98; all inc.; in line of duty; discharged Jan. 12, '99, on certificate of disability; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due United States: 1 meat ration can, 28c; 1 shelter half-tent, \$1.77. Due soldier for clothing, \$25.11.
<i>By order.</i> John V. Reid	25	6	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Ont.	Telegrapher.	May 15	Portland. Sick in quarters Aug. 16-25, Aug. 29 to Oct. 11, Nov. 15 to Dec. 8, '98; Dec. 25, '98, to Jan. 23, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Aug. 26-28, Dec. 9-24, '98; all inc.; in line of duty; discharged Jan. 23, '99, per S. O. No. 21, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C.,

Privates.

Beard, Roscoe S.	19	5	8	Fair.	Lt. Br.	D. Br.	Md.	Miner	May 15	Portland	dated Jan. 21, '99; discharged and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due United States: 1 canteen, \$3; 1 fork, .50; 1 spoon, .25; 1 tin cup, .50; 1 knife, .75; 1 meat ration can, .28; total, \$1.10. Due soldier for clothing, \$3.40.
Cobb, Ralph.	30	6	1 ₂	Dark.	Br.	D. Br.	Mo.	Teacher	July 7	Portland	On special duty in paymaster's department, per S. O. No. 5, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Jan. 5, '99; sick in regimental hospital May 19-21, '98, in line of duty; discharged May 31, '99, per S. O. No. 85, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Mar. 29, '99, and S. O. No. 108, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Apr. 21, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due soldier for clothing, \$3.56.
Cole, James E.	26	5	6	Fair.	Blue	Br.	Ky.	Barber	May 15	Portland	Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d O. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98, sick in quarters Dec. 29, '98, to Jan. 3, '99, in line of duty; discharged June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated June 11, '99, and G. O. No. 51, A. G. O., dated Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due United States: 1 bayonet, \$1.18; 1 seaboard, sic. Due soldier for clothing, \$20.13; no clothing issued him by the State.
Cousins, Herbert W.	22	5	8	Fair	Blue	Br.	Eng-land.	Box-maker.	July 7	Portland	Sick in quarters July 11-18, '98; Sept. 19-26, '98; Oct. 26, '98; Oct. 28 to Nov. 2, '98; Jan. 9-12, '99; sick in regimental hospital Jan. 13-18, '99; all in line of duty; discharged June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated June 11, '99, and G. O. No. 51, A. G. O., dated Mar. 22, '99; discharged and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due United States: 1 bayonet, \$1.18; 1 seaboard, sic. Due soldier for clothing, \$24.74.
Dickey, Walter T.	19	5	8	Fair.	Blue	Blk.	Mo.	Student.	May 15	Portland.	Discharged Jan. 14, '99, at United States general hospital, San Francisco, Cal., per S. O. No. 7, hdqrs. department of California, dated Jan. 10, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due soldier for clothing, \$40.40; no clothing issued him by the State.
											Sick in quarters July 12-18, '98; Aug. 13 to Sept. 25, '98; sick in regimental hospital June 27 to July 7, '98; July 22-31, '98; sick in brigade hospital, Cavite, P. I., Aug. 1-12, '98; all in line of duty; transferred as convalescent to San Francisco, Cal., per S. O. No. 55, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Sept. 21, '98; discharged per S. O. No. 18, hdqrs. department of California, dated Jan. 5, '99. Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$20; descriptive list incomplete; clothing statement unknown; discharge and final statements given.

COMPANY "L"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Dunseth, Benj. F.	23	5 8	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Machinist	May 15	Portland	Wounded in toes of left foot in action Mar. 25, '99, and in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 25 to May 26, '99, inc.; discharged June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C.; dated June 11, '99, and G. O. No. 54, A. G. O., dated Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due soldier for clothing, \$41.31. Sick in quarters May 31 to June 1, '98; June 29 to July 1, '98; July 9-13, 16-18, '98; Aug. 7-13, '98; Aug. 29 to Sept. 29, '98; Nov. 1-2, 4-6, '98; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 7, '98, to Jan. 23, '99; all inc.; in line of duty; transferred sick to San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 24, '99, per S. O. No. 20, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C.; dated Jan. 20, '99; discharged Mar. 10, '99, per S. O. No. 47, hdqrs. department of California, dated Mar. 7, '99, at United States general hospital, San Francisco, Cal.; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due United States; 1 knife, 7c; 1 fork, 5c; 1 spoon, 2½c; 1 tin cup, 15c; 1 meat ration can, 25c; 1 haversack, 88c. Due soldier for clothing, \$30.74.
Hackney, Sloan	21	5 9	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Clerk	May 15	Portland	On special duty in quartermaster's department per S. O. No. 4, hdqrs. 1st brigade, United States exp. forces, dated June 26, '98; sick in quarters June 21-24, '98; July 27-30, '98; sick in regimental hospital July 23-26, '98, all inc.; in line of duty; discharged June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C.; dated June 11, '99, and G. O. No. 54, A. G. O., dated Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due soldier for clothing, \$45.21.
Hart, William H.	40	6	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Railroad man.	May 15	Portland	Discharged June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C.; dated June 11, '99, and G. O. No. 54, A. G. O., Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due United States; 1 meat ration can, 25c; 1 tin cup, 15c. Due soldier for clothing, \$13.43; confined Mar. 23-24, '99, inc., released without trial.
Hensworth, F. W.	21	6 2¼	Dark	Br.	D. Br.	Fireman	May 15	Portland	Sick in quarters Sept. 16-19, '98; Oct. 20 to Nov. 2, '98; Nov. 12-15, '98; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I.,
Hillert, Fred	20	5 6¾	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Laborer	May 15	Portland	



COMPANY L, SECOND REGIMENT, OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Howell, Frank E.	30	5	7	Dark.	Blue.	D. Br.	Or.	-----	July 7	Portland	Nov. 16, '98, to Jan. 23, '99; all inc.; in line of duty; transferred sick to San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 21, '99; per S. O. No. 50, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Jan. 20, '99; discharged Mar. 10, '99, at United States general hospital, San Francisco, Cal., per S. O. No. 47, hdqrs. department of California, dated Mar. 7, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due United States: 1 tin plate, 7c; 1 knife, 7c; 1 fork, 5c; 1 spoon, 2 ³ / ₄ c; 1 tin cup, 15c; 1 haversack, 88c. Due soldier for clothing, \$12.17. For deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$10. Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters June 4-8, '99, inc.; in line of duty; discharged June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated June 11, '99, and G. O. No. 54, A. G. O., dated Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due United States: 1 tin plate, 7c; 1 knife, 7c; 1 fork, 5c; 1 spoon, 2 ³ / ₄ c. Due soldier for clothing, \$22.57. No clothing issued him by the States.
Jennings, Guy F.	21	5	8	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Ala.	-----	May 15.	Portland	Sick in quarters July 7-10, Sept. 23-27, Oct. 24-31, Nov. 4-7, Dec. 20-21, '98; Feb. 6-16, '99; sick in regimental hospital June 26-27, Dec. 29-30, '98; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 31, '98, to Feb. 5, '99; all inc.; in line of duty; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 14-19, '98, inc.; not in line of duty; discharged Mar. 6, '99, per S. O. No. 60, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Mar. 3, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due soldier for clothing, \$8.97. Sick in quarters July 7-15, Aug. 11-13, Aug. 30 to Sept. 2, '98; all inc.; in line of duty; discharged Nov. 20, '98, per S. O. No. 120, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Nov. 27, '98; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due United States: 1 tin cup, 8c; 1 knife, 8c; 1 fork, 5c; 1 spoon, 1c. Due soldier for clothing, \$21.65. Sick in quarters July 23-25, Oct. 5-26, '98; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 16, '98, to Jan. 23, '99; all inc.; in line of duty; transferred sick to San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 24, '99, per S. O. No. 20, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C.; dated Jan. 20, '99; discharged at United States general hospital, San Francisco, Cal., Mar. 10, '99, per S. O. No. 50, hdqrs. department of California, dated Mar. 10, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due United States: 1 tin plate, 7c; 1 knife, 7c; 1 fork, 5c; 1 spoon, 2 ³ / ₄ c; 1 tin cup, 15c; 1 haversack, 88c. Due soldier for clothing, \$14.44.
Johnson, Louis L.	18	5	6 ¹ / ₂	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	Or.	-----	May 15.	Portland	Sick in quarters July 7-15, Aug. 11-13, Aug. 30 to Sept. 2, '98; all inc.; in line of duty; discharged Nov. 20, '98, per S. O. No. 120, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Nov. 27, '98; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due United States: 1 tin cup, 8c; 1 knife, 8c; 1 fork, 5c; 1 spoon, 1c. Due soldier for clothing, \$21.65. Sick in quarters July 23-25, Oct. 5-26, '98; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 16, '98, to Jan. 23, '99; all inc.; in line of duty; transferred sick to San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 24, '99, per S. O. No. 20, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C.; dated Jan. 20, '99; discharged at United States general hospital, San Francisco, Cal., Mar. 10, '99, per S. O. No. 50, hdqrs. department of California, dated Mar. 10, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due United States: 1 tin plate, 7c; 1 knife, 7c; 1 fork, 5c; 1 spoon, 2 ³ / ₄ c; 1 tin cup, 15c; 1 haversack, 88c. Due soldier for clothing, \$14.44.
Lowe, Christian S.	25	5	6 ¹ / ₂	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Den-	mark.	May 15.	Portland	Sick in quarters July 23-25, Oct. 5-26, '98; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 16, '98, to Jan. 23, '99; all inc.; in line of duty; transferred sick to San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 24, '99, per S. O. No. 20, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C.; dated Jan. 20, '99; discharged at United States general hospital, San Francisco, Cal., Mar. 10, '99, per S. O. No. 50, hdqrs. department of California, dated Mar. 10, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due United States: 1 tin plate, 7c; 1 knife, 7c; 1 fork, 5c; 1 spoon, 2 ³ / ₄ c; 1 tin cup, 15c; 1 haversack, 88c. Due soldier for clothing, \$14.44.

COMPANY "L"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Occupation.	When	Where.	
Martin, Alex F.	32	6	Fair.	Blue	D. Br.	Ind.	May 15	Portland	Sick in quarters July 6-10, '98-30, Aug. 10-23, Sept. 20 to Oct. 7, Oct. 16-24, Dec. 24-25, 29-30, '98; May 27-30, June 5-6, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 31, '98, to Mar. 25, '99; per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated June 11, '99, and G. O. No. 51, A. O., dated Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due United States: 1 tin cup, 15c. Due soldier for clothing, \$22.91.
Morse, Percy M.	21	5	Fair	Blue	Blk.	Ill.	May 15	Portland	On special duty with regimental quartermaster, per S. O. No. 82, hdqrs. 24 Or. Inf., dated June 17, '98; returned to duty per G. O. No. 15, hdqrs. 24 Or. Inf., dated Aug. 12, '98; on special duty with regimental quartermaster per S. O. No. 150, hdqrs. 24 Or. Inf., dated Sept. 20, '98; on furlough per S. O. No. 11, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Jan. 11, '99, for sixty days, Jan. 13 to Mar. 13, '99; discharged at San Francisco, Cal., Mar. 16, '99, per S. O. No. 60, A. G. O., dated Mar. 14, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due United States: 1 knife, 7c; 1 fork, 3c; 1 spoon, 21 ³ / ₄ c; 1 tin cup, 11c. Due soldier for clothing, \$22.91.
O'Neal, James B.	5	7 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	Pa.	May 15	Portland	On special duty as scout per S. O. No. 1, hdqrs. 1st div., 8th A. C., dated Aug. 1, P. I., Apr. 30, '99; returned to duty by verbal order May 22, '99; sick in quarters Oct. 16-18, Nov. 7-11, '98; May 27-30, June 2-4, '99; sick in regimental hospital Feb. 10-14, '99; all inc.; in line of duty; discharged June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated June 11, '99, and G. O. No. 51, A. G. O., dated Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due United States: 1 canteen, 53c; 1 haversack, 88c; 1 bayonet, \$1.18; 1 scabbard, 81c. Due soldier for clothing, \$30.60.
Smith, George S.	36	5	Fair	Br.	Blk.	Ill.	May 15	Portland	On special duty with Lieutenant Bryan July 26-28, '98; per S. O. No. 110, hdqrs. 24 Or. Inf., dated July 26, '98; on special duty at hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., per S. O. No. 103, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Nov. 10, '98; discharged June 12, '99,

Wakeley, James W.	21	5	10½	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Pa.	Sailor	July 7	Portland	per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated June 11, '99, and G. O. No. 54, A. G. O., dated Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due soldier for clothing, \$15.64.
<i>Transferred.</i>											Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; sick in quarters June 2-4, '99, inc.; in line of duty; discharged June 12, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated June 11, '99, and G. O. No. 54, A. G. O., dated Mar. 22, '99; discharge and final statements given; service, "honest and faithful." Due soldier for clothing \$16.59. No clothing issued him by the State.
Bodley, Thomas C.	19	5	3	Fair	Gray	Blk.	Or.	Merchant	May 15	Portland	On special duty in regimental hospital per S. O. No. 100, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated July 15, '98; transferred to hospital corps, U. S. A., per S. O. No. 17, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Aug. 5, '98; descriptive list furnished.
Field, William	19	5	6	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Mo.	Student	May 15	Portland	On special duty with regimental commissary department per S. O. No. 43, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated July 16, '98; on special duty in regimental hospital per S. O. No. 100, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated July 15, '98; transferred to hospital corps, U. S. A., per S. O. No. 17, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated Aug. 5, '98; descriptive list furnished.
Letson, Charles W.	28	5	6	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	N. Y.	Farmer	May 15	Portland	Sick in quarters July 17-19, '98, inc.; in line of duty; transferred to Company C, 2d Or. Inf., per S. O. No. 41, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Sept. 3, '98; descriptive list furnished.
<i>Died — Killed in action.</i>											Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed wagoner from private per S. O. No. 17, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Mar. 2, '99; sick in quarters July 18-20; Aug. 10-13; Sept. 17 to Oct. 5; Oct. 17-19, '98; all inc.; in line of duty; killed in action at Malabon, P. I., Mar. 25, '99; inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to Adjutant General, Due United States; forwarded to Adjutant General, Due United States; ordinance for 1 bayonet, \$1.18; 1 bayonet scabbard, etc. Due soldier for clothing, \$22.43.
Guy Millard	25	5	10½	Fair	Br.	Blk.	Or.	Salesman	May 15	Portland	Assigned to and joined company at Manila, P. I., per S. O. No. 187, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Nov. 26, '98; killed in action at Malabon, P. I., Mar. 25, '99; inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to Adjutant General, Due United States; 1 bayonet, \$1.18; 1 bayonet scabbard, etc. Due soldier for clothing, \$18.90. No clothing issued him by the State.
Rubart, Charles R.	25	5	11½	Dark	Blue	Br.	Ill.	Laborer	July 7	The Dalles	

COMPANY "L"—CONCLUDED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Strawderman, L. V.	32	5 8	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	W. Va.	May 15.	Portland.	Sick in quarters July 5-10, '98; Oct. 5-10, 21-28, '98; Nov. 25-29, '98; Dec. 3-10, '98; sick in regimental hospital June 22-27, '98; all inc.; in line of duty; killed in action at Malabon, P. I., Mar. 25, '99; inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to Adjutant General. Due United States: 1 bayonet, \$1.18; 1 bayonet scabbard, sic. Due soldier for clothing, \$29.56. Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$15; Sept. 15, '98, \$15; Nov. 7, '98, \$15; Jan. 6, '99, \$10; total, \$55.
Taylor, Hayes B.	21	5 8½	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	May 15.	Portland.	Sick in quarters Oct. 11-15, '98, inc.; in line of duty; killed in action at Malabon, P. I., Mar. 25, '99; inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to Adjutant General. Due United States: 1 bayonet, \$1.18; 1 bayonet scabbard, sic. Due soldier for clothing, \$29.56. Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$15; Sept. 15, '98, \$15; Nov. 7, '98, \$15; Jan. 6, '99, \$10; total, \$55.
<i>Killed by accident.</i> Lee K. Morse.	27	5 7¼	Fair	Blue.	D. Br.	N. Y.	May 15.	Portland.	Sick in quarters June 22-26, '98, inc.; in line of duty; killed by mistake by sentinel Jan. 6, '99; inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to Adjutant General. Due United States: 1 Springfield rifle, caliber .45, \$13.02; 1 canteen, 53c. Due soldier for clothing, \$22.35. Due soldier for deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$35.
<i>Died of disease.</i> <i>Private.</i> O'Flaherty, Henry	21	5 8	Fair	Blue.	Red	Wash.	May 15.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed wagoner from private per S. O. No. 207, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Dec. 23, '98; reduced from wagoner to private per S. O. No. 17, hdqrs. 2d Or. Inf., dated Manila, P. I., Mar. 2, '99; sick in quarters July 10-13, '98; Sept. 6-10, 23-28, '98; sick in regimental hospital May 29 to June 5, '98; July 5-7, '98; Jan. 13-17, '99; sick in division hospital, Manila, P. I., Jan. 18 to Feb. 7, '99; Feb. 28 to Mar. 9, '99; all inc.; in line of duty; died of smallpox at division hospital, Manila, P. I., Mar. 9, '99; inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to Adjutant General. Due soldier for clothing, \$10.73.

RECORD OF EVENTS.

Mustered in May 15th, 1898. Left Portland, Oregon, for San Francisco, California, May 16th, 1898. Arrived in San Francisco, California, May 18th, 1898. In camp at Presidio, California, May 19th to 23d, 1898. Went on board steamship *Australia en route* to Philippine Islands May 24th, 1898. Sailed from San Francisco May 25th, 1898. Arrived at Honolulu, H. I., June 1st, 1898. Sailed from Honolulu June 4th, 1898. Arrived at Guam Island June 20th, 1898. Sailed from Guam Island June 22d, 1898. Arrived in Manila Bay June 30th, 1898. Landed at Cavite July 1st, 1898. In barracks at Cavite July 2d to August 12th, 1898. Participated in capture of Manila August 13th, 1898. On provost guard in Manila August 14th to December 31st, 1898. On provost guard in Manila January 1st to March 12th, 1899. In Pasig campaign with General Wheaton March 13th to 19th, 1899. In camp at Manila March

20th to 23d, 1899. Marched to Caloocan March 24th, 1899. In battle of Malabon March 25th, 1899. In battle of Polo March 26th, 1899. Stationed at Blockhouse No. 2 and in Tondo March 27th to April 4th, 1899. Stationed at Marikoa April 5th to 11th, 1899. On Santa Maria campaign with General Wheaton April 12th, 1899. On San Isidro campaign with General Summers by way of Norzagaray, Baliuag, San Miguel, San Isidro, and Candaba to Calumpit, April 23d, 1899. In garrison at Manila May 25th to June 1st, 1899. On Morong campaign with General Hall June 2d to 6th, 1899. In garrison at Manila June 7th to 13th, 1899. Sailed on steamship *Yerpoort* for San Francisco June 14th, 1899. In harbor at Nagasaki, Japan, June 19th to 22d, 1899. Arrived at San Francisco July 12th, 1899. In muster-out camp at Presidio July 13th to August 6th, 1899. Mustered out August 7th, 1899.

COMPANY "M."

Abstract of muster-rolls of Captain John M. Poorman, Company "M," Second Regiment, Oregon United States Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Owen Summers, mustered into the United States service at Portland, Oregon, May 15, 1898, and mustered out at San Francisco, California, August 7, 1899, unless otherwise stated below.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.		When.	Where.	
John M. Poorman <i>Captain.</i>	44	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Br.	Blk.	Ill.	May 15 Portland	Commissioned captain; accepted commission and mustered into service May 15, '98; assumed command of company same date. Sick in quarters July 21-25, '98; inc.; sick in hospital Sept. 19 to Nov. 17, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Nov. 18, '98, to Jan. 24, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Pay due as captain from Apr. 26-29, '98, inc.
William E. Finzer <i>1st Lieutenant.</i>	30	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Blue	D. Br.	Ohio	Merchant May 15 Portland.	Commissioned 1st lieutenant; accepted commission and mustered into service May 15, '98; in command of company from Sept. 16, '98, to Jan. 23, '99, inc., per regimental verbal order; confirmed and made of record S. O. No. 151, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C. dated Manila, P. I., June 5, '99. Sick in quarters July 29 to Aug. 4, '98, inc.; Nov. 7 to Dec. 2, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Pay due as 1st lieutenant from Apr. 26-29, '98, inc.
Charles R. Platts <i>2d Lieutenant.</i>	22	5 8	Fair.	Br.	Blk.	Ind.	Teacher May 15 Portland	Commissioned 2d lieutenant; accepted commission and mustered into service May 15, '98. Sick in quarters July 21-25, '98, inc.; Oct. 7-9, '98, inc.; Dec. 24, '98, to Jan. 4, '99, inc.; Jan. 3 to Feb. 2, '99, inc.; sick in hospital Feb. 3-9, '99, inc.; sick in quarters Feb. 10-13, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Pay due as 2d lieutenant from Apr. 26-29, '98, inc.
Willis A. Platts <i>1st Sergeant.</i>	18	5 8	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Ind.	Teacher— May 15 Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as 1st sergeant. Sick in quarters July 4-5, '98, inc.; Aug. 11-15, '98, inc.; Aug. 24 to Sept. 1, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Sept. 30 to Nov. 17, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Nov. 18 to Dec. 1, '98, inc.; Jan. 8-9, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Pay due as 1st sergeant from Apr. 26-29, '99, inc. In the statement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.37; total value of clothing issued him by the State.

Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$5 with Major Kilbourne; Nov. 12, \$20 with Major Sears; Mar. 9, '99, \$5 with Major Rochester. Due United States for ordnance retained, one cent; 13 cent.

The captain, Green, was promoted and mustered in as sergeant; appointed quartermaster sergeant, per verbal order of company commander Jan. 14, '90; Ivan Carlin, company commander, died July 26, '90; Green was promoted to sergeant; paid due as sergeant from Apr. 26, '89, inc.; in the settlement for clothing included the amount of \$11.75; total value of clothing issued him by the States, \$11.75; Green was promoted to sergeant; sick in quarters July 20, '90, '91, '92, '93, inc.; Sick in hospital Oct. 13, '90, '91, '92, '93, inc.; Sick in quarters Nov. 24, '90, '91, '92, '93, inc.

20 to Oct. 11, '98, inc.; sick in hospital, 10 to Oct. 11, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Oct. 11-24, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Oct. 25-28, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Oct. 30 to Nov. 2, Dec. 9-18, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Pay due as sergeant from Apr. 26-30, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing included the amount of \$11.37, total value of clothing issued him by the

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enrolled and mustered in as sergeant; tried by summary court Feb. 10, '99, for violation of art. of war, paragraph Feb. 10, '99, inc.; sentenced to forfeit \$10; fine \$10; pay for time absent deducted on Feb. 29, '99, pay roll; sick in quarters June 20-25, '99, inc., in line of duty; sick in quarters Oct. 11 to Nov. 2, '98, inc., in line of duty; sick in quarters Dec. 7-10, '98, inc., in line of duty; sick in hospital Mar. 24 to June 1, '99, inc., in line of duty. Pay due as sergeant Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$1.36, total value of clothing issued him by the State.

THE HISTORY OF THE

enrolled and mustered in as sergeant; sick in quarters Aug. 19-22, '98, inc.; Aug. 31 to Sept. 3, '98, inc.; Oct. 23 to Nov. 1, '98, inc.; Nov. 13-14, '98, inc.; Nov. 16-22, '98, inc.; Nov. 30 to Dec. 13, '98, inc.; Dec. 20-23, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; Dec. 24, '98, to Jan. 8, '99, inc., not in line of duty; Jan. 22-27, '99, inc., in line of duty. Pay value as sergeant Aug. 20-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$10.70, total value of clothing issued him by the State, due United States for ordnance retained, one small arm (rifle), 15 cents.

oilier, 15 cents, and mustered in as corporal, appointed sergeant from corporal Jan. 14, '99, per Reg. No. 1, dated Manila, P. I., Jan. 14, '99, sick in quarters Sept. 15-17, '02, Dec. 20-28, '02, all inc. all in line of duty. Pay due as corporal Apr. 26-28, '08, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$13.37 total value of clothing issued him by the State.

O. D. Henderson ----- <i>Quartermaster Sergeant.</i>	28	5	10 ⁴	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br. Scotland.	Merchant	May 15	Portland
Asa Callister ----- <i>3d Sergeant.</i>	23	5	7	Fair	Blue.	Lt. Br. Ind.	Farmer	May 15	Portland
Fred M. Cammack ----- <i>4th Sergeant.</i>	21	5	5	Fair	Blue.	D. Br. Iowa	Student	May 15	Portland
James C. Johnson ----- <i>5th Sergeant.</i>	26	5	8	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br. Minn.	Lawyer	May 15	Portland
Dell E. Walker ----- <i>6th Sergeant.</i>	28	5	8 ⁴	Fair	Blue.	Br. -- Ill.	Student	May 15	Portland

COMPANY "M"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age	Height	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Occupation.	When.	Where.	
Eugene Moshberger <i>Corporal.</i>	22	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Br.	D. Br. Or.	Clerk	May 15.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; sick in quarters July 7-9, Sept. 21-22, Oct. 28 to Nov. 1, '98; all in line of duty. Pay due as corporal Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
R. A. Moshberger <i>Corporal.</i>	20	5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br. -- Or.	Blacksmith.	May 15.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal May 15, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 7, May 15, '98, Portland, Or.; sick in quarters Oct. 27 to Nov. 1, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Fred W. Bowne <i>Corporal.</i>	26	5 4	Fair.	Blue.	Br. --	N.J. Salesman	May 15	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as corporal; on special duty as orderly, military commission, per S. O. No. 43, bidors, provost marshal general, Manila, P. I., Dec. 12, '98; returned to duty June, '99; wounded at Laguna de Bay in action Mar. 19, '99; sick in hospital Mar. 19 to Apr. 23, '99, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$5.50, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Tracy C. Poorman <i>Corporal.</i>	18	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Blue	Br. -- Or.	Student	May 15	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 7, Portland, Or., May 15, '98; sick in hospital Aug. 28 to Dec. 17, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Dec. 18, '98, to Jan. 5, '99, inc.; sick in hospital Mar. 23 to Apr. 13, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.37, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Frank E. Edwards <i>Corporal.</i>	22	5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Blue	D. Br. Or. --	Teacher	July 2	Woodburn.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 203, Dec. 16, '98, Manila, P. I.; wounded in action before Polo Mar. 26, '99; sick in hospital Nov. 24 to Dec. 4, '98, inc.; Mar. 26 to June 1, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 2-15, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Due United States for ordnance retained, one web belt and plate, 72 cents. No clothing issued him by the State.
Brady F. Burnett <i>Corporal.</i>	22	5 9	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br. Or. --	Lawyer	July 2	Woodburn.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 203, Dec. 16, '98, Manila, P. I.; wounded in action before Malabon Mar. 15, '99; sick

Leon G. Holland <i>Corporal.</i>	22	5	4 ¹	Fair--	Br. ---	D. Br. Or. ---	Druggist	July 2	Wood- burn.	in hospital Mar. 25 to May 7, '99, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State. Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 203, Dec. 16, '98, Manila, P. I.; wounded in action before Malabon, Mar. 25, '99; sick in quarters Dec. 1-3, '98, inc.; Dec. 19-28, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Mar. 25 to Aug. 7, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State. Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 203, Dec. 16, '98, Manila, P. I.; sick in quarters Jan. 13-16, '99, inc.; Jan. 25 to Feb. 4, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.
F. W. Humphreys <i>Corporal.</i>	21	5	6 ¹	Fair--	Blue	Blk. . Or. ---	Paper- maker.	July 2	Wood- burn.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 203, Dec. 16, '98, Manila, P. I.; sick in quarters Sept. 20-28, '98, inc.; Dec. 13-16, '98, inc.; Jan. 4-7, '99, inc.; sick in hospital May 20-28, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.
Alfred Dahlstrom <i>Corporal.</i>	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	June 3	Honolulu	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 4, Jan. 14, '99, Manila, P. I.; sick in hospital June 14-16, '98, inc.; sick in quarters July 27 to Aug. 1, '98, inc.; Aug. 15-28, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Oct. 10 to Dec. 1, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Dec. 2-9, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Henry Jessen <i>Corporal.</i>	21	5	5 ³	Fair--	Blue--	Br. --- Ger- many.	Farmer	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 4, Jan. 14, '99, Manila, P. I.; sick in hospital June 14-16, '98, inc.; sick in quarters July 27 to Aug. 1, '98, inc.; Aug. 15-28, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Oct. 10 to Dec. 1, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Dec. 2-9, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
James R. Simmons <i>Corporal.</i>	19	5	4 ¹	Fair--	Blue--	Br. --- Mo. ---	Clerk	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal per Reg. S. O. No. 4, Jan. 14, '99, Manila, P. I. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
George H. Blackwell <i>Corporal.</i>	26	5	7 ³	Dark	Br. ---	Blk. --- Pa. ---	Black- smith.	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal May 17, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 25, June 7, '99, Manila, P. I.; tried by summary court Aug. 27, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours, Aug. 25, '98); sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Aug. '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Nov. 7, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours, Nov. 5, '98); sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Dec. '98, pay roll; sick in quarters Jan. 13-19, '99, inc.; Apr. 23 to May 9, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$9.82, total value of clothing issued him by the State.

COMPANY "M"---CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Occupation		Mustered into service--		Remarks.
	Age	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.				When.	Where.	
George W. Oliver, Musician.	20	5 6 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	Laborer		May 10.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed musician per verbal order on Nov. 4, '98; transferred to company from Company C, 2d Or. Inf., per Reg. S. O. No. 184, Manila, P. I., Nov. 4, '98; joined company same date at Manila, P. I.; sick in quarters Feb. 28, '99; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.37, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited Aug. 8, '98, \$15 with Major Kilbourne.
Harry L. Holgate, Artiller.	30	5 8 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Br.	Blk.	Or.	Lawyer		July 2.	Woodburn.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed artificer Dec. 17, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 201, Manila, P. I.; Dec. 17, '98; sick in quarters Nov. 29 to Dec. 8, '98, inc.; Dec. 15, '98, to Jan. 3, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.
Emmet D. Cosper, Wagoner.	21	5 9 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	Laborer		May 15.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed wagoner Dec. 17, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 201, Manila, P. I.; Dec. 17, '98; sick in quarters Oct. 23-30, '98, inc.; wounded in action before Malabon Mar. 25, '99; sick in hospital Mar. 25 to May 31, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 1 to Aug. 7, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Arthur R. Taylor, Cook.	31	5 10	Fair	Br.	Blk.	Mich.	Spring-maker.		May 14.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed cook May 1, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 25, Manila, P. I., June 7, '99; tried by summary court Oct. 1, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours, Sept. 28, '98); sentenced to forfeit \$6 and five days at hard labor; fine deducted on Oct. '98, pay roll. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
<i>Privates.</i>											
Ainsworth, Clyde	24	5 10 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Iowa	Farmer		July 2.	Woodburn.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Dec. 1-4, '98, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.
Barrett, Wm. H.	19	5 11 ¹ / ₂		Br.	D. Br.	Iowa	Farmer		July 2.	Woodburn.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in hospital Dec. 11-22, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Due United States for ordnance retained, one canteen, 48 cents. No clothing issued him by the State.
Bennett, Charles W.	21	5 5 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	Wash.	Cook		May 15.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Jan. 14-16, '99, inc.; Jan. 31 to Feb. 22, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.

cluded the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposits: Aug. 9, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne; Mar. 9, '99, \$10 with Major Rochester.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in hospital May 28 to June 2, '98, inc.; sick in quarters June 26-29, '98, inc.; Aug. 11 to Sept. 3, '98, inc.; Sept. 30 to Oct. 1, '98, inc.; Oct. 3-10, '98, inc.; Oct. 22 to Nov. 2, '98, inc.; June 8-11, 22-25, '99, inc.; 13 line of duty. Due United States for ordnance retained, one web belt with plate, 72 cents; one canteen and strap, 43 cents; one haversack and strap, 72 cents. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal May 13, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 7, Portland, Or., May 15, '98; reduced to grade of private Jan. 31, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 9, Manila, P. I., Jan. 30, '99; tried by summary court for violation of 32d art. of war Feb. 10, '99 (absent Feb. 7-9, '99, inc.); sentenced to forfeit \$5, and five-days' confinement; fine and pay for time absent deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Oct. 8-10, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Oct. 11 to Dec. 9, '98, inc.; Mar. 25 to June 2, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 3-11, '99, inc.; all in line of duty; wounded in action before Malabon Mar. 25, '99. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.

Enrolled and mustered in as private. Due United States for ordnance retained, one canteen, 43 cents; one haversack with strap, 72 cents. No clothing issued him by the State.

Enrolled and mustered in as private. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Due United States for ordnance retained, one web belt and plate, 72 cents. Deposited: Mar. 8, '99, with Major Rochester, \$20.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 11-12, '98, inc.; Oct. 14-21, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Oct. 25, '98, to Feb. 3, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposited: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne; Mar. 8, '99, \$20 with Major Rochester.

Benjamin, G. H. 21 5 5 1/4 Fair Br. ... Br. ... Cal. ... Farmer ... May 15, Portland

Blosser, John H. 22 5 6 Fair Br. ... Br. ... Ohio ... Farmer ... May 15, Portland

Bower, Albert B. 19 5 9 Fair Blue ... D. Br. ... Mo. ... Farmer ... July 2 Woodburn

Bradford, Charles 26 5 6 Fair Blue ... D. Br. ... Or. ... Teamster ... May 15 Portland

Brinson, John L. 28 5 9 1/4 Fair Blue Br. ... Ill. ... Laborer ... May 15 Portland

Coffin, Charles E.	23	5	3	Fair	Blue	Br.	Kan.	Harness-maker.	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Sept. 25 to Oct. 23, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Dec. 30, '98, to Jan. 12, '99, inc.; Feb. 18 to Apr. 1, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Pay due as private Apr. 20-20, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Dake, Virgil	21	5	9 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	Farmer	July 2	Woodburn	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Dec. 9-18, '98, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.
Davis, Lester B.	24	5	7 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Neb.	Laborer	July 2	Woodburn	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in hospital Mar. 8-26, '99, inc.; sick in quarters Apr. 15 to June 11, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.
Dennin, David M.	34	5	6 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	Wis.	Miller	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Aug. 21-24, '98, inc.; Nov. 29 to Dec. 22, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Denny, Edward F.	45	5	4 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Br.	Pa.	Engineer	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Jan. 17, '99, for violation of 52d art. of war (absent Jan. 9-12, '99, inc.); sentenced to forfeit \$5 and to ten days confinement at hard labor; fine and pay for time absent deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in hospital June 5-13, '98, inc.; sick in quarters June 14-23, '98, inc.; sick in hospital July 7-10, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Sept. 29 to Oct. 26, '98, inc.; Oct. 31 to Nov. 1, '98, inc.; sick in hospital March 24 to May 16, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 10, '99, all in line of duty. Deposits: Aug. 24, '98, \$20 with Major Gambrell; Sept. 15, '98, \$20 with Major Sears; Nov. 12, '98, \$20 with Major Sears; Mar. 8, '99, \$5 with Major Rochester; Jan. 9, '99, \$10 with Major Gambrell. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Douglas, Edwin J.	19	5	6 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Br.	Blk.	Mich.	Boiler-maker.	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 7-9, '98, inc.; Sept. 21-27, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Oct. 8-24, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Oct. 25-31, '98, inc.; Feb. 5-13, '99, inc.; Feb. 16 to Mar. 23, '99, inc.; June 13 to July 12, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Pay due as private Apr. 20-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
DuBois, Wm. G.	27	6	1	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Engineer	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Aug. 20-23, '98, inc.; Aug. 26 to Sept. 4, '98, inc.; sick in hospital May 5-26, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.

COMPANY "M"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.			Where born.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Occupation.	When.	Where.
Eckstein, Cash.....	21	5 8 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Br.	Musician	May 15	Portland
Ennis, James H.....	21	5 7 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Br.	Peonman	May 15	Portland
Ennis, Sydney B.....	29	5 8 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	Laborer	May 15	Portland
Ferguson, Fred.....	19	5 5 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Blk.	Laborer	May 15	Portland

Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty with regimental band per Reg. S. O. No. 12, Portland, Or., May 16, '98; tried by summary court for violation of 62d art. of war, Jan. 11, '99; sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll. Due United States for ordnance retained, one canteen, 43 cents; one haversack, 72 cents. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$9.82, total value of clothing issued him by the State.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in hospital June 17-19, '98, inc.; sick in quarters July 8-18, '98, inc.; Sept. 26 to Oct. 3, '98, inc.; all in line of duty; sick in quarters Oct. 6-10, '98, inc.; Oct. 17 to Nov. 7, '98, inc.; not in line of duty; sick in quarters Nov. 3-14, '98, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$9.82, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$30 with Major Kilbourne; Sept. 13, '98, \$40 with Major Sears.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court, July 20, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Aug., '98, pay roll and tried by summary court Aug. 5, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours Aug. 2, '98); sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Aug., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Oct. 8, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$4; fine deducted on Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Nov. 7, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent less than 24 hours Nov. 5, '98; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Jan. 9, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$4; fine deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Sept. 26-29, '98, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.46, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Due United States for ordnance retained, one canteen, 43 cents.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in hospital June 20-27, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Sept. 8-10, '98,

inc.; Sept. 20 to Oct. 7, '98, inc.; Dec. 22-29, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposit: Nov. 12, '98, \$25 with Major Sears.

Ford, John ----- 23 5 5 Fair --- Blue --- Blk. --- N. Y. Musician May 15. Portland.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty with regimental band, per Reg. S. O. No. 12, Feb. 15, '99; Manila; sick in quarters Dec. 13, '98, to Jan. 25, '99, inc.; sick in hospital Apr. 10-24, '99, inc.; all not in line of duty; tried by summary court Jan. 17, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Jan. 9-12, '99, inc.); sentenced to forfeit \$8; fine and pay for time absent deducted on Feb. '99, pay roll; tried by summary court Feb. 10, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Feb. 7-9, '99, inc.); sentenced to forfeit \$6; fine and pay for time absent deducted on Feb. '99, pay roll. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.

Fry, William ----- 18 5 7½ Fair Blue --- Lt. Br. --- Or. --- Farmer --- July 2 Woodburn.

Enrolled and mustered in as private. No clothing issued him by the State.

Goodwin, B. M. ----- 21 5 11 Fair Blue --- D. Br. Minn. Laborer July 2 Woodburn.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 10-13, '98, inc.; Sept. 30 to Oct. 11, '98, inc.; Dec. 20, '98, to Jan. 2, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc.

Google, George E. 36 5 10¾ Fair - Br. --- Br. --- N. Y. Stone-cutter May 15. Portland

Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by general court-martial Oct. 18, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; found guilty and sentenced to be confined at hard labor for six months, and to forfeit \$10 per month for same period, per S. O. No. 58, Idigos, 2d div., 8th A. C., Manila, P. I., Oct. 20, '98; unexpired portion of sentence relating to confinement expired Feb. 24, '99, per S. O. No. 53, Idigos, dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Manila, P. I., Feb. 24, '99; \$41.33 of fine deducted on Feb. '99, pay roll; \$15.67 of fine deducted on Apr. '99, pay roll; paid for six months on Feb. '99, pay roll; in confinement Oct. 18, '98, to Feb. 24, '99, inc. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$9.82, total value of clothing issued him by the State.

Hackathorn, G. M. 37 5 5¼ Fair --- Br. --- Br. --- Ohio --- Teamster May 15. Portland

COMPANY "M"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.			Hair.	When.	
Hall, Ralph	17	5 8 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	Laborer	July 2	Woodburn. Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in hospital Dec. 1-14, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Dec. 15-17, '98, inc.; Feb. 1-5, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Due United States for ordnance retained, one canteen, 43 cents; one haversack, 72 cents. No clothing issued him by the State.
Hannon, Wm. H.	23	5 8 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Plumber	July 2	Woodburn. Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Sept. 28, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$4; fine deducted on Sept. '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Jan. 11, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$10; fine deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll. No clothing issued him by the State.
Headrick, David	38	5 6 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	Pa.	Laborer	May 15	Portland. Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court July 7, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on Aug., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court July 28, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Aug., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Aug. 5, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war, sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Aug., '98, pay roll; sick in quarters Sept. 9-18, '98, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Hockett, Walter B.	24	5 6 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	Iowa	Cook	May 15	Portland Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in hospital May 28 to June 5, '98, inc.; sick in quarters May 27, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$9.82, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Holt, William E.	21	5 9 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Mo.	Farmer	July 2	Woodburn. Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in hospital Nov. 25 to Dec. 7, '98, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.
Holland, Howard H.	21	5 5 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Br.	Mich.	Lumberman.	May 15	Portland Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in hospital Oct. 3-5, '98, inc.; Oct. 6 to Dec. 7, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Dec. 8, '98, to Jan. 3, '99, inc.; June 30 to July 12, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Due United

Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in hospital Dec. 1-14, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Dec. 15-17, '98, inc.; Feb. 1-5, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Due United States for ordnance retained, one canteen, 43 cents; one haversack, 72 cents. No clothing issued him by the State.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Sept. 28, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Sept. 28, '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Jan. 14, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$10; fine deducted on Feb. 2, '99, pay roll. No clothing issued him by the State.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court July 7, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Aug. 2, '98, pay roll; tried by summary court July 28, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Aug. 2, '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Aug. 5, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war, sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Aug. 2, '98, pay roll; sick in quarters Sept. 9-18, '98, inc.; in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in hospital May 28 to June 5, '98, inc.; sick in quarters May 2-7, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$9.82, total value of clothing issued him by the State.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in hospital Nov. 25 to Dec. 7, '98, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.

Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in hospital Oct. 3-5, '98, inc.; Oct. 6 to Dec. 7, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Dec. 8, '98, to Jan. 3, '99, inc.; June 30 to July 12, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Due United



COMPANY M, SECOND REGIMENT, OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Humphreys, C. S.	18	5	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Br.	Blk.	Student	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Aug. 4 to Sept. 5, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.	
Illig, Carl A.	18	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Br. ... Or.	Student	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters June 12-19, '98, inc.; July 3-7, '98, inc.; Oct. 9-11, '98, inc.; Dec. 6-8, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne; Nov. 12, '98, \$30 with Major Sears. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$9.82, total value of clothing issued him by the State.	
Jacques, Edward	19	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Clerk	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 11-13, '98, inc.; in line of duty; wounded in action before Malabon Mar. 25, '99. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne.	
Jensen, Ole	18	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Norway.	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Oct. 12-16, '98, inc.; Oct. 28-30, '98, inc.; Jan. 1-3, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Due United States for ordinance retained, one canteen, 43 cents.	
Johnson, Claude A.	24	5	8	Fair	Br.	D. Br. Or.	Laborer	July 2	Woodburn.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Sept. 29, '98, for violation of 62 art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Sept. '98, pay roll. No clothing issued him by the State.	
Kern, Henry G.	23	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br. ... Or.	Blacksmith.	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 27-29, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Aug. 25 to Sept. 27, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Deposit: Aug. 24, '98, \$30 with Major Gambrell. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$9.82, total value of clothing issued him by the State.	
King, Benjamin L.	19	5	6	Light	Lt. Bl.	Red	Iowa	Laborer	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters July 11-13, '98, inc.; Sept. 8-9, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Due United States for ordinance retained, one canteen, 43 cents.
Kinzer, Charles C.	18	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br.	D. Br. Neb.	Farmer	July 2	Woodburn.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Dec. 9-19, '98, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State. Due United States for ordinance retained, one web belt and plate, 72 cents.	

COMPANY "M"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service.		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Mankin, Guy C.	21	6 1/2	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Farmer	July 2. Wood-burn.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in hospital Dec. 13-24, '98, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.
McManus, Thomas.	30	5 5 1/2	Fair	Br.	Br.	N. H.	Laborer	May 15. Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal Dec. 16, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 203, Manila, P. I., Dec. 16, '98; reduced to private May 17, '99, per Reg. S. O. No. 25, Manila, P. I., June 7, '99; sick in quarters Sept. 9 to Oct. 7, '98, inc.; Jan. 25-29, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$9.82, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Millard, Everett.	22	5 8 1/4	Fair	Blue	Br.	Wis.	Farmer	July 2. Wood-burn.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; wounded in action at Manila Apr. 11, '99; sick in hospital Apr. 11 to June 1, '99, inc.; sick in quarters June 2-19, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.
Muir, James.	25	5 4	Fair	Br.	Br.	Mo.	Laborer	May 15. Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Oct. 17, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Oct. 13-16, '98, inc.); sentenced to forfeit \$5; fine deducted on Oct., '98, pay roll; pay for time absent to be deducted on this roll; sick in quarters Dec. 19-25, '98, inc.; Jan. 16-20, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Osburn, Thomas J.	39	5 7 1/4	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Pa.	Clerk	July 2. Wood-burn.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Sept. 27, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$7; fine deducted on Sept., '98, pay roll; sick in hospital Apr. 15-27, '99, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.
Pabst, Albert.	21	5 9	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Cal.	Stockman	July 2. Wood-burn.	Enrolled and mustered in as private. No clothing issued him by the State.
Price, Harvey L.	22	5 8 1/4	Fair	Blue	Br.	Wash.	Student	May 15. Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters June 9-10, Nov. 3-7, '98, inc.; Jan. 28-29, Jan. 30 to Feb. 3, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$9.82, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Price, Frederic.	29	5 4	Fair	Blue	Br.	Eng-land.	Blacksmith.	May 15. Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court, Apr. 10, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent without leave Apr. 5-6, '99, inc.); sentenced to forfeit \$8; fine and pay for time absent deducted on

Rullen, Arthur	21	5	F ₁	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Harness-maker.	May 1	Portland	Apr., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters July 7-11, '98, inc.; Sept. 12-15, '98, inc.; Sept. 22-27, '98, inc.; Dec. 28-29, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposit: Nov. 12, — with Major Sears.
Reed, William F.	22	5	8 ₂	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Laborer	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in hospital June 19-22, '98, inc.; sick in quarters July 15-18, '98, inc.; Dec. 7, '98, to Jan. 3, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposit: Mar. 9, '99, \$25 with Major Knechtser.
Savage, James C.	28	5	10	Dark	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	Farmer	July 2	Woodburn, S. F., Cal.	Enrolled and mustered in as private, tried by summary court Oct. 1, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Oct. 1, '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Nov. 11, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Feb. 11, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war absent Feb. 10-11, '99, inc.; sentenced to forfeit one month's pay; fine and pay for time absent deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; tried by summary court Apr. 10, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war absent Apr. 5-6, '99, inc.; sentenced to forfeit \$8; fine and pay for time absent deducted on Apr., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters July 5-6, '98, inc.; Sept. 8-10, '98, inc.; Oct. 28-29, '98, inc.; Oct. 30 to Nov. 6, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne. Due United States for ordnance furnished, one haversack, 72 cents; one canteen, 45 cents.
Schnell, Henry									May 23		Enrolled and mustered in as private. No clothing issued him by the State.
											Enrolled and mustered in as private; assigned to company per Reg. S. O. No. 18, San Francisco, Cal., May 23, '98; joined company same date; tried by summary court Jan. 11, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$10; fine deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; tried by summary court Jan. 21, '99, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; tried by summary court Jan. 31, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; tried by summary court Apr. 10, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war absent Apr. 5-6, '99, inc.; sentenced to forfeit \$8; fine and pay for time absent deducted on Apr., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Nov. 1-16, '98, inc.; not in line of duty; June 18-20, '99, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing issued him by the State.

COMPANY "M"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.			Where born.	Occupation.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.		Eyes.	Hair.	When.	Where.	
Sanders, Oliver A.---	29	5 6 ¹ / ₂	Fair--	Br.---	Br.---	Blk.---	May 15.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$9.82, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Due United States for ordnance retained, one canteen, 43 cents.
Thompson, Peter-----	22	5 6	Fair--	Br.---	Br.---	Blk.---	May 15.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Sept. 4-10, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$9.82, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Todd, Grover-----	18	5 4 ¹ / ₂	Fair--	Br.---	Br.---	Blk.---	May 15.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. Deposits: Aug. 8, '98, \$25 with Major Kilbourne; Nov. 32, '98, \$30 with Major Sears; Mar. 8, '99, \$30 with Major Rochester. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$9.60, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Tooze, James H.-----	21	5 5	Fair--	Blue--	Br.---	Br.---	May 15.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters June 19-22, '98, inc.; July 11-13, '98, inc.; Sept. 24 to Oct. 6, '98, inc.; Oct. 10-17, '98, inc.; Oct. 23 to Nov. 3, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Tracy, Ernest-----	23	5 7	Fair--	Blue--	Br.---	Br.---	May 15.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Nov. 7, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Dec., '98, pay roll; sick in hospital May 28 to June 2, '98, inc; not in line of duty; sick in quarters July 3-5, '98, inc.; July 8-18, '98, inc.; Dec. 23, '98, to Jan. 1, '99, inc.; June 14-27, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Weber, Eugene-----	18	5 7	Dark-	Br.---	D. Br.	Or.---	Student.. July 2.	Woodburn.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in hospital May 8-28, '99, inc.; in line of duty. Due United States for ordnance retained, one canteen, 43 cents; one haversack, 72 cents. No clothing issued him by the State.

Whitney, Charles A. 19 5 6¹ Fair Blue Br -- or -- Farmer -- May 15 Portland Enrolled and insured in his private sick in quarters July 10-13, '98, in line of duty, on special duty with residential band May 16, '98 to Aug. 7, '99, due per S. O. No. 11, Portland, Or., May 16, '98. Pay due as private App. 26-29, '98, inc. Deposit: Nov. 12, '98, \$25 with Major Seab. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.

Discharged -- For disability.

Discharged—For disability.

	Boyes, Wesley	-----	27	5	#3	Fair	- Blue	Blk.-	Out.--	Butcher--	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; discharged Nov.
													8, '98, per surgeon's certificate of disability at Manila,
													P. I.; sick in hospital June 12-18, '98, inc.; Sick in quar-
													ters July 16 to Nov. 8, '98, inc.; In line of duty. In the
													settlement for clothing is included the amount of
													\$11.06, total value of clothing issued him by the State;
													Discharge and final statements given.

Nesbitt, Fred H.....	30	5	8	Fair - Blue - Br --	Ohio.	Brick- mason.	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private, discharged Nov. 15, '98, per surgeon's certificate of disability at Manila, P. I.; sick in quarters Sept. 21 to Nov. 11, '98, inc.; in line of duty. Pay due as private Apr. 26-'99, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Discharge and final statements given.
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Miller, John W. F. ----- June 3. Honolulu Enrolled and mustered in as private discharged Nov. 12, '98, per surgeon's certificate of disability at Manila, P. I.; sick in quarters Oct. 11 to Nov. 12, '98, then, in line of duty. Discharge and final statements given. No clothing issued him by the State.

37	-----	5	5 ¹	Fair...	Blue	Br. --	Wis...	Laborer	May 15	Portland.	Employed and misemployed as private, discharged Jan. 1, '99, and misemployed as private, discharged May 1, '99, sick in quarters April to Sept. 1, '98, inc.; Sept. 1-10, '98, inc.; Oct. 1-2, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Oct. 13 to Nov. 13, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Nov. 14, '98, to Jan. 11, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Pay due as private Apr. 20-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Discharge and final statements given.
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Grinn, Ivan-----	20	5	6	Fair-- Blue-- D. Br. Or. --- Clerk----	May 15.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as quartermaster sergeant; discharged Jan. 13, '99, per surgeon's certificate of disability at Manila, P. I.; sick in quarters July 22-24, '98, inc.; Aug. 31 to Sept. 5, '98, inc.; Sept. 30 to Nov. 5, '98, inc.; Jan. 2-13, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Pay due as quartermaster sergeant Apr. 26-29, '99, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.37, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Discharge and final statements given.
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COMPANY "M"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When.		Where.		
Discharged by order.										
Hinkle, Charles. (True name: Bitting, Charles C.)	30	5 6½	Fair	Blue	Br.	Va.	Lawyer	May 15	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court July 28, '98, for violation of 64d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$25 fine deducted on Aug. '98, pay roll; sick in quarters Aug. 14-25, '98, inc.; Sept. 2-28, '98, inc.; Oct. 1-5, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$9.82, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Discharged at Manila, P. I., Dec. 12, '98, per S. O. No. 135, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Dec. 12, '98. Discharge and final statements given. Deposit: Aug. 9, '98, \$15 with Major Kilbourne.
Uglow, John C.	23	5 7	Fair.	Br.	Br.	Or.	Student	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on special duty May 16, '98, to date of discharge, with regimental band, per Reg. S. O. No. 12, Portland, Or., May 16, '98. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Discharged at Manila, P. I., Mar. 20, '98, per S. O. No. 74, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Mar. 17, '98. Discharge and final statements issued. Enrolled and mustered in as private; transferred to company from regimental band per Reg. S. O. No. 88, June 29, '98; joined company en route to Philippine Islands, June 29, '98, sick in quarters Sept. 8-20, '98, inc.; Sept. 27-28, '98, inc.; sick in hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 1, '98, to Jan. 13, '99, inc.; in hospital, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 14 to Mar. 8, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$18.02, total value of clothing issued him by the State at the regular schedule price. Discharged at United States general hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., per S. O. No. 47, hdqrs. department of California, Mar. 7, '99. Discharge and final statements given. True soldier \$6.40, overcharge on clothing issued him by the State. Deposits: Aug. 9, '98, \$25 with Major Kilbourne; Nov. 12, '98, \$15 with Major Sears.
Sherman, Ray M.	23	5 2½	Fair	D. Br.	D. Br.	Mich.	Laster	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; on sick furlough for thirty days from Oct. 5, '98, per telegram from the War Department, Aug. 1, '98, to go to Ohio; furlough
Beaver, Clarence W.	21	5 6¾	Fair	Blue		D. Br.	Ohio - Teacher	July 2.	Woodburn.	

Powell, Robert R.	19	5	2	Fair.	Blue	Br. .	Or.	Musician	May 15	Portland	extended thirty days by Secretary of War (letter of Acting Adjutant General, department of the Lakes, Dec. 12, '98). Discharged at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 25, '99, per S. O. No. 18, department of California, Jan. 25, '99. Discharge and final statements given. No clothing issued him by the State. Enrolled and mustered in as musician; sick in hospital June 19-21, '98, inc.; Sept. 30, '98, to Mar. 9, '99, inc. Discharged Apr. 20, '99, at San Francisco, Cal., per S. O. No. 8, corps, department of California, Apr. 26, '99. Discharge and final statements given. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court July 20, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Aug. 2, '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Apr. 10, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Apr. 5-6, '99, inc.); sentenced to forfeit \$8; fine and pay for time absent deducted on Apr. 2, '99; pay roll; sick in quarters Aug. 27 to Sept. 10, '98, inc.; sick in hospital Dec. 16, '98, to Mar. 18, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 11, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., dated June 11, '99. Discharge and final statements given.	
Brown, Oliver L.	33	5	11	Fair.	Blue	Br.	Ind.	Laborer	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Jan. 9-15, '99, inc.; sick in hospital Apr. 24 to June 12, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 13, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 11, '99. Discharge and final statements given. No clothing issued him by the State.	
Campbell, Floyd L.	21	5	11	4	Dark.	Blue	D. Br. Mo.	Bicyclist	July 2	Woodburn.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Jan. 9-15, '99, inc.; sick in hospital Apr. 24 to June 12, '99, inc.; all in line of duty. Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 13, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., June 11, '99. Discharge and final statements given. No clothing issued him by the State.	
Crafty, Garner A.	26	5	6	4	Fair	Blue...	Br.	Ohio ...	Blacksmith.	May 15	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Oct. 17, '98, for violation of 32d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Oct. 28, '98, pay roll; sick in quarters July 13-14, '98, inc.; Aug. 25-28, '98, inc.; Aug. 31 to Sept. 12, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$10.91, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 13, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Manila, P. I., June 11, '99. Discharge and final statements given.

COMPANY "M"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When.	Where.			
McQuown, Leslie.....	30	5 5½	Fair....	Br....	Br....	Ky....	Carpenter	May 15.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters Aug. 30 to July 1, Nov. 3-4, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 13, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Manila, P. I., June 11, '99. Discharge and final statements given.
Roggers, Henry M....	26	5 5	Fair....	Blue....	D. Br. Or.	Or....	Printer....	July 2.	Woodburn.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court Feb. 14, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Feb. 10-11, '99, inc.); sentenced to forfeit one month's pay; fine and pay for time absent deducted on Feb. 4, '99; pay roll; tried by summary court Jan. 31, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Feb. 4, '99, pay roll. Discharged at Manila, P. I., June 18, '99, per S. O. No. 157, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Manila, P. I., June 11, '99. Discharge and final statements given. No clothing issued him by the State.
<i>Transferred.</i>										
Gard, Frank.....	25	5 2½	Dark. Br....	Br....	D. Br. Ind.	Ind....	Farmer	May 15.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; transferred to Company K., 2d Or. Inf., May 16, '98, per Reg. S. O. No. 62, Portland, Or., May 16, '98.
Booth, Joel C.....	24	5 9	Fair	Blue....	Br....	Iowa	Student.	May 15	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; transferred to United States hospital corps Aug. 3, '98, per S. O. No. 17, hdqrs. dept. of the Pacific and 8th A. C., Aug. 5, '98. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$18.02, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Overcharge on State clothing due soldier, \$6.96.
Miller, Harry E.....	22	6	Dark	Blue	Blk....	N. M.	Artist....	May 15	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; sick in quarters June 20-21, Aug. 22-23, Oct. 21-28, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. Transferred to Company C, 2d Or. Inf., per Reg. S. O. No. 183, Manila, P. I., Nov. 16, '98. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
<i>Died.</i>										
Hutchinson, Elias....	23	5 9½	Fair	Blue....	Br....	Or....	Farmer....	May 15.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; died on board S. S. <i>City of Sydney</i> , June 21, '98, at sea. Inventory of effects and final statement forwarded to the Adjutant General. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount

Minier, Charles E.	24	5	6½	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Teacher	May 15	Portland	of \$18.02, total value of clothing issued him by the State. True soldier \$6.86, for overcharge on State clothing. Enrolled and mustered in as private; died at Manila, P. I., in hospital, Sept. 14, '98. Inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to the Adjutant General. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne.
Reid, James J.	21	5	10	Fair	Br.	Br.	Ill.	Laborer	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; died at Manila, P. I., Oct. 2, '98. Inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to the Adjutant General. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$8.89, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Enrolled and mustered in as private; killed in action at Maricao, L. I., Apr. 11, '99. Inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to the Adjutant General. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Berry, Joe L.	18	5	5½	Fair	Br.	Br.	Or.	Salesman	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; killed in action at Maricao, L. I., Apr. 11, '99. Inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to the Adjutant General. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Payne, Henry (True name: Kern, Oliver Mason.)	37	5	8½	Fair	Blue	Br.	Miss.	Lumberman	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; killed in action at Maricao, L. I., Apr. 11, '99. Inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to the Adjutant General. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$8.89, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Enrolled and mustered in as private; killed in action at Maricao, L. I., Apr. 11, '99. Inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to the Adjutant General. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$9.82, total value of clothing issued him by the State. Deposit: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne.
Hoffman, Robert B.	37	5	6¼	Fair	Blue	Br.	Pa.	Peddler	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; missing in action at Maricao, L. I., Apr. 28, '99. Surrounding circumstances make his death almost certain. Dropped from rolls May 2, '99. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. Inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to the Adjutant General. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Lawrence, James E.	20	5	8½	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ky.	Farmer	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; missing in action at Maricao, L. I., Apr. 28, '99. Surrounding circumstances make his death almost certain. Dropped from rolls May 2, '99. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. Inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to the Adjutant General. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.
Mills, Clarence W.	30	5	4¼	Fair	Br.	Br.	Dak.	Cook	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; missing in action at Maricao, L. I., Apr. 28, '99. Surrounding circumstances make his death almost certain. Dropped from rolls May 2, '99. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. Inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to the Adjutant General. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.

COMPANY "M."—CONCLUDED.

Name.	Description.			Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When.	Where.	
McCoy, Ralph G.	22	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Br.	Br.	May 15.	Portland.	Enrolled and mustered in as private; missing in action at Maricao, L. I., Apr. 28, '99. Surrounding circumstances make his death almost certain. Dropped from rolls May 2, '99. Pay due as private Apr. 26-29, '98, inc. Inventory of effects and final statements forwarded to the Adjutant General. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16; total value of clothing issued him by the State. Disposed: Aug. 8, '98, \$20 with Major Kilbourne.
Deserted.								
Murphy, Stephen	33	5 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	May 15	Portland	Enrolled and mustered in as private; tried by summary court July 15, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Aug., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court July 16, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Aug., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court July 28, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Aug., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Sept. 17, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$3; fine deducted on Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Sept. 20, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Oct. 8, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Oct. 8, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Oct., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Nov. 7, '98, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$2; fine deducted on Dec., '98, pay roll; tried by summary court Dec. 27, '98, for violation of 62d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; tried by summary court Feb. 7, '99, for violation of 33d art. of war; sentenced to forfeit \$1; fine deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; tried by summary court Feb. 10, '99, for violation of 32d art. of war (absent Feb. 7-9, '99, inc.); sentenced to forfeit \$6; fine and pay for time absent deducted on Feb., '99, pay roll; sick in quarters Oct. 28-30, '98, inc. in line of duty. Absent without leave from June 9, '99; dropped from the rolls as a deserter June 22, '99. Due United States for ordnance, one meat ration can, 28 cents; two haversacks, \$1.76; two haversack straps, 56 cents; one canteen, 53 cents; one Springfield rifle

(cal., 45), \$13.12; one gun sling, 38 cents; one web belt and fastenings, \$1; one tin cup, 15 cents; one knife, 7 cents; one fork, 3 cents; one spoon, 3 cents; one steel bayonet scabbard, 81 cents. In the settlement for clothing is included the amount of \$11.16, total value of clothing issued him by the State.

RECORD OF EVENTS.

On first expedition to Philippine Islands May, 1898, in the Spanish-American war. Participated in capture of Guam Island. Landed at Cavite, Luzon Island, July 2d, 1898. Garrison and patrol duty, Manila, P. I., to March 12th, 1899. In engagement against insurgent Filipinos February 23d, 1899, at Tondo district. Marched as part of General Wheaton's flying column up Pasig Valley March 12th to 20th, 1899.

March 25th, 1899, participated in advance on Malabon. March 26th, 1899, in advance on Polo. In the field, Luzon Island, to May 26th, 1899. In field around Laguna de Bay June 2d to 6th, 1899. Sailed for United States June 14th, 1899. Arrived at San Francisco, California, July 12th, 1899. Mustered out of the service of the United States August 7th, 1899.

BATTERY "A."

Abstract of muster-rolls of Captain Robert S. Greenleaf, Battery "A," Oregon United States Volunteer Light Artillery, mustered into the United States service at Portland, Oregon, July 1, 1898, and mustered out at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, October 15, 1898, unless otherwise stated below.

Name.	Description.			Where born.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When.	Where.
Robert S. Greenleaf. <i>Captain.</i>	49	5 11	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br. Mo.	July 1.	Portland. Originally mustered in as captain; on leave of absence Sept. 13 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Loren A. Bowman. <i>1st Lieutenant.</i>	28	5 10	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br. Mo.	July 1.	Portland. Originally mustered in as 1st lieutenant; on leave of absence Sept. 13 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Hiram U. Welch. <i>2d Lieutenant.</i>	29	6	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br. Ill.	July 1.	Portland. Originally mustered in as 2d lieutenant; on special duty as A. C. S. July 1-10, '98, B. O. No. 1; on leave of absence Sept. 13 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
S. E. Rehnstrom. <i>1st Sergeant.</i>	22	5 7½	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br. Sweden.	July 1.	Portland. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as 1st sergeant; on furlough Sept. 29 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Thaddeus S. Potter. <i>Quartermaster Sergeant.</i>	33	5 11¼	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br. Mo.	July 1.	Portland. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as quartermaster sergeant; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Andreas I. Sorensen. <i>Veterinary Sergeant.</i>	21	5 8¼	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br. Cal.	July 1.	Portland. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as veterinary sergeant; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
John W. Nendel. <i>Sergeant.</i>	24	6 ¼	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br. Iowa.	July 1.	Portland. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as sergeant; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Stephen L. Tompkins. <i>Sergeant.</i>	32	5 5¼	Fair.	Blue.	Br. N. Y.	July 1.	Portland. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as sergeant; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Andy Ingeman. <i>Sergeant.</i>	28	5 10¼	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br. Minn.	July 1.	Portland. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State;

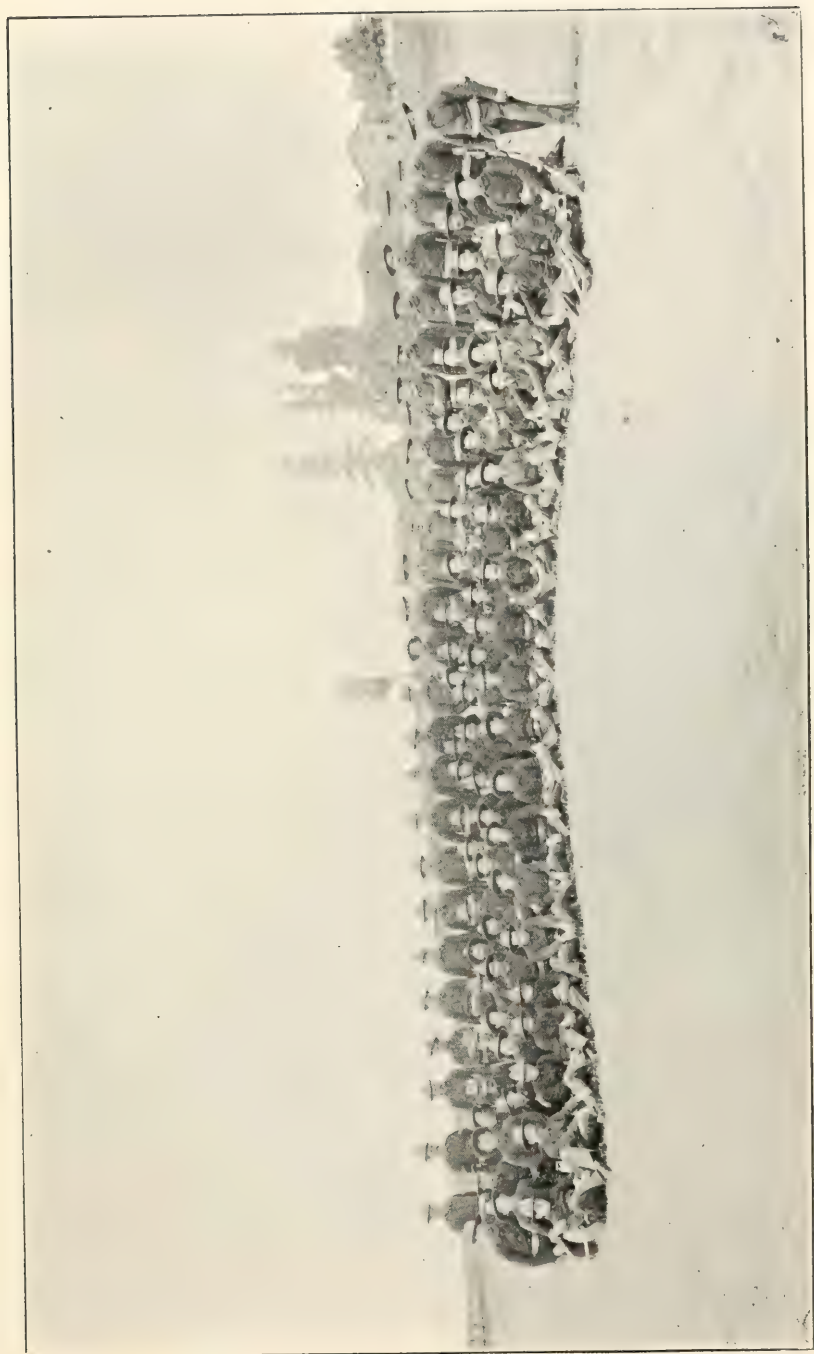
Edgar T. Benton	27	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	N. J.	Clerk	July 1	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as corporal; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
John M. Jones	27	5	11	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	Mail carrier.	July 1	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as corporal; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
George D. Young	31	5	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ind.	Lawyer	July 1	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as corporal; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
William J. Bradford	33	5	11	Dark	Blue	Br.	Mich.	Teamster	July 1	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as corporal; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Rudolph R. Staub	29	5	7	Fair	Blue	Br.	Switz- erland.	Conductor	July 1	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as corporal; from duty to sick in quarters Aug. 29, '98; from sick to duty Aug. 30, '98; sickness incurred in line of duty; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
John R. Krumm	21	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ill.	Upholster	July 1	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as corporal; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Almon V. Wells	23	5	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Ill.	Book- binder.	July 1	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as corporal; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Fred. W. Blessing	22	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Ill.	Grocer	July 1	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as corporal; sick in quarters July 16-18, '98; sickness incurred in line of duty; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Andrew D. Allen	20	5	9	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Ire- land.	Clerk	July 1	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as corporal; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Rudolph E. Schloth	26	6	11	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Iowa	Lithog- rapher.	July 1	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as corporal; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Herbert N. La Dow	22	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Mich.	Clerk	July 1	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as corporal; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.

BATTERY "A"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mastered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Hght.	Com- plexion.	Eyes.	Hair.		When.	Where.	
Charles Zigler <i>Corporal.</i>	21	5 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Br.	Br.	Or.	July 1	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as corporal.
Charles A. Kreyer <i>Cook; Corporal.</i>	23	5 6	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	N. Y.	July 1	Portland.	In the settlement for articles issued him by the State; \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed battery cook with rank of corporal per B. O. No. 3, Aug. 1, '98; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Joseph W. Glessner <i>Trumpeter.</i>	21	5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Br.	Br.	Ohio	July 1	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as trumpeter; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Norman E. Tuffard <i>Trumpeter.</i>	24	5 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	N. Y.	July 1	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as trumpeter; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Mark E. Thiede <i>Farrier.</i>	24	5 9	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Mo.	July 1	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as farrier; sick in hospital July 10-21, '98; from hospital to quarters July 21-25, '98; from quarters to duty July 25, '98; from duty to hospital Aug. 27, '98; from hospital to duty Aug. 29, '98; sickness not incurred in line of duty; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
George E. Evans <i>Farrier.</i>	30	5 10	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Aus- tralia.	July 1	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as farrier; from duty to sick in quarters July 11, '98; from sick in quarters to duty July 25, '98; sickness not incurred in line of duty; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Gustav Warlen <i>Artificer.</i>	35	5 6	Fair	Br.	Br.	Swe- den.	July 1	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as artificer; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Charles F. Proxost <i>Saddler.</i>	38	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Iowa.	July 1	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as saddler; placed in confinement Aug. 16, '98; tried by general court-martial and sentenced to five months' confinement, special orders, Depart-

BATTERY "A"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.	Occupation.	Mustered into service—		Remarks.	
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.			Hair.	When.		Where.
Bockmann, Charles.	22	5 5½	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Mass.	Railroad agent.	July 1.	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on post duty at post quartermaster's department per S. O. No. 132, July 21-27, '98; from special duty to duty July 28, '98, per S. O. No. 137, dated July 26, '98; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Bryant, Arthur C.	20	5 7	Fair.	Br.	Blk.	Can'ta	Printer.	July 1.	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Burns, Fred H.	21	5 8½	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	Kan.	Grocer.	July 1.	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; sick in quarters Aug. 22-26, '98, inc.; in line of duty; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Barton, Jesse S.	21	5 9	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	D. C.	Student.	July 1.	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; sick in quarters July 14-17, '98; in line of duty.
Baird, George C.	21	5 6½	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Cal.	Electrician.	July 1.	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Banfield, William H.	21	5 5¾	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	Eng-land.	Harness-maker.	July 1.	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Crider, John F.	42	5 8½	Dark.	Blue.	Br.	Ind.	Laborer.	July 1.	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; sick in hospital Aug. 25 to Oct. 15, '98; in line of duty.
Donner, John L.	20	5 10	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Minn.	Wood-worker.	July 1.	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Drake, Frederick W.	26	5 6	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Ohio.	Conductor.	July 1.	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State.
Dubois, George E.	20	5 8	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	Or.	Steam-boat hand.	July 1.	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; sick in quarters July 15-27, '98, inc.; in line of duty; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.



BATTERY "A," OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEER LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Foster, Albert S.	43	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Br. --	Br. --	Ind. ...	Teacher	July 1	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Fitts, Fay M.	33	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br. ...	N. Y.	Railroad mail clerk	July 1	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Foley, Thomas J.	25	5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	N. Br.	Iron-worker.	July 1	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Force, James C.	20	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Mo.	Laborer.	July 1	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; sick in quarters July 19-22, '98; not in line of duty; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Glover, Herbert S.	21	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br. ...	D. Br.	Eng. land.	Collector	July 1	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; sick in quarters July 14-15, '98; in line of duty; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Gault, Frederick L.	24	5	6	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or.	Farmer.	July 1	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Hoyt, Elwell H.	19	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Br. ...	D. Br.	Iowa	Druggist	July 1	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Herrmann, George E.	33	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Br. --	D. Br.	Switz. erland.	Deck hand.	July 1	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Kiernan, William E.	20	5	7	Fair	Br. --	D. Br.	Or. ...	Collector	July 1	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Kruger, William E. ...	21	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Texas	Printer.	July 1	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; sick in quarters July 19-21, '98; from quarters to hospital July 22 to Aug. 3, '98; in line of duty; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Krupke, John P.	21	5	7	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Neb. ...	Tinner.	July 1	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.

BATTERY "A"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Occupation.		Mastered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.				When	Where.	
Kirkman, Elbert A.	18	5 5 ¹ / ₂	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Or.	Clerk		July 1.	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Laurenz, John W.	20	5 7 ¹ / ₂	Fair.	Br.	Br.	S. D.	Farmer.		July 1.	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Lee, John A.	21	5 10 ³ / ₄	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Wis.	Porter		July 1.	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Lischke, Frank F.	28	5 8 ¹ / ₂	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	Wis.	Printer		July 1.	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Lyman, William P.	33	5 7 ³ / ₄	Dark	Br.	D. Br.	Cal.	Clerk		July 1.	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on daily duty as battery clerk July 1 to Oct. 15, '98; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Lowins, Sampson	30	5 9 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue.	D. Br.	Or.	Farmer.		July 1.	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 8, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Lindburg, Victor	20	5 8 ¹ / ₂	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Iowa	Confec-tioner.		July 1.	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; sick in quarters July 12-16, '98; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Malehorn, Clinton	18	5 6 ¹ / ₂	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	Or.	Laborer		July 1.	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
McIntosh, Wm. W.	25	5 7	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Iowa	Clerk		July 1.	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Mealey, Karl S.	21	5 5	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	Or.	Clerk		July 1.	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on post duty at quartermaster's department July

22-27, '98, per S. O. No. 132, from special duty to duty July 28, '98, per S. O. No. 131, dated July 26, '98; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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BATTERY "A"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description					Where born.	Occupation.	Mastered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.			When.	Where.	
Porter, Edward F.	29	5 7½	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	N. Y.	Clerk.	July 1.	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on post duty at post commissary department per S. O. No. 132, July 21-28, '98, per S. O. No. 137, dated July 26, '98; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Prasil, Adolph C.	18	5 11¾	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Germany.	Furrier.	July 1.	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; sick in quarters July 20-26, '98; in line of duty; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Pollard, Frank.	26	5 5	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	England.	Laborer.	July 1.	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Powers, William N. . .	21	5 4¾	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	Laborer.	July 1	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Randall, Frank L.	23	5 7¼	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Cal.	Clerk.	July 1.	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Russell, William K. . .	22	5 9¾	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Wash.	Collar maker.	July 1	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Smith, Bert J.	20	5 3	Fair.	Blue.	Lt.Br.	Ohio	Box maker.	July 1.	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Stranahan, Robert O. .	18	5 7	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	Minn.	Candy maker.	July 1.	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; sick in quarters July 18-20, '98; in line of duty.
Spurlock, Harry R. . .	20	5 8¼	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	Iowa	Teamster	July 1	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Snow, Frank A.	24	5 3¾	Fair	Blue.	Lt.Br.	Iowa	Painter	July 1.	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State;

Smith, Orr O.	27	5	8 ¹ / ₄	Fair.	Blue...	D. Br.	Or. ...	Laborer ...	July 1..	Portland	on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898. In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9-21, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
St. Rayner, John H.	28	5	5 ¹ / ₂	Fair.	Blue...	D. Br.	Eng. land.	Conductor	July 1..	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Stacks, Willis R.	27	5	7	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Mo.	Hostler ...	July 1..	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Tusant, Nelson J.	38	5	10 ³ / ₄	Dark.	Br. ...	D. Br.	N. Y.	Bridge carpenter.	July 1..	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Vahl, Emil C.	21	5	9 ¹ / ₄	Fair.	Blue...	Lt. Br.	Ger- many.	Baker ...	July 1..	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on post duty at post bakery per S. O. No. 132, July 21, '98; to duty July 28, '98, per S. O. No. 137, dated July 26, '98; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Van Winkle, Roy	18	5	4 ¹ / ₂	Fair.	Blue...	D. Br.	Or. ...	Grocer ...	July 1..	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Voight, Thomas	22	5	10	Fair.	Blue...	D. Br.	Wash.	Tinner ...	July 1..	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
White, Andrew	24	5	6 ¹ / ₂	Fair.	Blue...	Lt. Br.	N. Y.	Plumber	July 1..	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
West, Thomas H.	18	5	6 ¹ / ₂	Fair.	Br. ...	Br. ...	Wis.	Student ...	July 1..	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Welch, Harry	31	5	10 ¹ / ₄	Fair.	Br. ...	Br. ...	Or. ...	Fireman.	July 1..	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; sick in quarters July 20-28, '98, inc.; in line of duty; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Wicke, Paul A.	19	5	5 ¹ / ₂	Fair.	Br. ...	Br. ...	Minn.	Clerk	July 1..	Portland	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.

BATTERY "A"—CONCLUDED.

Name.	Description.			Where born.		Occupation.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Where.	When.	Where.	When.	
Wickline, Oliver S.	19	5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Br.	Br.	Pa.	Student.	July 1.	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Wilson, Harry A.	29	5 3	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Kan.	Printer.	July 1.	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$22.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; sick in quarters Aug. 5-6, '98, in line of duty.
Wilson, Theodore M.	19	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Blue.	L.L.Br.	Or.	Laborer.	July 1.	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Young, Norris J.	26	5 9	Dark	Blue	D. Br.	Pa.	Sawyer.	July 1.	Portland.	In settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., '98.
Zeller, Frederick	32	5 7	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	Germany.	Butcher.	July 1.	Portland.	In settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.10, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., '98.
Zimmerman, Z., Jr. <i>Discharged for disability.</i>	21	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	Upholsterer.	July 1.	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; on furlough Sept. 9 to Oct. 9, '98, per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., 1898.
Walter, Wirt D. <i>antifear.</i>	24	5 7	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Kan.	Electrician.	July 1.	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; mustered in as artificer; sick in quarters July 14-20, '98, Inc.; in hospital July 21 to Aug. 27, '98; not in line of duty. Discharged Aug. 27, '98, on surgeon's certificate of disability at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., per indorsement headquarters department of Columbia, Aug. 25, '98; discharge and final statements furnished; service, "honest and faithful; character, "good."
Liles, John R.	30	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Blue.	D. Br.	Or.	Barber.	July 1.	Portland.	In the settlement for clothing is included the sum of \$16.40, total value of articles issued him by the State; sick in quarters July 18, '98; sick in hospital July 18 to Aug. 27, '98; not in line of duty. Discharged Aug. 27, '98, on surgeon's certificate of disability at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., per indorsement headquarters department of Columbia, Aug. 25, '98; discharge and final statements furnished; service, "honest and faithful; character, "good."

RECORD OF EVENTS.

at Gresham at Mr. Matzgos' place until 3 p. m. August 14th, 1898, left for Portland, arriving at Hawthorne Park, East Portland, 7 p. m.; distance, thirteen miles. Camped. Left for Armory, Portland, 11 A. M. August 15th, 1898, arriving at 12, noon. Remained in armory until 4 p. m. Left for Piedmont, arriving 6:30 p. m. Distance, during day, four miles. Camped at Water Tank. Left Piedmont 6:30 A. M. August 16th, 1898, for Vancouver Barracks. Arrived there at 8 A. M. Distance, two miles and three quarters. Total distance, forty-four miles and three quarters. On September 7th, 1898, the troops stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, were ordered out by Post Commander to extinguish a forest fire raging in the vicinity, which threatened to destroy the government property. A strong easterly wind was blowing at the time. The battery reported for duty at 10 A. M. with hose cart, axes, spades, etc., remaining in action at scene of fire until 9 p. m., men being relieved in detachments only to get their meals. Battery reported again at 3 A. M., September 8th, 1898, remaining in action until fire was extinguished at 9 A. M., same date. Mustered out of the United States service October 15th, 1898.

Light Battery A, Oregon Volunteers, mustered into United States service July 1st, 1898, at Portland, Oregon, by H. F. Kendall, captain 8th Cavalry, U. S. A. Changed station from Portland, Oregon, to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, July 9th, 1898, per S. O. No. 112, Department of Columbia, dated at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, July 8th, 1898. Battery left Vancouver Barracks on practice march at 4 p. m. August 6th, 1898. Arrived at camp on Salmon Creek, Clark County, Washington, 7:30 p. m.; distance, eight miles. Left camp at 7 A. M., August 7th, 1898, arriving at Wilson Bridge at 9 A. M.; distance, four miles. Remained in camp until 3 p. m. August 8th, 1898. Returned to Vancouver Barracks, arriving there at 7:30 p. m.; distance, nine miles. Total distance traveled, twenty-one miles. Battery left Vancouver on practice march 8:30 A. M. August 12th, 1898, arriving at Stone's place, Fairview, Oregon, at 6 p. m., making a temporary stay from 1 p. m. to 4 p. m. at Mr. Reynolds' place, Columbia Slough, while *en route*; distance, seventeen miles. Left Fairview at 9 A. M. August 13th, 1898, arriving at Troutdale at 11 A. m.; distance, three miles. Left Troutdale 2:15 p. m., arriving at Gresham at 6 p. m.; distance, five miles. Camped

BATTERY "B."

Abstract of muster-rolls of Captain William J. Riley, Battery "B," Oregon United States Volunteer Light Artillery, mustered into the United States service at Portland, Oregon, July 26, 1898, and mustered out at Portland, Oregon, October 20, 1898, unless otherwise stated below.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.	
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Occupation.	When.	Where.		
William J. Riley <i>Captain.</i>	42	5 8 ³ / ₄	Fair.	Blue.	White	N. Y.	Merchant	July 26.	Portland	Originally mustered in with battery as captain; absent with leave, Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
John C. Rutenic <i>1st Lieutenant.</i>	34	6 3	Fair.	Lt. Br.	D. Br.	Ohio.	Lawyer.	July 26.	Portland	Originally mustered in with battery as 1st lieutenant; absent with leave, Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8; appointed A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., to date from July 26, '98, per Bat. O. No. 1, same date.
Alliene Case. <i>2d Lieutenant.</i>	44	5 11	Fair.	Blue	Gray	Pa.	Mining engineer.	July 26.	Portland	Originally mustered in with battery as 2d lieutenant; absent, with leave, Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Frank G. Jewett. <i>1st Sergeant.</i>	30	5 11	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Ill.	Miner.	July 26.	Portland.	Mustered in as private; appointed 1st sergeant July 26, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 1, same date. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Daniel H. Rickert <i>Quartermaster Sergeant.</i>	36	5 9 ¹ / ₄	Dark	Blue.	Br.	N. Y.	Farmer.	July 26.	Portland.	Mustered in as private; appointed quartermaster sergeant July 26, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 1, same date. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Carleton W. Faull <i>Veterinary Sergeant.</i>	25	5 5 ¹ / ₂	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	N. Y.	Surgeon	July 26.	Portland.	Mustered in as private; appointed veterinary sergeant Aug. 1, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 3, same date; sick Aug. 30, Sept. 1-3, '98, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Jay Bowerman <i>Sergeant.</i>	21	5 11 ¹ / ₄	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	Iowa.	Attorney	July 26.	Portland.	Mustered in as private; appointed sergeant July 26, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 1, same date. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.

Henry Schroeder	31	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Blue	D. Br.	Germany.	Miner	July 26	Portland	Mustered in as private; appointed sergeant July 26, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 1, same date. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Walter L. Cooper	22	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Br.	D. Br.	Minn.	Nurseryman.	July 26	Portland	Mustered in as private; appointed sergeant Aug. 1, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 3, same date. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Hylan H. Corey	24	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Wis.	Laborer	July 26	Portland	Mustered in as private; appointed corporal July 26, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 1, same date, and sergeant from corporal Aug. 1, '98, per Bat. G. O. No. 3, same date; sick Aug. 31, '98; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Frank D. Dwight	22	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	Liveryman.	July 26	Portland	Mustered in as private; appointed corporal July 26, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 1, same date, and sergeant from corporal Aug. 1, '98, per Bat. G. O. No. 3, same date; sick Aug. 22-23, Sept. 2-6, Sept. 8, '98; not in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Harlan U. Beatty	29	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Pa.	Brickmason.	July 26	Portland	Mustered in as private; appointed sergeant Aug. 1, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 3, same date. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Hurle L. Moore	19	5	5	Fair	Blue	Br.	Iowa	Druggist	July 26	Portland	Mustered in as private; appointed corporal July 26, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 1, same date. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Mark C. Thompson	28	5	9	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ind.	Grocer	July 26	Portland	Mustered in as private; appointed corporal July 26, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 1, same date; sick Aug. 31 to Sept. 3, inc., and Sept. 6, '98; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Charles D. Albee	23	5	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	Student	July 26	Portland	Mustered in as private; appointed corporal Aug. 1, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 3, same date; sick Aug. 22-23, 29, Sept. 3, 6, 8, 10, '98; not in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Michael J. Fleming	27	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Ireland.	Electrician.	July 26	Portland	Mustered in as private; appointed corporal Aug. 1, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 3, same date; sick Aug. 12-21, '98, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.

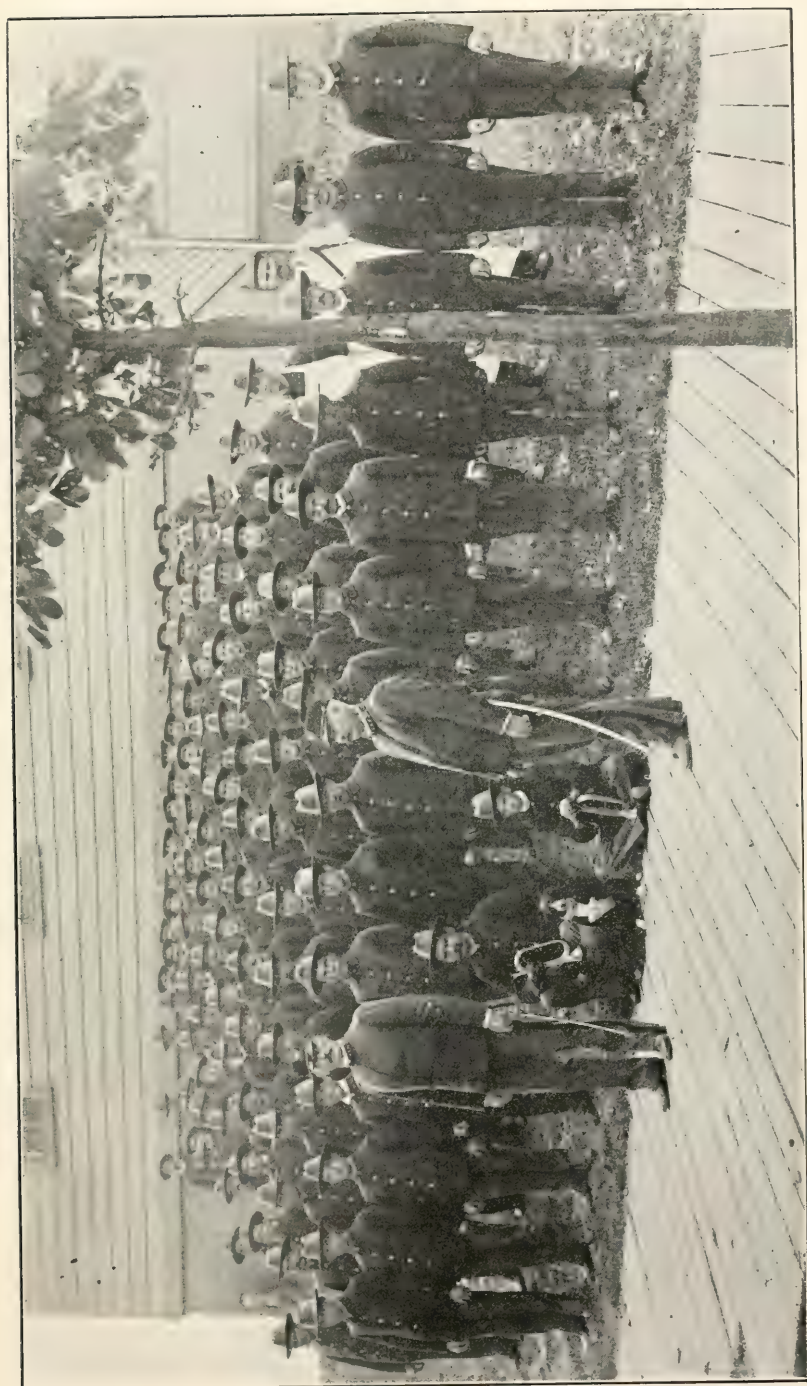
BATTERY "B"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.			Where born.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	When.	Where.	
H. L. Whitehead <i>Corporal.</i>	26	5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Or.	July 26, Portland	Mustered in as private; appointed corporal Aug. 1, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 3, same date. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
C. O. McWilliams <i>Corporal.</i>	30	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Can'ta	July 26, Portland	Mustered in as private; appointed corporal Aug. 1, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 3, same date. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Daniel A. Rinaud <i>Corporal.</i>	32	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Ind.	July 26, Portland	Mustered in as private; appointed corporal Aug. 1, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 3, same date. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
John C. Johns <i>Corporal.</i>	25	5 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair	Br.	Lt. Br.	Eng. land.	July 26, Portland.	Mustered in as private; appointed corporal Aug. 1, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 3, same date. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Mathias E. Garner <i>Corporal.</i>	24	5 10	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ohio.	July 26, Portland.	Mustered in as private; appointed corporal Aug. 1, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 3, same date. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Louis Weidman <i>Cook.</i>	36	5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dark	Br.	D. Br.	Ger-many.	July 26, Portland.	Mustered in as private; appointed cook July 26, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 1, same date. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Edw. E. Cherrington <i>Artillery.</i>	31	5 5	Fair	Blue.	Br.	Ohio.	July 26, Portland.	Mustered in as private; appointed artificer Aug. 1, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 3, same date; sick Aug. 30, '98; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Robert Neuhaus <i>Artillery.</i>	27	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue.	Blk.	Ger-many.	July 26, Portland	Mustered in as private; appointed artificer Aug. 1, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 3, same date. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.

Thomas E. Hackett <i>Private.</i>	34	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Pa. ---	Black-smith.	July 26	Portland.	Mustered in as private; appointed farrier Aug. 1, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 3, same date. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O. c. 8.
Emil Gerlach. <i>Private.</i>	32	5	7	Fair	Br. ---	Blk.	Aus- tria.	Black-smith.	July 26	Portland	Mustered in as private; appointed farrier Aug. 1, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 3, same date. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O. c. 8.
Frank E. Coquillotte. <i>Saddler.</i>	20	5	10	Fair.	Blue.	Lt Br.	Wash.	Harness-maker.	July 26.	Portland	Mustered in as private; appointed saddler Aug. 1, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 3, same date; sick Sept. 7, '98; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O. c. 8; sick Oct. 12-14, '98, inc.; in line of duty.
James M. Rader. <i>Wagoner.</i>	38	6	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark	Blue	Blk.---	Or. ---	Express-man.	July 26.	Portland	Mustered in as private; appointed wagoner Aug. 1, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 3, same date. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O. c. 8; sick Oct. 12-19, '98, inc.; in line of duty.
William F. Riley <i>Engineer.</i>	18	5	2	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or. ---	Clerk ---	July 26	Portland	Mustered in as private; appointed bingler (musician) Aug. 1, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 3, same date; sick Aug. 12-13, '98, in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O. c. 8.
Edward J. Gannon. <i>Engineer.</i>	37	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Pa. ---	Engineer.	July 26	Portland	Mustered in as private; appointed bingler (musician) Aug. 1, '98, from private per Bat. G. O. No. 3, same date; sick Aug. 12-13, '98, in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O. c. 8; sick Oct. 11-14, '98, inc.; in line of duty.
<i>Privates.</i>											
Allison, Arthur.	21	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Iowa.	Cook ----	July 26.	Portland.	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O. c. 8; sick Oct. 20, '98, in line of duty.
Bacon, James A.	22	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark	Br. -	Blk.---	Or.	Laborer	July 26	Portland.	Sick Sept. 6-11, '98, inc. (date of furlough); not in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc.; per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O. c. 8.
Baker, Alvin C.	18	5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair--	Br. -	D. Br.	Kan.	Fireman.	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O. c. 8.
Barber, Harry B.	18	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair--	Blue	Blk. -	W. Va.	Farmer --	July 26	Portland.	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O. c. 8.
Beckley, Wesley B.	18	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair--	Blue.	D. Br.	Minn.	Student--	July 26	Portland.	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O. c. 8; sick Oct. 19-20, '98, in line of duty.

BATTERY "B"—CONTINUED.

Name.	Description.				Where Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Where born.	Occupation.	
		Pt.	In.	Hair.	When.	Where.	
Blakeley, Hugh C.	21	5	10 ³ / ₄	Fair	Br.	D. Br. Or.	Farmer. July 26. Portland. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Bowers, Edward T.	19	5	8 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br. Ill.	Laborer. July 26. Portland. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Calcarl, Angel	29	5	5 ¹ / ₄	Dark	Blue	Br.	Laborer. July 26. Portland. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Case, Emory	27	5	10 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	Molder. July 26. Portland. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Case, Lewis T.	21	5	8 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Br.	Laborer. July 26. Portland. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Coats, Addison C.	33	5	5 ³ / ₄	Fair	Br.	D. Br. N. Y.	Teamster. July 26. Portland. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Cochran, John W.	21	5	7 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	D. Br. Kan.	Reporter. July 26. Portland. Sick in quarters Aug. 25 to Sept. 2, '98, inc.; transferred sick to Good Samaritan Hospital, Portland, Or., Sept. 3-17, '98, inc.; all in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 18 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Cox, Smith	19	5	8 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br. Or.	Farmer. July 26. Portland. Sick Sept. 1-4, '98, in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Curtis, Lester	23	5	9 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or. Miner. July 26. Portland. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Desart, Alfred Q.	27	5	8 ¹ / ₄	Dark	Blue	D. Br. Iowa	Stonemason. July 26. Portland. Sick Sept. 9, '98, in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Dietz, William C.	25	5	6 ¹ / ₄	Fair	Blue	D. Br. N. Y.	Bookkeeper. July 26. Portland. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Emerson, James P.	22	5	8 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	D. Br. Cal.	Laborer. July 26. Portland. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.



BATTERY "B," OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEER LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Eoff, Henry T.	21	5	8 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Wash.	Farmer	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Evans, Benjamin F.	21	5	10	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or.	Laborer	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Ewing, Wayne E.	21	5	5 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Br.	D. Br.	Iowa	Laborer	July 26	Portland	Sick Sept. 10, '98; not in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 4, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Fairchild, Wm. H.	21	5	7 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Idaho	Horseman	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 4, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Fisher, Frederick N.	21	5	9 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Br.	Blk.	Ill.	Machinist	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 4, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Flaughter, Harvey E.	22	5	10	Dark	Br.	D. Br.	Iowa	Laborer	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Freye, Frank	39	5	7 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Br.	Ohio	Laborer	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Gagen, Charles A.	23	5	7 ¹ / ₂	Fair	Blue	Br.	Can'da	Millman	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Gaskill, James R.	29	6	1/2	Fair	Br.	Blk.	Ark.	Teamster	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Gulle, Wilbur M.	29	5	10	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Iowa	Laborer	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Hamilton, S. E.	38	5	7 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Or.	Stockman	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Hauser, Lloyd J.	18	5	5 ³ / ₄	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Kan.	Student	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Hardman, Chas. M.	24	5	10	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	N. Y.	Miner	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Harrison, Joseph C.	29	6	1/2	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br.	Ind.	Millman	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Hayden, Frederick J.	30	5	7	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Longshoreman	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Hoffman, Edw. C.	26	5	8	Dark	Blue	D. Br.	Ill.	Motorman	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.

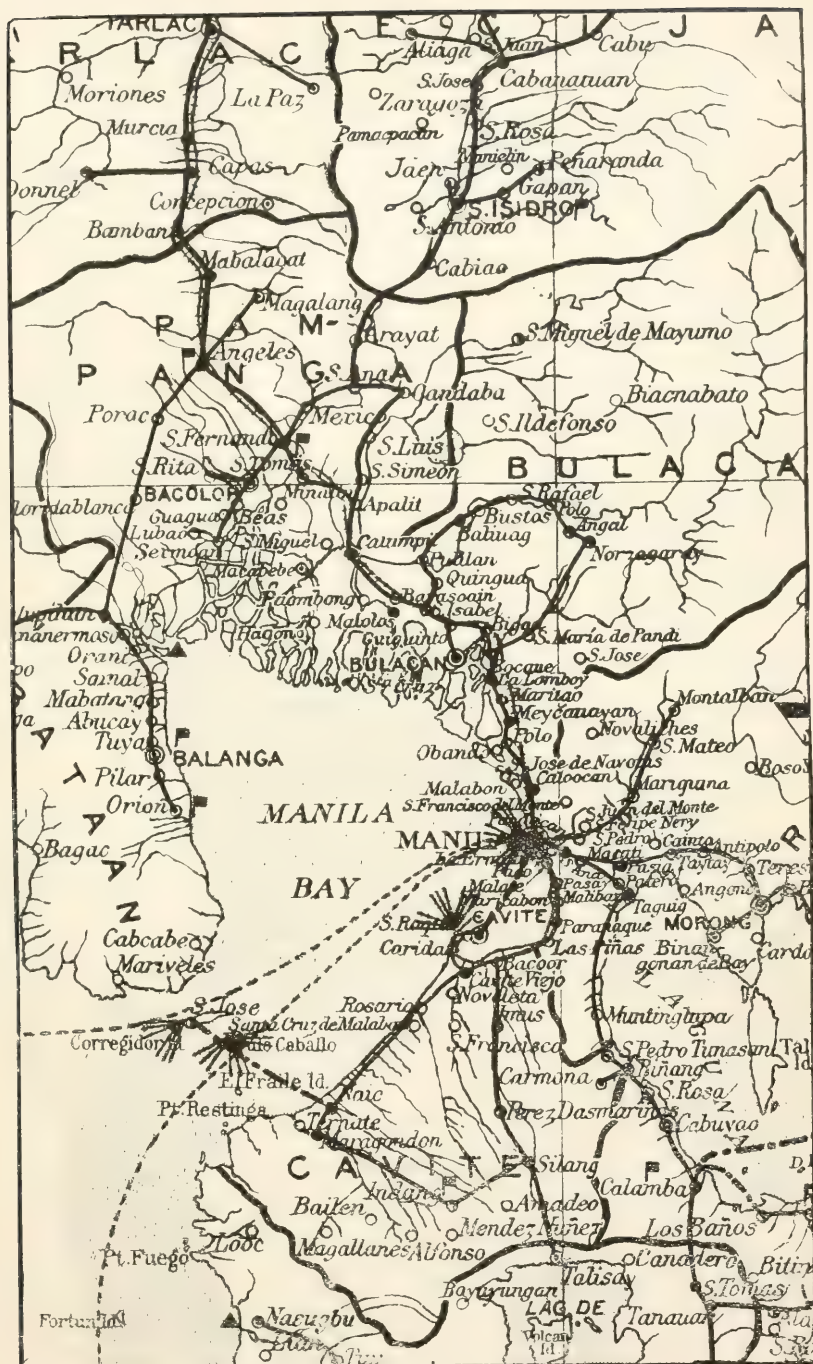
BATTERY "B"—(CONTINUED).

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Mustered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Where.	Occupation.	When.	
Horner, Wesley D.	20	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Br.	D. Br.	Pa.	Farmer.	July 26	Portland. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.; sick Oct. 15-16, '98; in line of duty.
Hutchinson, Wm. H.	21	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Blue	Br.	Or.	Farmer.	July 26	Portland. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Jack, Frederick D.	20	5 9	Fair	Blue.	D. Br.	Or.	Weaver.	July 26	Portland. Sick Sept. 7, Oct. 18-19, '98; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Johnson, H. A., Jr.	19	5 8	Fair.	Blue	Blk.	Or.	Student.	July 26	Portland. Sick Aug. 25, '98; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Johnson, Charles W.	18	5 7	Fair.	Blue	D. Br.	Cal.	Printer.	July 26	Portland. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Kellogg, Sylvester L.	19	5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Blue	Br.	Or.	Engineer.	July 26	Portland. Sick in quarters Aug. 8-10, '98, inc.; transferred sick to Good Samaritan Hospital, Portland, Or., Aug. 11 to Sept. 8, '98, inc.; sick in quarters Sept. 9-10, '98; all in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 30, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Kerslake, Frank	29	5 12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fair.	Blue	Lt. Br.	Mich.	Longshoreman.	July 26	Portland. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
King, John J.	21	5 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.	Blue	D. Br.	Or.	Farmer	July 26	Portland. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Kirby, David C.	26	6 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dark.	Blue	D. Br.	Kan.	Teamster	July 26	Portland. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Klauser, Anton	28	6 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	Germany.	Butcher	July 26	Portland. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Layton, James B.	35	5 9	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Wis.	Laborer.	July 26	Portland. Sick Sept. 1-2, Oct. 13-14, '98; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Lowell, Arthur J.	23	5 8	Fair.	Blue.	Lt. Br.	Minn.	Reporter	July 26	Portland. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 6, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.; sick Oct. 11-17, '98, inc.; in line of duty.

Mannes, Thomas P.	30	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br. . .	D. Br.	N. Y.	Miner . . .	July 26	Portland.	Sick Aug. 30, Sept. 2, Oct. 17-18, '98; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
McConnell, Clarence.	19	5	7	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	Ind.	Student.	July 26.	Portland	Sick Aug. 25, Oct. 12-15, '98, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
McCormick, C. C. . . .	18	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Or.	Clerk . . .	July 26.	Portland.	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
McKinnon, John L.	34	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	Can'da	Engineer	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Metcauf, Harry K.	21	5	6	Fair	Blue	Br.	Eng-land.	Carter	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Miller, John J.	22	5	9	Dark	Blue.	Lt.Br.	Texas	Machinist	July 26	Portland.	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Moore, Jesse C.	18	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Br. . . .	Br.	Iowa.	Student.	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Mullen, Francis J. . . .	32	5	7	Fair	Blue.	Br.	Wis.	Insurance agent.	July 26	Portland.	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Olsen, Gustav	21	5	8	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	N. D.	Farmer	July 26	Portland.	Sick Aug. 25, '98, in line of duty. No clothing was issued to him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Peterson, Peter	24	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br.	Br. . .	N. Y.	Engineer.	July 26	Portland.	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Rankin, George W.	23	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Br.	Blk.	Or.	Laborer.	July 26.	Portland.	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Rea, Edward C.	24	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Br.	Br.	Or.	Miner . . .	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Reese, George B.	20	5	8	Fair	Blue	Lt.Br.	Tenn.	Student	July 26	Portland.	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Roberts, Don A.	22	5	9	Fair	Blue	D. Br.	Iowa.	Laborer	July 26.	Portland.	Sick Oct. 19-20, '98, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Roselle, Van R.	21	5	10	Fair.	Blue	Lt.Br.	Mich.	Acrobat.	July 26.	Portland	Sick Oct. 14-15, '98; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 5, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Ruoff, Ernest	28	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.	Blue	Lt.Br.	Switz-erland.	Miner	July 26.	Portland	Sick Oct. 13-14, '98; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.

BATTERY "B"—CONCLUDED.

Name.	Description.				Where born.		Mastered into service—		Remarks.
	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	Occupation.	When.	Where.	
Sammons, Harold G.	22	5 8	Fair	Blue	D. Br. Mich.	Molder	July 26	Portland	Sick Aug. 30, Sept. 7, '98; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Saunders, Paschal M.	25	5 9	Fair	Br.	Br. -- Mo.	Farmer	July 26	Portland	Sick Aug. 30, Sept. 7, '98; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Saxton, John G.	39	5 9	Dark	Br.	Br. -- Blk.	Attorney	July 26	Portland	Sick Sept. 8-9, '98; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Settle, Walter A.	24	5 8½	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br. Ohio	Miner	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Small, William J.	31	5 11¼	Fair	Br.	D. Br. Iowa	Miner	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Smelser, Michael C.	35	6	Fair	Blue	Br. -- Ind.	Miner	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Snow, Charles E.	32	5 8	Fair	Br.	Br. -- Iowa	Miner	July 26	Portland	Sick Aug. 22-23, 25, '98; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Spearman, Joseph R.	26	5 8	Fair	Blue	D. Br. Iowa	Farmer	July 26	Portland	Sick Sept. 5-6, '98; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Trill, Wallace G.	25	5 9½	Fair	Blue	Lt. Br. Mich.	Mechanic	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Trumbull, Edw. D.	30	5 8	Fair	Blue	Dr. B. Wis.	Woodworker.	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Turner, James	24	5 9	Fair	Blue	Br. -- N. Y.	Farmer	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Wagner, John F.	34	5 5½	Fair	Blue	D. Br. Wis.	Horseman	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.
Weatherford, T. J.	18	5 9¼	Fair	Blue	D. Br. Or	Tailor	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. s.



MAP OF CENTRAL LUZON.

West, Walter L.	34	5	5 ¹ / ₂	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	Mass.	Miner	July 26.	Portland.	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Wheeler, Frank E.	21	5	7 ¹ / ₂	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	Mich.	Walter.	July 26.	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
White, Earl	28	5	11 ¹ / ₂	Fair.	Blue.	Br.	Mo.	Laborer.	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Wustenberg, Alex.	26	5	9 ¹ / ₄	Fair.	Blue.	D. Br.	Finland.	Miner	July 26.	Portland	Sick Aug. 22-24, '98, inc.; in line of duty. No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.
Young, Brigham W.	28	5	11 ¹ / ₂	Dark	Br.	Blk.	Utah.	Electrician.	July 26	Portland	No clothing was issued him by the State. Absent on furlough Sept. 11 to Oct. 10, '98, inc., per G. O. No. 130, A. G. O., c. 8.

NOTE.—The muster-roll of this battery contains no record of events.

REPORTS
OF
GENERAL OFFICERS

UNDER WHOM THE SECOND OREGON INFANTRY SERVED,

WITH

APPENDED REPORTS

OF

OREGON VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

REPORT
OF
MAJ. GEN. E. S. OTIS, U. S. V.,

COMMANDING DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
MILITARY GOVERNOR IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC AND
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, AND OFFICE UNITED STATES
MILITARY GOVERNOR IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., August 31, 1899.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have received instructions from the Major General commanding the Army to submit an annual report of the military operations of the troops of this command, also from the War Department to furnish a report of the affairs of this military government. The matters connected with each of these subjects are so closely related as to make the rendition of separate and independent reports very difficult without producing in each much which the other must contain. I have, therefore, concluded to embrace in a single narration with comment, as necessary explanation may appear to me to demand, the conditions which have presented themselves, both military, civil, or political, and the means which have been adopted to meet them. In doing this only the general features of the more important events can be touched upon, as an attempt to detail causes, effects, and the action which has been applied by the military authorities would involve a very extended recounting of facts and a lengthy discussion of theories.

The time which I am directed to cover in these reports may properly be divided into two periods—the first extending from June 30, 1898, to February 4, 1899, the date upon which the then rebellious subjects of Spain attacked at Manila, without cause, the forces of the United States, which under the protocol of August 12, 1898, and likewise the articles of capitulation of the following day, were lawfully in possession of the city, bay, and harbor of Manila. The second period extends from February 4, 1899 (when these open and declared hostilities were inaugurated), to the present date. The events of a portion of the first period, in so far as the concentration of troops at San Francisco and the transportation of those sent out to the Philippines, to and including July 15, 1898, are concerned, together with all action of troops preliminary to, and attendant upon, the capture of Manila on August 13, 1898, and thereafter to the end of that month, have been ably reported by my predecessor, Major General Merritt. But a brief reference to the preparations made by the Government, as solely affecting the army, in its efforts to meet existing or anticipated conditions in the Philippines resulting from, or likely to arise in, the war with Spain, is pertinent here in order to present intelligently the services of troops in these islands.

The Philippine problem, so unexpectedly and suddenly thrown upon the Government for solution by the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila on May 1, 1898, when the concentration of all its troops and military stores was being hastily

made on the southern Atlantic coast, received the prompt attention which its importance demanded. At once the enlistment of volunteers in the Pacific Slope and adjacent States was accelerated and their places of assembling changed to San Francisco. Under War Department instructions to proceed to that point for duty, I arrived there on May 17th, where already Major General Merriam, commanding the Department of California, had placed in camp an infantry regiment and a heavy artillery detachment of California volunteers, an infantry battalion of Oregon troops, and five companies of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry. Within the next ten days the Nebraska, Colorado, Minnesota, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, North Dakota, and Montana volunteers arrived, also the two remaining battalions of the Oregon regiment and a volunteer regiment from Pennsylvania. On May 29th the Eighteenth and Twenty-third U. S. Infantry and a company of the United States Engineers reported, and during the month of June the volunteer organizations of South Dakota, Iowa, Tennessee, the Astor Battery, of New York, four foot batteries of the Third, and two light batteries of the Sixth U. S. Artillery, and six troops of the Fourth Cavalry were placed in camp, also two volunteer signal companies and large Hospital Corps detachments. On May 30th General Merritt arrived from New York and relieved me from command of all these so-called expeditionary forces, remaining there until the 29th of the following month, when he departed for the Philippines.

The proper equipment of these troops was attended with great difficulty. Suddenly called to meet an expected emergency in a far distant portion of the world, no preparations had been made to receive them. The supply departments, not anticipating any concentration of forces on the Pacific coast, had made no provision for furnishing arms, ammunition, clothing, subsistence, or other war material with which an army about to operate seven thousand miles from its base must necessarily be supplied. Indeed, at the time these troops arrived at San Francisco, such property, usually kept in moderate quantities on the Pacific coast, had been sent to the East for the army destined to invade Cuba and Porto Rico. The volunteer organizations were supposed to report equipped and uniformed, but a large majority of the arms they presented were worthless, and in some instances entire organizations had to be rearmed. Their clothing had evidently been in use for a long time in State service, was worn out, and many of the men were dressed as civilians. In spite of all of these embarrassments, the celerity with which these troops were equipped and made ready for the field, and with which great quantities of necessary supplies and war materials were placed in San Francisco and loaded on transports, furnishes very satisfactory evidence of the efficiency of the staff departments of the Army. Fortunately, San Francisco is a great market, and much that was needed could be obtained there through contract and purchase. The facilities thus offered were taken advantage of, and assisted very materially in the work of preparation. The shipping on the Pacific coast was found to be very limited, and vessels in anywise suited (even after they were overhauled and repaired) to transport troops to the tropics were few, and most of them were at the time absent, engaged in foreign or domestic trade. This want was the principal cause of delay in dispatching troops, but the persistent efforts of the War Department, assisted by the army supply officers in San Francisco, accomplished the desired results very quickly, considering the embarrassments with which it had to contend. The time required for these preparations, however, was most advantageously employed. General officers, as soon as they reported for duty, were placed in charge of brigade organizations and labored assiduously in giving proper instructions to their commands, so that when these troops sailed for the Philippines they could be considered moderately efficient for service.

Upon reporting at San Francisco, on May 17th, I learned that General Merriam had received orders to ship to Manila Bay the California regiment and a battalion of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry by a transport that was then being loaded in the harbor with naval stores for Admiral Dewey's squadron. Thereafter being instructed to obtain sufficient transportation to forward also the Oregon regiment, two small transports were secured, and on May 25th the three vessels sailed in company, carrying the troops above mentioned, under the command of Brig. Gen. T. M. Anderson, U. S. V., and entered the

harbor of Manila on the 30th day of June. Pursuant to the instructions of General Merritt, four companies of the Eighteenth and four of the Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, a detachment of engineers, the Colorado, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Utah Volunteers, and a detachment of the Hospital Corps—all under the command of Brig. Gen. F. V. Greene, U. S. V.,—sailed for Manila on June 15th. On June 27th, under instructions from the same source, four companies of the Eighteenth and four of the Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, detachments of Engineer and Signal Corps, the Idaho, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wyoming Volunteers, departed on five transports, and on June 29th General Merritt, in person, accompanied by his staff, sailed on steamer *Newport* for the same destination, having on board two foot batteries of the Third U. S. Artillery, and the Astor Light Battery. The troops of which these three expeditionary forces were composed numbered 470 officers and 10,437 enlisted men. Subsequently, and between the 15th and 25th days of July, the fourth expedition left San Francisco, transported by five vessels, and made up of two batteries of the Third U. S. Artillery, five companies of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, six troops of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, the Montana and South Dakota Volunteers, with Signal and Hospital Corps detachments, numbering in all 172 officers and 4,610 enlisted men. Before this last expedition reached Manila that city had capitulated, and the United States troops were in possession. No additional troops were dispatched from the United States until the latter part of October. Then, and in the following month, were sent the Washington, Kansas, Tennessee, and Iowa regiments of volunteers, the Nevada troop of cavalry, the Wyoming Light Artillery, and two foot batteries of California troops, numbering, collectively, 186 officers and 4,466 enlisted men. There were no further arrivals during the first of the two periods which it is intended that this report shall cover, and subsequent troop additions will not be mentioned until later.

With the officers of my staff I accompanied the fourth expedition and arrived in the harbor of Manila on August 21st, where we first learned of the operations of the 10,000 men who had preceded or accompanied Major General Merritt, and which had resulted in the surrender of Manila and its occupation by the United States forces on the 13th of that month. Reporting to General Merritt, I was placed in command of the Eighth Army Corps by General Orders, No. 10, Headquarters Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, of August 23, 1898, which were issued under War Department General Orders, No. 73, of that year. Upon August 29, 1898, in accordance with General Orders, No. 3, Headquarters Department of the Pacific, of that date, I relieved Major General Merritt of the command of the Department of the Pacific and as Military Governor of the Philippine Islands. At this time the military situation was as follows:

Under the articles of capitulation, United States occupation was confined to the harbor, city, and bay of Manila. Admiral Dewey, with his fleet, held the bay, also the naval establishment at Cavite, which had been captured in May. The insurgent forces, commanded by General Aguinaldo, entered the city with our troops on August 13th, and actively held joint occupation with them over a considerable part of the southern portion of the same, declining to vacate on the plea, *first*, that they had served as allies with our troops, during the operations which had preceded the taking of the city, and therefore had the right to participate in the victory; and, *secondly*, that they wished to maintain all advantageous positions secured in order to resist successfully the troops of Spain, should that government be permitted to resume its former power in the islands. Brigadier Generals Anderson and MacArthur were exercising immediate command of the troops—the former at Cavite and vicinity, where a small contingent was stationed, and the latter at Manila, where the great majority had been judiciously placed in barracks and other available buildings. General MacArthur, also, as provost marshal general, had charge of the police of that city and supervision of about 13,000 prisoners—Spanish and native—who had been surrendered by the Spanish authorities. These had been collected in the walled portion of the city and occupied, for the most part, its churches and convents. Outwardly peace reigned, but the insurgents, disappointed because not permitted to enjoy the spoils of war, in accordance with medieval customs, and to exercise with the United States authorities joint control of municipal affairs,

were not friendly disposed and endeavored to obtain their asserted rights and privileges through controversy and negotiations and a stubborn holding of the positions taken by their troops. This manifestation caused General Merritt to cable the authorities at Washington, on August 14th, as follows:

Since occupation of town and suburbs the insurgents on outside are pressing demand for joint occupation of the city. Inform me at once how far I shall proceed in enforcing obedience of insurgents in this matter and others that may arise, etc.

To which he received reply—dated August 18th—that there must be no joint occupation of the city, bay, and harbor with the insurgents; that they and all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by the President. Some correspondence between General Merritt and Aguinaldo preceded and followed this dispatch, and I believe also two or three discussions of the subject between the representatives of Aguinaldo and General Merritt's subordinate officers, all of which have been reported. Upon leaving the island, General Merritt's chief of staff turned over to me a communication from General Aguinaldo, and in letter transmitting it said:

Enclosed you will find a letter from General Aguinaldo and a blue print of Manila. The letter was brought by his aid two days ago, and was informed that a reply would be sent within four days. The matter should have immediate attention, as General Merritt has not been able to take it up, owing to his hurried departure. The letters referred to by Aguinaldo, by General Merritt, will be found in the press copy-book at the Department Headquarters and here.

The demand now made by Aguinaldo is to retain his people just outside of the interior black pencil mark on the map. The outside pencil marks indicate the position that General Merritt desired to have the insurgents withdraw to. I inferred from what the aid said that what Aguinaldo particularly desires is that in case his requests are not granted that reasons are to be given which he can use to satisfy his people. The trouble with him seems to be that he does not think it prudent to give positive orders for his people to withdraw from the city.

The communication turned over read as follows:

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES,

Presidencia Bakoar, August 27, 1898.

Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, *Manila.*

MY DEAR SIR: Knowing the contents of your letter of the 24th instant, I can not do less than manifest my surprise at knowing that you had formed the idea that my commissioners compromised themselves, in the conference of the 15th, to retire my troops outside of the line that you would designate.

I understood, and still understand, as well as the commissioners, that the evacuation by my troops of the posts that they occupy to-day on the outskirts of the city, would take place when the proposed conditions were accepted by you, among which figured the condition that the agreement (treaty) should be in writing to be valid; for which reason, not having yet accepted some of the propositions made at that time, nor those that were substituted in my previous communication, I do not think that up to the present time I have contracted said obligation.

If I have permitted the use of the waters before the promulgation of the treaty it was more to demonstrate that I am disposed to sacrifice to friendship everything that does not prejudice too much the rights of the Philippines. I comprehend, as well as yourself, the inconvenience of a dual occupation of the city of Manila and its suburbs, given in the conditions stipulated in the capitulation with the Spaniards; but you ought to understand that without the long siege sustained by my forces you might have obtained possession of the ruins of the city; but never the rendition of the Spanish forces, who could have retired to the interior towns.

I do not complain of the disowning of our help in the mentioned capitulation, although justice resents it greatly and I have to bear the well-founded blame of my people. I do not insist on the retention of all the positions conquered by my forces within the city limits, at the cost of much blood, of indescribable fatigues, and much money. I promise to retire, then, to the following line:

In Malate, the continuation of the calzada of Singalon to the bridge that joins said road; from this bridge in straight line to that of Paco; from this last bridge, following the creek Paco, and leaving outside the suburb Tandue, to the river Pasig; following this river and entering by the creek that goes to the bridge of Aviles; from this bridge, following the road (calzada) of the same name and that of Santa Mesa, that are the dividing lines between Sampaloc and the village of Pandacan, to the jurisdictional limit of the suburbs of Sampaloc, Trozo, and Tondo.

But before I retire to this line, I pray you to reclaim from Admiral Dewey the protection of our ships for free navigation, and permit me to insist, if you will, upon the restitution of the positions that we now are going to leave, if in the treaty of peace to be celebrated between Spain and the United States they acknowledge the dominion of Spain in the Philippines. I expect as well that you order the American forces outside of above line to retire within the city, as already agreed to.

I do not believe that the acceptance of the conditions proposed will prejudice the smallest right of your people, as it signifies nothing more than the acknowledgment of a part of the rights of a friendly people.

I am compelled to insist on the said conditions to quiet the complaints of my chiefs and soldiers, who have exposed their lives and abandoned their interests during the siege of Manila.

I hope that this time you will manifest the spirit of justice that pertains to such a free and admirably constituted Government as that of the United States of America.

Yours, very respectfully,

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

Aguinaldo's letter was considered the following day, when it became evident that time would be required to prepare an answer, as prior to doing so it was important to gain a knowledge of the contents of past communications on the subject, and to ascertain what other steps had been taken to adjust the difficulty, of which I was ignorant. I thereupon telegraphed to General Aguinaldo at Bacoar, Cavite province, his then headquarters, as follows:

MANILA, August 31, 1898.

General AGUINALDO, *Bacoar*.

Referring to promise made by General Merritt to reply to your letter of August 27th within four days, I desire to state that he was unexpectedly ordered away and had not opportunity to reply. Being unacquainted with the situation, I must take time to inform myself before answering, which I will do at the earliest opportunity.

OTIS.

To this telegram he replied on the same day as follows:

General OTIS, *Commanding United States Forces, Manila*.

GENERAL: By your telegram of this date I understood that your excellency substitutes General Merritt in his absence, for which I beg you will kindly accept my cordial salutation and my most sincere congratulations.

I shall have much pleasure in continuing with your excellency the friendly relations which ought to exist between us.

The bearer is one of my aids, who will acquaint you of some reserved affairs.

Hoping you will give your attention as the welfare of both countries require,

Very respectfully, yours,

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

BACOR, August 31, 1898.

A communication, of which the following is a copy, was thereupon prepared and sent to General Aguinaldo, at Malolos, Luzon, to which point he had removed his headquarters and established his so-called capital, viz:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., September 8, 1898.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE FORCES.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ultimo, addressed to General Merritt, my predecessor, and by him transferred to me on the eve of his departure from Manila. By telegram of the 31st ultimo I informed you of General Merritt's hurried departure, in obedience to the orders of my Government; that his necessarily hurried preparations did not permit him to make reply to your communication: that such duty devolved upon me, and that I would perform it at the earliest opportunity and as soon as I could acquaint myself with the condition of affairs, of which I, having but recently arrived, had slight knowledge. To my telegram you made a most courteous response, and now having fully considered the situation, I have the honor to make reply as follows:

And first, in your note of the 27th ultimo you are pleased to manifest surprise that the late United States military governor should have reached an erroneous conclusion as to the result of a conference with your commissioners on August 15th, as apparently manifested by his letter to you of August 24th. I do not know the extent of any conversation which may have been indulged in at that conference, nor the nature of the impression which may have been conveyed. Referring to written memoranda in my possession which purport to contain the substance of propositions discussed, I find that certain concessions were made by the commissioners in expected return for specific privileges to be conferred, and, as there has not been a mutual agreement in these matters between the interested parties, I do not understand that any obligations have arisen by reason of that conference.

Second. I note with pleasure your allusion to your very friendly disposition toward my Government, as manifested by your prompt attendance to our request for a supply of water; also your expression as to the inconvenience of the dual occupation of the city of Manila, and I do not forget that the revolutionary forces under your command have made many sacrifices in the interests of civil liberty and for the welfare of your people, and to this I will be pleased to allude hereafter.

Third. In connection with your remark as to the injustice of the United States in not properly appreciating your assistance in the capture of Manila, I beg a full consider-

ation, on your part, of the mandatory conditions which accompany occupation, which I am sure you fully appreciate, but to which I will respectfully invite your attention in a subsequent portion of this reply.

Fourth. You designate certain lines within the suburbs of the city of Manila, to which you promise to retire your troops, and name as conditions precedent: *First*, protection to your shipping by the United States Navy, and the free navigation of your vessels within the waters in the United States occupation; *second*, restitution to your forces of all positions which are now occupied by your troops, in the event that treaty stipulations between the United States and Spain surrender to the last-named Government the territory occupied by the former; and, *thirdly*, that United States troops now occupying positions beyond the lines you name shall retire within the same.

A discussion of your proposition to hold jointly, with the United States Government, the city of Manila, involves consideration of some of the other concessions you desired to be made, and to that I will at once refer. I wish to present the matter, in the first instance, in its legal aspect, although from remarks contained in former correspondence, I am of the opinion that you are fully aware how untenable the proposition is. The United States and Spain were and are belligerent parties to a war, and were so recognized by the civilized world. In the course of events the entire city of Manila, then in full possession of Spanish forces, was surrendered to the first-named belligerent power. The articles of agreement and capitulation gave the United States Government full occupancy of the city and defenses of Manila, and that Government obligated itself to insure the safety of the lives and property of the inhabitants of the city to the best of its ability. By all the laws of war and all international precedents, United States authority over Manila and its defenses is full and supreme, and it can not escape the obligations which it has assumed.

By the able representatives who have charge of the Philippine revolutionary forces this conclusion will be admitted to be incontrovertible, and argument on the point is unnecessary. Can they who seek the civil and religious liberty and invite the approval and assistance of the civilized world afford to enter upon a course of action which the law of nations must condemn?

But conceding, as you do, the strictly legal right of my Government to hold and administer the affairs of the city of Manila and its suburbs (I thus conclude from expressions contained in former correspondence and from my appreciation of your intellectual attainments), you base your proposition—a joint occupation—upon supposed equitable grounds, referring to the sacrifices your troops have made and the assistance they have rendered the American forces in the capture of Manila. It is well known they have made personal sacrifices, endured great hardships, and have rendered aid. But is it forgotten that my Government has swept the Spanish navy from the seas of both hemispheres; sent back to Spain the Spanish army and navy forces, recently embarked for your destruction, and the secure holding of the Philippine possessions; that since May 1st last its navy has held the city of Manila at its mercy, but out of consideration of humanity refused to bombard it, preferring to send troops to demand surrender, and thereby preserve the lives and property of the inhabitants? Is it forgotten that the destruction of the Spanish navy and the retention of the Spanish armed men in its European possessions has opened up to you the ports of the island of Luzon, and held Spain helpless to meet its refractory subjects?

As between my Government and the revolutionary forces of the Philippines, I fail to discover on what principle of common justice a joint occupation of Manila can be maintained. Equity, in a legal acceptance of the term, would most assuredly condemn it. A sense of justice should, in my opinion, have prompted the revolutionary forces to aid those of my country in every way possible in return for the great assistance they have received. You remark, in substance, that had you not prevented the Spanish forces from retreating from the city the United States would have received naught but its ruined streets and buildings. Possibly; but had all Spanish subjects, elsewhere and here, been the contented subjects of Spain, war between it and my Government would not have been waged. It was undertaken by the United States for humanity's sake, and not for its aggrandizement, or for any national profit it expected to receive, and it has expended millions of treasure and hundreds of the lives of its citizens in the interests of the Spanish suffering colonists.

Apart from all legal and equitable considerations, and those having their origin in personally conceived ideas of justice, I wish respectfully to call your attention to the impracticability of maintaining a joint occupation of Manila and its suburbs, and in this I know that I shall have the approval of your excellent judgment. It would be extremely difficult to prevent friction between our respective forces, which might result in unfortunate consequences, labor as we may for continued harmonious relations. Located in close proximity, irresponsible members of our organizations, by careless or impertinent action, might be the means of inciting grave disturbances; and in this connection I call to your attention the recent shooting affair at Cavite, which still requires investigation. There might also arise conflict of authority between our subordinate officers. Even now, within precincts in entire actual possession of our troops, I find that permits are given to citizens, who are styled local presidents, to make arrests, to carry arms, etc., in violation of our instructions and authority, and that several cases of kidnapping have taken place. In pursuance of our obligations to maintain, in so far as we can, domestic tranquillity, our officers have arrested suspected parties, and they have asserted (with what element of truth I know not) that the insurgent forces are the offenders. I have declined to accept their statements, as I prefer to believe the contrary, although it would appear that officers connected with those forces have issued the permits to which I allude. Such interference with our administration of civil affairs must eventually result in conflict.

Again (reverting to a legal aspect of the subject), the affairs of the entire city corporation must be administered from a common center. The trust accepted by my Government from those who surrendered actual possession confers a *discretionary* power, which can neither be shared nor delegated. The validity of this conclusion will be readily understood by yourself and associates as a well-established legal proposition,

and does not require argument. And here permit me to remark upon a view of the subject you have advocated in support of the plea for dual occupation of the city's suburbs. Your forces, you say in substance, should have a share in the *booty* resulting from the conquest of the city, on account of hardships endured and assistance rendered. The facts on which you base your conclusion granted, your conclusion, under the rules of war which are binding on my Government, does not follow, for it has never recognized the existence of spoils of war, denominated "booty," as have many European governments. No enemy's property of any kind, public or private, can be seized, claimed by, or awarded to, any of its officers or men, and should they attempt to appropriate any of it for their individual benefit, they would be very severely punished through military tribunals, on which have been conferred by law very sweeping jurisdiction. The enemy's money and property (all that is not necessary to be expended in administering local affairs in the enemy's territory) must be preserved for final arbitration or settlement by and between the supreme authorities of the nations concerned. My troops can not acquire booty nor any individual benefit by reason of the capture of an enemy's territory. I make this comment, believing that you hold erroneous opinions in respect to individual advantages which occupation bestows.

I request your indulgence while I briefly consider the concessions you ask us to make as conditions precedent to the retirement of your forces to the lines indicated by your note of the 27th ultimo.

The first is: Protection to your shipping and free navigation to your vessels. Neither the extent of protection nor the limit of free navigation you request is understood. Certainly you could not mean protection on the high seas, or in the ports not in the rightful possession of the United States. That, as you are fully aware, could only be effected by treaty, or guarantee, following international recognition of the belligerent rights of the Philippine revolutionary government. While the existing armistice continues, the United States are in rightful possession, in so far as the navigable water of the Philippine Islands are concerned, only of the bay of Manila and its navigable tributaries. Within the same all vessels of trade and commerce and the war vessels of recognized national powers sail freely as long as the sovereignty of my Government is not assailed nor the peace of the locality threatened. In this respect, whatever concessions are extended by way of relaxation of trade restrictions, incident to war, to the citizens of these islands will be extended to all alike, and discrimination in this regard is neither intended nor permitted. Admiral Dewey exercises supervision over all naval matters, and they are in no way related to the duties conferred upon me by law. Nor would it avail should I seek his consent for greater latitude of action, for even if disposed to grant special concessions he could not do so, and I doubt if the supreme authority of my Government could now, under the prevailing truce with Spain, invest him with the requisite powers to do so and at the same time preserve its international obligations.

The second concession named by you is restitution of positions in the city of Manila to your forces, in case the treaty of peace remands to Spain the territory surrendered under the late capitulatory articles; and the third and last is a promise to retire our troops within the lines indicated by you, as the lines on which you desire your troops to remain permanently. These propositions having a kindred nature, may be considered together, and, indeed, have already been impliedly answered. From previous statements of facts and logical conclusions made and stated in this communication, concerning the nature of the obligations resting on the United States with regard to the territory to which they have the legal right of possession under contracting articles with Spain, it is evident that neither in law nor morals can the concessions be made. I would be powerless to grant them in any aspect of the case, being nothing more than an agent to carry out the instructions of the executive head of my Government and not being vested with discretionary power to determine matters of such moment. In the present instance I am not only powerless to accede to your request, but have been strictly enjoined by my Government, mindful of its international promises and national honor, which it has never broken nor sacrificed, not to accede joint occupation of the city and suburbs of Manila, and am directed specially to preserve the peace and protect persons and property within the territory surrendered under the terms of the Spanish capitulation. These mandates must be obeyed.

Thus have I endeavored with all candor and sincerity, holding nothing in reserve, to place before you the situation as understood by me, and I doubt not by the Republic which I represent. I have not been instructed as to what policy the United States intends to pursue in regard to its legitimate holdings here, and hence I am unable to give you any information on the subject. That it will have a care and labor conscientiously for the welfare of your people I sincerely believe. It remains for you, beneficiaries of its sacrifices, to adopt a course of action which will manifest your good intentions and show to the world the principles which actuate your proceedings.

You and your associates could not regret more than I any conflict between our forces, which would tend to excite the citizens of my country, who are always a unit in action whenever its sovereignty is attacked or its rights to fulfill its international obligations is called into question. Then they never count cost, and, as you are fully aware, its resources are abundant. Rather than see the ships of the navy of the United States controlling the navigable waters of these islands and its army devastating their territory, I would greatly prefer to advise my Government that there is no longer need to send more of its troops to this section of the country, and that those whom it holds waiting on its Pacific slope can be remanded to their homes or employed elsewhere, as it may determine.

It only remains for me to respectfully notify you that I am compelled by my instructions to direct that your armed forces evacuate the entire city of Manila, including the suburbs and defenses, and that I shall be obliged to take action with that end in view within a very short space of time should you decline to comply with my Government's demands; and I hereby serve notice on you that unless your troops are withdrawn beyond the line of the city's defenses before Thursday, the 15th instant, I shall be obliged to resort to forcible action, and that my Government will hold you responsible for any unfortunate consequences which may ensue.

Permit me to believe that my confidence in the sound judgment and patriotism of yourself and associates is not misplaced.

You will please pardon me for my apparent unnecessary delay in replying to your communication of the 27th ultimo, but press of the duties connected with the administration of the affairs of this city is my excuse.

In conclusion, I beg to inform you that I have conferred freely with Admiral Dewey upon the contents of this communication and am delegated by him to state that he fully approves of the same in all respects; that the commands of our Government compel us to act as herein indicated, and that between our respective forces there will be unanimity and complete concert of action.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,
Major General U. S. V.,
United States Military Governor in the Philippines.

On September 13th a commission sent by Aguinaldo and consisting of three members, one of whom was the treasurer and another the attorney general of the insurgent government, called for the purpose of discussing the subject of my letter of the 8th. They asked me to withdraw it and simply request in writing that the insurgent troops retire to the line designated by General Merritt, which I refused to do, stating that unless they withdrew as directed we would be obliged to resort to force. They then asked that I withdraw the letter and issue a request unaccompanied by any threat to use force, as Aguinaldo was fearful that he would be unable to remove his troops upon demand. To which I replied that the letter of the 8th instant would stand. They then said that as the demands of that letter must remain unchanged, the insurgents would withdraw as directed therein, but that if I would express in writing a simple request to Aguinaldo to withdraw to the lines which I designated — something which he could show to the troops and induce them to think that he was simply acting upon a request from these headquarters — he would probably be able to retire his men without much difficulty; that, of course, they themselves understood the direction to withdraw, which would be obeyed, and thereupon repeated their desire to obtain a note of request, whereupon I furnished them with the following:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., September 13, 1898.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE FORCES.

SIR: Referring to my communication of September 8th, I have the honor to inform you that I have had a most agreeable conversation with certain gentlemen who are in the interests of your revolutionary government upon the matters therein contained. We have discussed at length the complications now existing, which will exist, and will doubtless increase, while our troops continue to occupy jointly certain districts of the city of Manila. I have urged upon them the necessity of the withdrawal of your troops in order that the friendly relations which have always been maintained by and between them and the forces of the United States Government may be perpetuated. I am sure that the gentlemen fully appreciate my sentiments and will clearly report them to you. May I ask you to patiently listen to their report of our conversation?

It is my desire that our friendly intercourse and mutual amicable relations be continued; that they be not jeopardized if we can by consistent action avoid it, and such, I am certain, is the desire of yourself and associates.

May I ask, therefore, that you withdraw your troops from Manila?

Permit me to add in conclusion that I have that confidence in your ability and patriotism which will lead you to accede to this request.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,
Major General U. S. V.,
United States Military Governor in the Philippines.

In reply to which, on the 16th, the following was received:

MALOLOS, BULACAN, September 16, 1898.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE AMERICAN FORCES.

MY DEAR SIR: Referring to your esteemed communication, dated the 13th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I have given appropriate orders that my troops should abandon their most advanced positions within some of the suburbs, and that they should retire to points where contact with yours would be more difficult, in order to avoid all occasion for conflict.

I hope that by these presents you will be fully convinced of my constant desire to preserve amicable relations with the American forces, even at the risk of sacrificing a part of the confidence placed in my government by the Philippine people.

A consideration of my many occupations will serve to excuse me for not having answered with the promptness desired.

Your very respectful servant,

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

On the evening of the 15th the armed insurgent organizations withdrew from the city and all of its suburbs, as acknowledged by their leaders, excepting from one small outlying district. This certain agents of Aguinaldo asked on the previous day to be permitted to retain for a short time, on the plea that the general officer in command would not obey instructions, and they proposed to remove his men gradually by organizations and thereafter to punish him for his disobedience. The withdrawal was effected adroitly, as the insurgents marched out in excellent spirits, cheering the American troops.

During the progress of these negotiations the tactical organization of troops was being effected. General Merritt, on August 23d, had formed the corps into two divisions, the first at Cavite, composed of troops recently arrived and expected to arrive later, with certain exceptions; the second, of those stationed in Manila. Early in September orders were issued announcing the staff officers of the corps and department; also announcing to the command the promotions of Brigadier Generals Anderson, MacArthur, and Greene to major generals United States Volunteers, and of Colonels Ovenshine and Hale and Lieutenant Colonel Whittier to the grade of brigadier generals of Volunteers; also the composition of divisions, which were organized as follows: The first, comprising all troops in the district of Cavite, Major General Anderson to command, and consisting of one brigade to be commanded by Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis; the second, under command of Major General MacArthur, consisting of two brigades, to be commanded, respectively, by Brigadier Generals Ovenshine and Hale. Measures were taken to promptly meet any difficulties which might arise under the demand to withdraw from the city which had been served upon the insurgents. Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. V., relieved General MacArthur as provost marshal of Manila, and was placed in command of a separate brigade to constitute the provost guard, consisting of the Twenty-third Infantry, the Second Oregon, and First Montana regiments of volunteers.

In General Merritt's orders of August 15th and 16th, wherein he prescribed regulations for the government of Manila, he announced as follows:

In addition to his duties as brigade commander, Brig. Gen. Arthur McArthur, U. S. V., is hereby appointed military commandant of the walled city of Manila, and provost marshal general of the city of Manila, including all outlying districts within the municipal jurisdiction. * * He will relieve the civil governor of his functions, and take possession of the offices, clerks, and all the machinery of administration of that office, retaining and employing the present subordinate officers of civil administration until in his judgment it is desirable to replace them by other appointments. * * In paragraphs 3 and 4 of the terms of capitulation, full lists of public property and stores and returns in duplicate of the men by organizations are to be rendered to the United States within ten days, and public property of all kinds is to be turned over to the staff officers of the United States designated to receive them. Under these paragraphs the chief of artillery at these headquarters and the chiefs of the staff departments will take possession of the public property turned over as above, pertaining to their respective departments. The returns of prisoners will be submitted to their military commandant of the city, who will assign the men, for quarters, in such public buildings and barracks as are not required for the use of United States troops. * * The chief paymaster at these headquarters will turn over such portions of the Spanish public funds received by him, by virtue of this order, to the military commandant above designated, as may be necessary for the administration of his office. All removals and appointments of subordinate officers of civil administration and transfers of funds authorized by the order must receive the approval of the commanding general before action is taken.

In addition to the command of his brigade, Brig. Gen. F. V. Greene, U. S. V., will perform the duties hitherto performed by the intendente general de hacienda, and will have charge, subject to instructions of the major general commanding, of all fiscal affairs of the government of Manila.

Col. C. A. Whittier, U. S. V., is appointed collector of customs, and the chief paymaster, Department of the Pacific, will designate a bonded officer of the Pay Department as custodian of all public funds. Both of these officers will report to Brigadier General Greene for instructions.

Under this last paragraph Maj. Charles H. Whipple, paymaster, U. S. A., was directed to receive the Spanish public funds. Maj. R. B. C. Bement, U. S. Volunteer Engineers, had already been appointed the collector of interval revenue, and by request of General Merritt and consent of Admiral Dewey, Capt. Henry Glass, U. S. N., was designated as captain of the port.

On August 22d military commissions and provost courts were provided for and their jurisdiction defined. In the proclamation issued at the time of the surrender of the

city, it was ordered that the municipal laws "should be considered as continuing in force in so far as compatible with the purposes of military government," and should "be administered through the ordinary tribunals substantially as before occupation, but by officers appointed by the government of occupation."

By department orders, issued on the eve of his departure, General Merritt, under instructions from Washington, relieved General Greene and personal staff from duty directing their return to the United States, and appointed Lieut. Col. C. A. Whittier, inspector general of the corps (and shortly afterwards announced as brigadier general of volunteers), intendente de hacienda, which gave him charge of all fiscal matters in the territory of occupation, and continued him as collector of customs.

Such were the chief measures announced and the means adopted to continue in part and establish in part a temporary government to administer the affairs of the city of Manila. Unfortunately, the Spanish civil authorities abandoned most of the civil offices without making transfer of the public records and property. The officers of the Spanish army never made satisfactory returns of their troops, by organization or otherwise, and did not render lists of property to the United States within the period of ten days, as promised in the capitulatory articles, nor have they ever rendered such lists. The civil court justices vacated their positions and gradually sailed for Spain without giving notice of their intention to depart, nor taking the necessary measures to render secure the property and especially the records of their courts, many of which could never be found, and which, presumably, they took with them. To be sure, they had not been authorized to exercise their functions as judges by the government of occupation, as provided for in the articles of capitulation, until October 4, 1898, and then only in a limited degree, as the granting of such authority, in the then prevailing condition of public feeling, would have been politically disastrous, or at least most injurious, to United States interests. Indeed, in two or three instances when, without appointment or authority, they attempted to judicially determine questions in litigation and pending at the time of the surrender of the city, indignant protests were submitted by inhabitants, both native and foreign, and instructions to suspend action on the ground of unauthorized proceedings were issued from the office of military governor.

Finally, upon October 7th, to meet the needs of the citizens for tribunals to pass upon questions of a strictly civil character, the following order was issued:

Until otherwise directed from these headquarters, the civil courts, as composed and constituted by the laws of Spain, which were held and administered prior to August 13, 1898, within Philippine territory now subject to United States military occupation and control, are permitted to resume at once the exercise of the civil jurisdiction conferred by Spanish laws within the limits of that territory, subject, however, to such supervision by the military government of the United States here instituted as in its judgment the interests of that Government may demand. This privilege does not extend to or embrace permission to institute criminal jurisdiction of any nature or character whatsoever.

The provisions of orders heretofore issued by the authority of the United States in the Philippine Islands inconsistent with the foregoing instructions and directions are hereby revoked.

The difficulties and perplexities which confronted all officers appointed to conduct civil affairs was therefore very great. The prisons were full to overflowing with convicted criminals and persons charged with crimes. Immediate attempts were made to relieve this congestion, and applications of the friends of those incarcerated, for their release, were constant. In the jail deliveries which followed, although conducted after search of records obtainable at the time, a few of the most notorious criminals escaped. Subsequently greater care was exercised and each individual case was made the subject of investigation, and even then, when pardon accompanied by release was granted, it was frequently followed by application for the return of embargoed estates, which presented very perplexing questions for determination, involving a study of many Spanish war-measure decrees.

The city government which was in operation at the time of surrender and the revenue measures practiced for its support were the results of national colonial, and local decrees, orders, and approved recommendations, more or less complicated, with amendatory features, uncoded, and running over a period of many years, presenting a

system so complex that after the study of months it is not yet fully understood and certainly not appreciated. The monthly expenditures for the city have been double the amount of its receipts, but as all collections of whatever nature made in the islands are deposited with the general fund in the treasury and money is drawn therefrom on warrants as demands arise, no difficulty has been experienced.

The chiefs of the supply departments and staff corps of the Army, who had been directed to receive and receipt for the Spanish military stores when the prescribed lists should be presented, were obliged to rely solely upon their own efforts to discover this property, as no assistance was tendered by the officers of Spain. They were, it is believed, fairly successful in their persistent searches, took up and accounted for the property found, considerable of which, such as clothing, subsistence, and medicines, were expended in the care of Spanish prisoners of war. The inventories which they made were very advantageous in the final settlement of United States and Spanish claims in regard to this class of property. General Merritt's orders and those which closely followed were based on the articles of capitulation by which it was transferred to the United States, as information concerning the peace protocol of August 12th, which held in abeyance all questions of property right pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, had not been received. The fifth article of the Paris treaty of December 10th returned to Spain all these army stores and property, and the inventories which our officers had taken constituted the basis of intelligent settlement with the representatives of that government under treaty stipulations, and in many instances enabled those representatives to formulate their demands.

For three and one half months Admiral Dewey with his squadron and the insurgents on land had kept Manila tightly bottled. All commerce had been interdicted, internal trade paralyzed, and food supplies were nearly exhausted. Upon the opening of the port merchants were clamoring for the reëstablishment of inter-island commerce.

They had advanced large amounts of money on their harvested crops of tobacco, hemp, and sugar which awaited, at many points of the various islands, shipment to Manila. No present relief could be furnished by the military authorities. The harbor was filled with Spanish shipping and that of other European countries. The United States was not represented by merchantmen of any character. Spain owned and was entitled to possession of all Philippine territory, except temporary occupancy of the bay, harbor, and city of Manila, although the insurgents had forcibly seized upon many cities and ports. The insurrection had spread to, and was active in, all the islands with the exception of the Sulu Archipelago, and there the hereditary antagonism of the Moros was only comparatively dormant. Spain was concentrating her scattered forces in the south at the central Visayan Islands and at Zamboanga, and the Spanish general who was in immediate charge of Spanish military affairs (General Rios) had made his headquarters at Iloilo. Through negotiations with General Rios, conducted under War Department permission, an arrangement was effected whereby vessels carrying either the Spanish or American flag might engage in trade at a number of the inter-island ports, the Spanish laws to be applied to shipment and commercial privileges. But a grave difficulty still presented itself. Vessels flying the Spanish flag could not safely enter any ports which had been seized by the insurgents, nor could inter-island commerce be opened to foreign governments as it was free and undutiable in all respects. The merchants formerly employing the flag of Spain resorted to sale and transfer of their ships to American residents, technical doubtless in many instances, but upon furnishing due written proof of a full compliance with United States consular regulations in these particulars, provisional American registration was granted. Many of these vessels were thereupon released and trade became quite active. Still another difficulty was encountered and materially affected the public revenue. The customs tariffs and regulations which has been prescribed for application were faulty in many respects and required amendment before they could be intelligently applied. It was, therefore, ordered on September 29th that "the enforcement of these regulations be postponed until the 10th day of November next, and that the tariffs and duties at present imposed be continued to be applied in the port of Manila until that date, with this exception, viz, that all

goods and merchandise secured, or purchased, within the dominions of Spain (the Philippine Islands excepted) since April 25th, last, the date of formal declaration of war by the United States Government between that country and the Kingdom of Spain, shall be received into this port upon the same conditions as to payment of tariffs and duties as the goods and merchandise of strictly neutral nations."

Upon October 3d Capt. J. F. Evans, of the volunteer subsistence department, who had been sent to the Philippines to assist in revenue matters, was assigned to duty at the customhouse, his services to be temporarily "confined to a careful consideration of trade conditions and an exhaustive study of the United States customs and tariff regulations prescribed for application, with a view of suggesting amendments and modifications therein, in order to render them as practicable as possible to existing circumstances." The entire labor of revision was imposed upon him and he performed it in a most satisfactory manner. His revision was adopted and put in force at the announced date (November 10th), has given satisfaction to all parties concerned, and has worked smoothly, only a few minor amendments having been made since it became operative.

There were also other complications which arose from Spanish action or a misunderstanding on the part of the United States authorities of Spanish expressed intention as to the particular measures which must be adopted to secure the entrance of American vessels to Spanish ports—such as sailing under Spanish captains and the obtaining, under certain conditions, from General Rios himself, at Iloilo, of a special permit to visit certain trading points. Occasionally a vessel was turned back on her course by Spanish officers or denied entrance to a port after arrival there. Of this the merchants complained and the complaints became the subject of considerable official correspondence and controversy. The insurgents, too, whose government had taken firm root at Malolos, were, through the medium of president, cabinet, and congress, reeling off decrees and constitutional provisions at a rapid rate. Their army was continually successful against the small Spanish garrisons scattered throughout the islands, and they were beginning to acquire the belief that they were invincible. Revenue was their need and desire, and this they began to derive quite largely from imposing export duties on all products shipped to Manila from any shipping point in their possession, compelling the merchants to pay on their property some ten per cent *ad valorem* upon removal. These many obstacles so impeded commerce that trade languished and the customs revenues were greatly impaired.

With the entrance of the United States troops into Manila and the opening up of that port immigration became active. Business men from our own and other countries, studying the situation, were quite numerous. Members of the criminal classes, who always follow the wake of a conquering army, came from the American and Asiatic seacoasts in large numbers. The native population of the city rapidly increased and was augmented by a considerable Chinese influx, most of which presented cedula or certificates of personal identity, issued by the late Spanish Government, in order to prove former residence in the islands, as the United States Chinese exclusion law was directed to be applied. Aguinaldo's army of observation, on the outskirts of the city, contained many natives or residents of Manila, who, with all others of his soldiers, were accorded if unarmed, though uniformed, full liberty to enter any portion of the same. All these heterogeneous elements, with the fourteen thousand United States troops quartered here, filled the city to repletion and gave the provost marshal general and his guards ample occupation. The outside country was not yet shut to trade and the port was open to all foreign ships. Hence subsistence was abundant and the minor business industries were well employed.

In a former portion of this report I stated the fact that the insurgent authorities had received permission to continue in occupancy of certain suburbs of the city for a short time when they, on September 15th, withdrew their troops from its interior portions. They did not subsequently remove their troops in accordance with agreement, but appeared to be determined to retain Paco and Pandacan, as they believed them to be advantageous military positions, south of the Pasig River. The assertion was made, and became current, that these suburbs were not within the jurisdiction of Manila, and

it became advisable to make search and survey to gain desired information on that point. These were made by Lieutenant Colonel Potter, chief engineer of the corps.

The survey showed that the city had never been correctly mapped, especially as concerned the trend of the Pasig River and the lines of outlying districts. The best opinion did not consider the suburbs, still occupied by the insurgent troops, beyond city limits, but no decree could be found which fixed their political status. These troops had given great annoyance. Their officers had extorted contributions from the citizens of Manila, some of whom they had kidnaped and carried away. They had placed guards upon the river bank and in many instances refused to permit our officers to pass their lines, although a mutual agreement had been made which permitted the individual members of both armies, when unarmed, to pass and repass all military lines without hindrance. A number of reports were submitted of insurgent interference in this respect. General Anderson called at my quarters on October 9th, and complained of the indignity he had received at the hands of the insurgents, in not being permitted to proceed up the river through the insurgent lines, and was thereupon informed that, as soon as a certain map of survey could be completed, General Aguinaldo would be directed to remove his troops from Paco. On the following day he submitted the following official complaint:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Cavite Arsenal, P. I., October 10, 1898.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to report that yesterday, the 9th instant, while proceeding up the Pasig River, on the steam launch *Canacao*, with three officers of my staff, the American flag flying over the boat, I was stopped by an armed Filipino guard and informed that we could go no farther. Explaining that we were an unarmed party of American officers out upon an excursion, we were informed that, by orders given two days before, no Americans, armed or unarmed, were allowed to pass up the Pasig River without a special permit from President Aguinaldo.

I demanded to see the written order, and it was brought and shown me. It was an official letter signed Pio del Pilar, division general, written in Tagalo and stamped with what appeared to be an official seal. It purported to be issued by the authority of the president of the revolutionary government, and forbade Americans, either armed or unarmed, from passing up the Pasig River. It was signed by Pilar himself.

As this is a distinctly hostile act, I beg leave to ask how far we are to submit to this kind of interference.

It is respectfully submitted that whether this act of Pilar was authorized or not by the assumed insurgent government, it should, in any event, be resented.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS H. ANDERSON,

Major General, U. S. V., Commanding Division.

As soon as the completed map of survey of the city could be blue printed a communication was prepared and taken by one of my aids to Malolos. An allusion was made therein to General Aguinaldo's letter of September 16th, in which he informed me of his action of the previous day in withdrawing troops in consonance with my former request and which did not at the time require reply. The communication was as follows:

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR,

Manila, P. I., October 14, 1898.

Gen. EMILIO AGUINALDO,

Commanding Philippine Revolutionary Forces, Malolos, P. I.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 16th ultimo, and beg to apologize for the late official recognition of the same, presenting as a reason for my delay the necessity of obtaining certain information in order to arrive at conclusions in matters materially affecting the substance of our late correspondence, the securing of which has been attended with great difficulty.

I fully appreciate the friendly spirit manifested toward my Government in your expressions of regard, which your action in retiring your troops has confirmed, but I believe there has existed and still exists some misunderstanding as to the limits of territory which that Government is compelled to occupy and administer under its international obligations with Spain, the responsibility for which it can not escape.

The articles of capitulation transferred the city of Manila, with suburbs and all defenses, as I had the honor to inform you in my letter of September 8th. It was found impossible to determine definitely, on any existing map, either the limits of the city or the lines of its defenses. The latter had been variously placed, at some points retired and at others thrust out beyond the conceded city limits. I therefore directed my chief engineer, by a careful search of the municipal records and an actual survey, to ascertain

the lines within which occupation by United States troops was obligatory by reason of the terms of the surrender. He has finally concluded these directed labors, and has presented a map, of which the enclosed blue print is a copy, on which is traced in white the lines determined upon. By reference to this print and a comparison of the same with all former existing maps of the city and suburbs, it will be perceived that the latter vary materially from it, especially as the trend of the Pasig River and the location of the Spanish defenses. The lines of circumvallation on the print begin at the Bocana de Vitas and thence they follow Maypajo Creek until they reach the line of the Lico road produced, thence proceed along said line and road to Lico, thence to the junction of the two roads in front of the Chinese hospital, thence along the road in front of said hospital to the north corner of the hospital wall, thence to Blockhouse No. 4, thence by Blockhouses Nos. 5, 6, and 7 to San Juan del Monte Creek at the aqueduct, thence down said creek and up the Rio Pasig to the mouth of Concordia Creek, thence by Concordia and Tripa de Gallinas creeks to a point opposite the place where the road from Cingalon to Pineda (Pasal) turns sharply to the right, thence by road to Maltubig, and thence to the mouth of the Malate Creek. This map is believed to be correct, as the surveying and platting were executed with the greatest care and with a desire for accuracy. The lines do not include all of the territory which the late Spanish civil engineer of this city has described as living within its suburbs and a larger proportion of them are drawn within the lines of the city's defenses; but they are practical, and include all portions of the suburbs which my Government, under its promises to Spain, could be expected to hold possession of under any demands which Spain might present.

In your withdrawal of troops I note that to the north they retired to the line described on the map furnished by my predecessor, General Merritt, while to the east and south his request was not observed. As far as Paco is concerned, it was understood that the troops in that section would be withdrawn within a short period of time, and I have now the honor to represent that the retention of that mutually conceded suburb has been a source of great annoyance to the American authorities, and, as I fully believe, to yourself, while the revolutionary forces along the Cingalon and connecting roads have been the cause of complaint from the inhabitants of that section.

I am therefore compelled by reason of my instructions, which direct me to execute faithfully the articles of the Spanish capitulation, because of the interests of my Government and, as I sincerely believe, the welfare of your own forces, to ask that you withdraw all your troops beyond the lines marked in the accompanying blue print which are above described, and I must request such withdrawal on or before the 20th instant, else I shall be forced into some action looking to that end.

Permit me, in conclusion, General, to bring to your attention facts of which you are doubtless ignorant, and which all connected with the American authorities, especially that vast majority who have entertained a decided and pronounced friendly interest in the Philippine people, have viewed with more or less indignation. In a number of instances kidnapping and robbery have been committed recently within the city by parties who claimed to be connected with your forces, some of whom stated that they were acting under your instructions. This I can not believe; but the high-handed offenses committed by these persons show how important it is, for the interests of all concerned, to withdraw your troops as herein requested. In numerous instances my officers have submitted complaints to me that they have been arrested and been compelled to turn back to the city, though journeying as unarmed and peaceful citizens merely with the intent to seek health and recreation; and on Sunday last a funeral party from the British war ship *Powerful*, now lying within this harbor, was so delayed by the insurgent forces at Paco, when proceeding to its English cemetery, that it was obliged to return to its vessel and repeat the journey on the following day. I fail to see how such proceedings can be justified before enlightened public opinion, and it is a matter of profound surprise to me that a people seeking relief from the control of a government, by which, in the pronounced judgment of a large portion of the civilized world, it has been oppressed for centuries, should permit its armed authorities to so conduct themselves as to arouse the indignation of friendly and assistant nations. The indignities which my Government has suffered from the revolutionary forces still illegally maintained at Paco (few of them are cited herein) can not be tolerated in future. Resistance to the high-handed proceedings committed is not merely considered a duty from which there is no escape, but would be esteemed a virtue by any civilized government cognizant of the facts. I do not for a moment permit myself to entertain the impression that either you, or the able advisers by whom you are surrounded, have authorized these insults to my Government, but I must bring them to the notice of the authorities which maintain these troops, and upon which rests the legal responsibility for their conduct.

There is another matter which I beg especially to present to your distinguished consideration. There are a great number of United States soldiers within this city and a large accession primarily intended and equipped by my Government for use against the armed forces of Spain, is *en route* for this port. The continued unhealthfulness of the city, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts we are making for a thorough police of the same, may make it necessary to temporarily encamp such troops as are suffering from diseases contracted here on some point of land which promises favorable sanitary conditions for restoration to health.

Should the emergency become imminent, the dictates of humanity and the overwhelming demands of my Government would oblige me to establish a convalescent camp in this locality, to which troops could be sent for recuperation, and to relieve the congested situation which must attend the presence of so large a body of armed men within a thickly populated city. I have in mind for this possible camp the grounds on the shore of the bay formerly occupied by United States troops and designated Camp Dewey, or the high ground to the east of the city. It is my desire to place it at a locality which would not inconvenience any organizations connected with your forces or the surrounding inhabitants, and to the emergency of this anticipated proceeding I respectfully invite your consideration and ask your assistance should execution become necessary. Should action of this character be decided upon, I beg of you to rest firmly in my unqualified assurances that it will be undertaken in a spirit of the greatest

friendliness and with the sincere desire to neither compromise nor affect in the slightest degree your interests and those of the people whom you represent, but, on the contrary, to enhance them.

Permit me to subscribe myself, General, with the highest respect,

Your most obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,
Major General U. S. V.,
United States Military Governor in the Philippines.

On the 18th of October three accredited representatives from Aguinaldo called, and the chairman, Doctor Tavera, a member of the Malolos cabinet, presented a note, of which the following is a copy :

MANILA, October 18, 1898.

His Excellency Major General OTIS,

Military Governor of the United States Forces in the Philippines.

GENERAL: I have the honor to place in your hands this note, which I bring personally, in which I make known the object of the mission confided to me by President Aguinaldo, and which I will reiterate verbally. The letter dated the 14th of this month, which you directed to General Aguinaldo, reached his hands, and desirous of complying with your desires he called in council all of his generals and made known to them the desires which you expressed in your letter.

Highly appreciating the spirit of friendship and good feeling which is constantly noted in your honorable letters, and which reflects the sentiments of Americans and of their policy toward us, the generals of Mr. Aguinaldo cheerfully accede to that which you ask.

But the idea of the possibility that Spain may return to this territory and occupy Manila as the result of the decision of the Americo-Spanish conference now in session in Paris, has caused said generals to try and obtain a modification of the demands which you make in your letter of the 14th.

Having verbally explained, for your consideration, the reasons which influence the manner of thought of the Philippine generals, I shall make also the following propositions, made by President Aguinaldo:

First. The Filipinos will retire beyond the line of demarcation indicated in the blue print, as you desire.

Second. The Filipinos will retain Pandacan under their jurisdiction.

Third. The Filipinos consider it of greatest importance to occupy the blockhouses, with their forces of the line, in view of the possible return of the Spanish, promising not to pass with arms.

Fourth. General Aguinaldo asks of you an extension of the time indicated for evacuation of his troops.

I repeat, sir, with the greatest consideration and respect,

T. H. PARDO DE TAVERA.

Considerable discussion followed, and Tavera, a man of excellent scientific and professional attainments, long a resident of Paris, and educated there, and who had advocated openly the establishment of American sovereignty in the islands as necessary to the welfare of the inhabitants, ably represented his chief, strongly urging the concessions requested in his communication. It developed that my letter of the 14th had aroused fierce opposition; that Aguinaldo had indignantly disclaimed any knowledge of the promise to gradually withdraw the troops from Paco and Pandacan, and that opinion on the question to withdraw or fight, which the insurgent leaders had discussed, was well-nigh equally divided. All the concessions requested were denied. Then an extension of the date fixed in my letter upon which the insurgent troops must be retired to October 25th was asked for and granted. In the course of our conversation Doctor Tavera and his associates strongly urged permission to retain all the Spanish blockhouses, but were informed that we could not yield in this matter, as some of them were within the lines beyond which they must withdraw. They then reverted to the blockhouses northeast of the city which were on those lines, saying that they had no shelter for their troops if they were taken from them, and I remarked casually that I did not consider them of any importance, as we did not intend to occupy them, but that I was unable to concede the point. It seems, however, that I was misunderstood in this matter, and the committee reported to Aguinaldo that these blockhouses would remain in his possession. When, six days later, after I had corrected this mistaken impression, Doctor Tavera called upon me in person and explained the most unfortunate position in which he had been placed by reason of this misunderstanding. I informed him that I would not take immediate action, even if the insurgents did not vacate these houses on the date announced. All this appears in subsequent correspondence.

On October 20th it was reported that insurgent troops were moving southward by railway from Malolos and other points and were being concentrated near the north line of the city. On calling the attention of the insurgent authorities to this threatening demonstration the concentration ceased and many of the troops were removed.

On October 23d the following was received:

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES,

Presidency, Malolos, October 22, 1898.

Gen. E. S. OTIS,

Commander in Chief of the American Forces, Manila, P. I.

GENERAL: In view of your favor of the 14th instant, I consulted the opinions of my generals and advisory council, and I have appointed Dr. Pardo de Tavera in order that he might place before you the wishes of all, as he did on the 18th. Said commissioners, upon giving me an account of your wishes, told me that you had consented to postpone the ultimatum for the withdrawal of our troops until the 25th and the retention by our forces of the blockhouses situated on the line shown on the blue map which you sent me with said letter, but had not acceded to the desires of the Philippine people that my forces continue to occupy Pandacan. Relative to the latter point, I take the liberty of telling you that your predecessor, General Merritt, understood that the American forces only ought to occupy, according to the terms of the capitulation of Manila, the city and its environs, *i.e.*, Binondo, Tondo, Santa Cruz, Quiapo, Sampaloc, San Miguel, Concepcion, Ermita, Malate, and Paco, or San Fernando de Dilao, and thus he clearly puts it in his letter of August 20th last. The town of Pandacan has always been considered outside of the old municipal limits of Manila, which the general himself mentions in said letter, and I hope your high sense of judgment will see it thus.

Nevertheless, I understand that your forces are already occupying Uli-Uli, Nactaban, and Santa Mesa districts, which, although belonging to the jurisdiction of Pandacan, they can continue to do, in order to prevent the continual encounters with mine which cause disagreeable incidents.

I take pleasure in manifesting to you that it is not lack of confidence, and much less animosity, that prompts me to write in this manner. To-day, more than ever, the Filipinos desire to live in peace and perfect harmony with the Americans, because they will take care that the Philippines do not return under the odious Spanish dominion.

When it is possible for a formal convention to pacify and harmonize the interests of the two peoples, then the suspicions of my people—which I can not completely quiet with my prestige and authority, no matter what good desires move me—will disappear.

I beg of you not to consider as an insult to your flag a bad interpretation of my orders, which I will severely punish according to the gravity of the offense. You, with your keen perception, will understand that a people agitated by a revolution return gradually, not suddenly, to their normal life, no matter how educated they are supposed to be. It becomes necessary for me to act with much tact in order to give no cause for internal dissensions.

And this consideration is what obliges me to ask you about the form and conditions with which you wish to establish a sanitarium within my lines; because I wish, at all cost, to prevent the possibility of your complaints being renewed concerning acts emanating from the continual contact of our forces. I understand that you have considered it necessary to demand the withdrawal of our forces, notwithstanding the friendship which binds us, in order to prevent friction. On this account, although I highly appreciate the humane sentiments which prompt you, I do not dare allow it, without previous explanation, for the very reason that I wish to preserve the friendship that constitutes the welfare of both peoples.

I hope you will pardon me, as the necessity of consulting various advisers has obliged me to delay my answer.

I am, General, with the greatest consideration, your obedient servant,
EMILIO AGUINALDO.

The representatives of Aguinaldo who presented this communication came prepared to argue its merits, and after considerable conversation I sent the oral reply that the subject had been exhaustively discussed and that General Aguinaldo must withdraw his troops from the lines designated on or before the date announced, remarking at the same time that I would make formal reply later to certain points which he had presented in his note.

The insurgent troops were withdrawn on the afternoon and evening of October 25th, as promised, and on October 27th the following letter was sent to Malolos, and brought out those of November 4th and 16th, which hereinafter appear. These terminated all official correspondence upon the subjects therein discussed:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., October 27, 1898.

Gen. EMILIO AGUINALDO,

Commanding Revolutionary Forces, Malolos, P. I.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d instant, and have awaited the result of correspondence and conferences upon the subject of which you treat.

Concerning the conference of the 18th instant with your representative, Dr. Pardo de Tavera, it resulted in an honest misunderstanding between us in one slight particular only. The doctor very ably, by letter, submitted your wishes—one of which was the retention of the blockhouses on the designated line. In regard to this matter, I said I was powerless to make any concessions, and in the conversation which followed remarked, in substance, through the interpreter, that we did not wish to occupy them, as we did not consider them of any importance. The doctor, I can conceive, very naturally misunderstood my meaning—in fact the interpreter might have done so—and when, on the 24th instant, the doctor again called and forcibly expressed his construction of my language, I was so impressed with his earnestness and honesty of purpose and convictions, I remarked that, although the law would not permit a concession, I would not raise any objection, unless hereafter compelled to do so by my superior authority, if your forces continued to occupy the blockhouses to the north of the Pasig River.

I have referred to General Merritt's letter of August 20th, which you mention, and find that it is as you state. Unfortunately, I am bound by the terms of capitulation, which recite "the city and defenses of Manila and its suburbs." Pandacan is certainly far within the line of defense and, from information obtained from two weighty sources, I have been led to believe that it has, of late, been considered one of the city's suburbs, although we have been unable to find any Spanish decree which fixes its status with definiteness.

In regard to the establishment of a convalescent camp for the restoration to health of members of my command, it was my intention to consult you and arrive at an understanding in the matter before attempting anything of the kind. I knew you would not offer objections if it could be so placed as not to give your people annoyance, since it could not be in any wise a menace, but, on the contrary, would place our sick within your power and to a certain extent under your protection. I have that confidence in your humane sentiments and in the kindly impulses of your people as to believe that you would surely consent to a measure of this character, and I think the poorer classes of surrounding communities would be peculiarly benefited by the small trade that it would give rise to, as hospitals make many purchases of edible products which your people would be glad to furnish. Should necessity arise under which I would be forced to take action, it will be my pleasure to confer with you before proceeding in the matter, and I am fully convinced that you will give assent and assistance.

Permit me, General, to assure you that I fully appreciate the difficulties under which you labor in your endeavors to carry out the desires and demands of your people. As I have already expressed myself in former communications, I am fully convinced of your wish to maintain harmonious relations with the United States forces and government of Manila, and that you deplore, with me, any proceeding which may disturb that harmony and friendly feeling. I have been fully aware that all unpleasant incidents which have occurred, and to which I alluded in my former letter, were due entirely to irresponsible and unwarranted action of subordinates, and I am constantly called upon to correct misconceptions entertained by my troops and to punish offenses which they have wantonly committed.

I am gratified with the success, both as concerns the interests of the Filipino people and the United States troops, which has attended our mutual efforts for the amicable adjustment of affairs, and sincerely hope that the manifested good will which now exists by and between our forces may be long continued.

I am, General, most sincerely, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,
Major General U. S. V.,
United States Military Governor in the Philippines.

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES,

Presidency, Malolos, November 4, 1898.

Maj. Gen. E. S. OTIS,

Commander in Chief of the American Forces of Occupation at Manila.

GENERAL: In having the honor of answering your letter of the 27th of October last, I shall make no mention of the first paragraphs of the same, because I see, with pleasure, that the matter referred to in them has had a solution adjusted to your desires.

I shall limit myself only to the last paragraphs that speak of the establishment of a camp for convalescents. Concerning this paragraph, I ought to observe that from the moment when a concession is made of a part of the territory occupied by our forces and a hospital is built in it, you will have to place there a force in charge to look after the interests there created, unless it depends for security solely and exclusively upon the guaranty offered by the laws dictated by our government.

You, yourself, General, have always impressed me more than once with the fact of the impossibility of a dual occupation of Manila, because the continual contact of your forces and mine might give place to innumerable disagreeable incidents, if not serious and grave conflicts, which may disturb the harmony that exists between us. I am fully aware of the humanity you invoke in favor of the sick, but on the strength of this consideration it is my sacred duty to look after millions of souls whose security and interests would be compromised if a conflict between us should ensue. The only solution possible is to completely cede you the use of this encampment, and this, as you will understand, requires some fixed basis of arrangement more concrete than can result from a verbal one made in a conference. Besides, it is my duty to submit these conditions to the representatives of the people.

It is not lack of confidence which obliges me to proceed in this manner; it is necessity. These bases, if in the mean while a friendly convention between your government and mine is not realized, will constitute the provisional rules that will serve as the form for the solution of the claims that might occur.

And, above all, these bases will contribute very much to perpetuate the friendship that exists between us, because my people will take great care not to break them.

I am, with the greatest consideration, your attentive and obedient servant,

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., November 10, 1898.

Gen. EMILIO AGUINALDO,

Commanding Revolutionary Forces, Malolos, P. I.

GENERAL: I received with pleasure your note of the 4th instant, and have the honor to reply to the point you present in regard to the establishment of a convalescent camp beyond the present line of actual occupation by the United States troops, as follows:

I am not convinced that such establishment will be at all necessary, and, in fact from present indications it would appear that we shall be able to care for our sick within the line and defenses of Manila.

With regard to right of occupancy of territory, so many international questions arise under the articles of capitulation with Spain, which the United States is in honor bound to strictly construe and obey in all matters affecting its action, that I do not intend to present them for determination if it can be consistently avoided, especially not those which might demand argument and decision, such, for instance, as might arise regarding shore lines, which rightful occupation by the United States of the bay and harbor of Manila, with conceded rights of use for commercial purposes, might involve.

I am, General, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,

Major General U. S. V.,

United States Military Governor in the Philippines.

During the latter part of October instructions were received from Washington directing that effort be made to secure the release of members of the Spanish clergy and religious orders who were held by the insurgent government as prisoners of war. Correspondence ensued and is here given to serve as a basis for comment in a later portion of this report. Four communications passed, of which the following are copies:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., November 2, 1898.

Gen. EMILIO AGUINALDO,

Commanding Philippine Revolutionary Forces, Malolos, P. I.

GENERAL: By direction of my Government, I have the honor to present for your distinguished consideration a subject which is causing much comment and a great deal of severe criticism of the Filipino people throughout Europe and among the very large class of Catholic citizens of my own country, and that is the retention, as prisoners of war, of the Spanish Catholic clergy and nuns. I believe that a vast majority of the reports of great cruelty and barbarous treatment practiced by the Filipinos toward individuals which have been put in general circulation are untrue. Indeed, I have forbidden cablegrams prepared on this subject, which I had good reason to suppose could not be substantiated, to be sent to other countries, and I have informed the United States authorities that many rumors of this nature in circulation throughout the civilized world were greatly exaggerated. Still, however, the facts stand out prominently that these individuals have suffered privations and hardships, and are still held in captivity, and fabrications charging most cruel and inhuman treatment resulting in loss of life will continue to be spread abroad to the great detriment of the interest and welfare of the Filipino people. I do not consider that I sacrificed in any particular the confidence reposed in me by my Government in communicating to you that it has been requested by the Vatican at Rome and by many distinguished men high in the councils of nations to employ its good offices in efforts to secure the liberty of the Spanish clergy and of all individuals connected with religious orders now held in durance, among whom are especially mentioned the Bishop of New Segovia and the nuns in the north-western part of the island of Luzon.

It is, of course, needless for me to present to you or the able counselors by whom you are surrounded, and, indeed, it may be considered a presumption on my part to invite your attention to the fact that this clergy, and, indeed, the civil functionaries of the Spanish Government, can not under a strict interpretation of the rules of international law, be deemed prisoners of war, except in certain very aggravated cases. It would require most decided action on the part of members of religious orders to place them in that category, and the seizure and retention of nuns, or interference with them in the practice of what they consider their duties under the sacred religious vows, is invariably looked upon with marked disfavor by all nations claiming to practice civilized warfare. All this is well known to you, and I only allude to it to account, in a measure, for the erroneous impressions which publicly prevail regarding the humane sentiments and good intentions cherished by the Filipinos, and which are so damaging to them in securing a position as a people which they seek to invoke. You will please pardon me for this allusion, but the matter is so important to the best interests of the Filipinos that I have taken the liberty, uninvited, to present it.

Confident that you seek the welfare of your people, may I in that confidence ask you to use your conceded influence to correct this condition of affairs and to act with me in efforts to place these prisoners in a position which will put an end to the acrimonious criticisms which now so widely prevail? I would be pleased to receive them here at Manila and care for them while they make preparations to leave the country, as I am informed many of them desire to do; and more particularly does it appear to me as most essential that prompt action be taken with regard to the nuns. Any traveling expense or cost of food required to effect their removal to this point I would be glad to meet should you desire it.

I am, General, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,
Major General U. S. V.,
United States Military Governor in the Philippines.

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES,

Presidency, Malolos, November 3, 1898.

Maj. Gen. E. S. OTIS,

Commander in Chief of American Forces of Occupation in the Philippines.

GENERAL: I take pleasure in acknowledging your kind communication of yesterday's date, and I ought to tell you that your observations, far from displeasing me, are very useful to me, as they are dictated by the enlightenment acquired in the atmosphere of a free country.

I ought also to inform you, especially, that we do not make prisoners of women and children, and much less of the nuns. If some woman or child is found among our prisoners, it is because they are part of the family of one from whom they do not wish to be separated, requiring us to support them at the expense of the Philippine treasury. This detail is not foreseen in international law, but the Filipinos observe this custom, prompted by humane sentiments.

I am glad to hear you say that the Spanish clergy and civil officials can not be prisoners of war according to international law. Before answering this point allow me to observe that we have only taken as prisoners the priests (*sacerdotes religiosos*) belonging to the Spanish clergy, and not those who live the life of monks; and permit me to make this point clear in order that the explanation which I have the pleasure of giving you may be more intelligible, and so, also, that foreign public opinion may not be mistaken. It is true that international law declares in general that the clergy and civil officials can not be prisoners of war, but the spirit of these very laws exclude the Spanish priests (*sacerdotes religiosos*) and civil officials in the Philippines, because they (*Spaniards*) alone possess the certain class of persons known by that name.

Beginning with the Spanish civil officials, I take the liberty of pointing out to you that at the beginning of the declaration of war between the United States and Spain they were obliged by General Augustin to bear arms, without distinction as to class, and even before, during the first stages of the Philippine revolution, Spanish civil officials were already formed into armed volunteer corps who, if they did not frequently go into the field in company with the regular soldiers, shot and arrested defenseless and pacific inhabitants in order to imprison them and submit them to indescribable torture. Besides, I ought also to say that in the Spanish penal prisons and penitentiaries groan even hundreds of prisoners and deported Filipinos who were torn away from their homes on account of the suspicions of the old Spanish Government and thanks to the arts and malicious customs of the priests (*sacerdotes religiosos*), called ministers of peace.

Relative to the priests, or rather Spanish "*sacerdotes religiosos*," I take the liberty of laying before you the following points:

A. The religious corporations of the Philippines have acquired large agricultural colonies by means of fraud. In olden times the Filipinos, prompted by their religion, gave away a part of the products of their lands to the old priests (*sacerdotes religiosos*) for their support. But in the course of time that which was prompted by spiritual motive they made obligatory, taking possession of the lands, in order to better secure it, and making the proprietors dependents or colonists who could not refuse paying, because of the vengeance of the Spanish authorities, whom the said *sacerdotes* had in their favor, through bribery.

B. According to the canons of the Roman Church, these priests or religious *sacerdotes* can not claim the privilege of absolving, which is solely reserved to the secular clergy, to which the Filipino priests belong. Nevertheless, the ecclesiastics, in order to be able to exercise the duties of the parochial priests (*cura parroco*) in the Philippine towns, have been cheating the Vatican and foreign public opinion, picturing these towns as savage ranches, which require the care of Spanish religious missionaries that the natives may not return to their ancient idolatry. The Filipino priests who have tried to rectify this false opinion of the Vatican relative to the religious state of the country, in order to be obedient to the canons of the church, died martyrs, accused by the ecclesiastics of being disturbers.

C. The same priests (*sacerdotes religiosos*) tried also to cheat the Spanish Government, making it believe that they were the only upholders of Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines, and although the Spanish authorities recognized the fraud, they did not want to admit anything, as they were influenced by the gold of the religious corporations. These priests, exercising the right of absolving in the Philippine towns, have been for a long time the absolute masters of the life, honor, and property of the Filipinos. For this reason, it is a widely known and notorious fact, recognized by all the foreigners who have studied Philippine affairs, that the primary causes of the Philippine revolution were the ecclesiastical corporations which, taking advantage of the corrupt Spanish Government, have robbed the country, preventing progress and liberty.

With these antecedents, General, you will understand that, owing to the influence and interests of the religious corporations in the Philippines, it is neither just nor politic to set at liberty the priests (sacerdotes religiosos). The archbishop, as well as the Spanish bishops in the Philippines, belong to the regular Spanish clergy, and it is not prudent to allow them to continue ruling in these islands, as they can incite a counter revolution, assisted by their gold and some fanatic Filipinos, who will obey their commands.

When the Filipino priests, unjustly spurned by the Vatican, have obtained the right to appointment to the duties of bishops and parochial priests, then there will be no danger to the public tranquillity in setting at liberty the ecclesiastics. The Spanish Government and the Pope have proven themselves ignorant of law or justice, when one deals with their interests. For that reason the Filipinos wish to hold the civil officials in order to obtain the liberty of the prisoners and deported Filipinos; and the priests in order to obtain from the Vatican the recognition of the Philippine clergy.

As a representative of the Government of the United States, I beg of you, General, with the greatest kindness, to notify it that neither vengeance nor hate influence the Filipinos when they hold the civil officials and Spanish ecclesiastics, but that public interests and the peace of the Philippine people demand these measures. International law will have to give way before the just cause of a country of millions of souls, because this cause is one of humanity, civilization, and progress. My people exact these measures and I can not but comply with their will. If you, General, can interpret the sentiments of the people to your Government and foreign public opinion, and by this means correct the erroneous ideas emanating from the ignorance of the true condition of the country, you will make yourself a creditor to the gratitude of the Filipino people and the civilized world.

I am, with the greatest consideration, your most obedient servant.

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., November 10, 1898.

Gen. EMILIO AGUINALDO,

Commanding Philippine Revolutionary Forces, Malolos, P. I.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your cordial communication of the 3d instant, for which permit me to thank you, and to which my manifold duties have denied me the pleasure of replying as promptly as I wished.

I highly appreciate your expressed desire to act for the public interests, the peace of the Filipinos, and in accordance with the dictates of humanity, but you will pardon my candid confession that I am unable to comprehend the force of your remark to the effect that international law must give way before the just cause of a country of millions of souls because it is one of humanity. I fail to understand how the principles of that law can be antagonistic in any particular to the welfare of a people, founded, as they are, on the best interpretation of the law of nature, which the acknowledged wisdom of ages of human progress has been able to bestow. Every independent nation claiming advanced enlightenment professes to be bound by these obligations of that law and certainly would be held responsible by the civilized world should it openly violate them.

My previous letter contained the request of my Government for the release of the clergy and members of religious orders, including nuns of a certain locality reported to be held by you as prisoners of war. Your reply informs me that you hold as such prisoners the Spanish priests and former civil officials, but not women and children, "much less nuns." In regard to the latter, I must have been misinformed, for I received the impression that they sought return of their personal effects, of which they have been deprived, with permission to join their friends in this city. Your letter, however, assures me that they have not been despoiled and possess full liberty of action to journey wheresoever they please. This information I will gladly convey to my Government and to persons immediately interested in their welfare who have expressed concern for their safety as regards health, life, and individual property.

In respect to the Spanish officials whom you hold as prisoners of war, you are pleased to remark that during the first stages of the Filipino revolution they were formed into an armed volunteer corps, were subsequently obliged to bear arms without distinction as to class, and that if they did not frequently take the field with the army of the enemy, nevertheless shot and arrested peaceful and defenseless inhabitants. These you desire to retain until opportunity offers to exchange them for Filipino prisoners now in the hands of Spain. I am not conversant with the facts you narrate, and am not therefore competent to arrive at any conclusion. It is, however, a well-established principle of law that the chief officers of a hostile government, such as its diplomatic agents and those who are of particular importance and use to it, become, upon capture, prisoners of war, but I do not think that its minor officials are classed in that category, unless armed or attached in some capacity to a hostile army for the purpose of rendering active aid.

As regards the members of the Spanish clergy I understand you to state, in substance, that they are held prisoners of war on account of the grave offenses committed by them while Luzon was under the practical domination of Spain; that they were the primary and principal cause of the revolution which has been in progress for the past two years; that it is not prudent to set them at liberty, as they are disposed, and might be able, if released, to incite a counter revolution in Spanish interests, and that they are retained in prison not only for such reasons, but also to compel the Vatican to recognize the conceded rights of the Filipino clergy, which has heretofore been denied it.

Accepting these as established facts (my knowledge is not to the contrary), the conclusion does not appear to follow that these members of the clergy can be considered prisoners of war, and I can not conceive how, under the laws of war or any international right arising from the state of belligerency existing between the Filipinos and Spain,

they can be so denominated. Nor do I understand your suggestion that the spirit of these laws, if not their context, excludes these people from the protection which strict interpretation bestows, whatever may have been their previous crimes. Even if these priests belonged to religious corporations, against which the Filipinos had well-grounded complaint for past offenses, and indeed for cruelties received at their hands; even if they exhorted the communities in which they resided to resist the revolutionists, and might still do so if released; even if they persecuted the Spanish subjects among whom they lived, they could not be considered as prisoners of war in any sense of that term unless captured while making armed resistance or giving active armed aid to the enemy.

The law of nations allows every sovereign government to make war upon another, and concedes the right of revolution to a people greatly oppressed, but it does not admit a violation of the rules of regular warfare regarding the status of persons arrested or captured or in the treatment of prisoners of war, although they may belong to the forces of an unjust assailant or a formerly tyrannical master.

The expressed intention of holding these Spanish priests as prisoners of war in order to force the Vatican of Rome into certain acknowledgments with appropriate action I can not conceive to be well founded in law, custom, or precedent, and am convinced that such a position is untenable.

In this somewhat hasty letter, General, I have accepted all your facts for the sake of argument, and am unable to reach your conclusion, viz, that the members of the religious orders are rightfully kept imprisoned, and that the interests of the Filipino people demand their retention. I do not think that the views you advance would receive favorable general acceptance, and believe therefore, in all sincerity, that the good name, reputation, and welfare of that people would be greatly enhanced by relieving those men from the captivity which they have so long endured.

I can only ask in conclusion that the wishes of my Government may receive more favorable consideration than your most friendly letter indicates.

I am, General, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,
Major General U. S. V.,
United States Military Governor in the Philippines.

PRESIDENCY REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES,

Malolos, November 18, 1898.

To Maj. Gen. E. S. OTIS,

General in Chief of the American Forces of Occupation in Manila.

GENERAL: Allow me to inform you that I have received your kind letter of the 10th instant; begging you to pardon the tardiness with which I answer, because of my many occupations.

I highly appreciate your desire to intercede for the liberty of the Spanish civil officials and the priests, and be assured that if well-founded reasons did not exist in order to retain them, always attentive to the laws of humanity and agreeing with the principles that regulate the relations of independent states, I would not have given you occasion to make in their favor the petition that elevates you so much.

In my last letter I have advanced the reasons which I have convinced myself justifies me in considering as prisoners of war said employés and ecclesiastics. Nevertheless, you attempt to depreciate the force of my arguments, relative to which I beg of you to kindly favor me by listening to my answer.

You say in your letter that in virtue of the principles of a right well established the chief employés of a hostile government, as well as diplomatic agents and those that render services of a particular importance, can be considered as prisoners of war; but that you do not think mere employés can be classified in said category unless they are armed or in some way attached to a hostile army for the purpose of lending their active aid. And in view of this assertion, coming from a person so competent, I can not do less than congratulate myself, for in that statement you recognize as justified the principal reasons that I uphold in retaining as prisoners the civil employés as well as the priests.

Admitting that principle, it must be confessed that it is strictly in conformity with my conduct if it is admitted (an undeniable fact) that the civil employés, as well as the regular priests (parrocos), not only supported in an active way those who combated against the Filipino revolutionists, but also personally took up arms in order to fight against them.

I have already said in my last letter that the decree of General Augustin of the 23d of last April obliged not only the employés of the state and municipality to take up arms but also the Spaniards born here, and that in the first epoch of the Filipino revolution they formed armed volunteer corps which, while guarding the towns, made arrests, tortured the prisoners, executed defenseless citizens, or joined the regular soldiers to fight against the revolutionists. General, read carefully the local papers from the time the revolution began and you will see there the proof of what I say. The pages of said papers are indisputable evidence of the military services rendered by the civil employés of the Spanish Government and the compensation received by them as a premium for their services. With these antecedents is there room for the least argument that the Spanish civil employés should not be held as prisoners of war?

The same, if not worse, can be said of the priests. The latter, degrading their office, transformed from servants of the Lord to feudal lords and supported by the Spanish Government, were absolute masters of the lives, lands, and honor of the Filipinos.

At the beginning of the revolution they did not discharge the duties of ministers of peace or preach gentleness or Christian charity, but, profaning their sacred mission, they made themselves the police of the Spanish Government, false denouncers of innocent citizens.

It seems incredible that those who should raise their prayers to stop so much cruelty and infamy committed by the Spanish Government, those who should give themselves over to reclusion and mortification and penance for so much crime, were precisely those who took part in the affairs, and with base insinuations, with infamous accusations and ideas of vengeance, increased more and more the pyre of the dead, and the defamatory charges through which were sacrificed precious and innocent lives and the honor of many citizens.

Again, vengeance does not move me in treating these ecclesiastics as prisoners of war. I conform to the principles of international law advanced by yourself, for, apart from the abuses committed by the priests, to which I have referred in my last letter, and the facts that I add in my present one, you are informed that they have taken up arms against the revolution; as, for example, the priests (*parrocos*) of the town of Lipa, province of Batangas, who made themselves leaders of volunteer corps. In Manila, during the siege of the town by your forces, all the ecclesiastics, organized and uniformed, formed a part of the municipal armed guard, and all of them you may be sure have lent their directive and effective coöperation to the forces that fought against the Filipinos, not only maintaining at their expense armed bodies, but accompanying them in their expeditions as well as inciting them to battle.

The convents have been the most impregnable defenses, where the Spanish combatant, together with the priests, shielded themselves in order to attack the revolutionists, and this government preserves quite a number of muskets taken from the ecclesiastics. Therefore, the principle which you mention can be applied to them, and it follows in consequence that they should be treated as prisoners of war—the more so if all their civil attributes are taken into consideration. There is reason, therefore, to class them in the category of chief employés or those rendering service of special importance.

The principles of international law sustained by the most noted authors were taken into account by me when I treated as prisoners of war civil employés and the priests, Jore, Martens, Bluntschli, and others, hold that all persons, though not forming a part of the army, but who follow it to perform their pacific functions, can be held as prisoners of war. I only exempt the hospital personnel, according to the Geneva convention, provided that they take no active part in the war; and the Spanish-American encyclopedia says: "All those who form part of the enemy's forces, whether they are regular troops or militia, all those who accompany armies on their expeditions, the newspaper correspondents, providers, even the civil officials, can be made prisoners."

Besides, retort (*reprisalias*) is a right admitted by the most cultured nations as a penal power to be exercised by one of the belligerents with respect to the other when the latter violates the rules or laws generally accepted; or as a sanction in the sense that by it the reprisalia can require the enemy to fulfill his duties.

In virtue of the right of retort, during the war of North American independence, the great Washington, to avenge the shooting of an American colonel, a prisoner in the hands of the English, deemed beyond the rules of war the English Colonel Argyll, a prisoner held by the Americans. Thanks to the intervention of the Queen of France, the order was not executed. In virtue of the same right, the German generals in the war of 1870 ordered the houses in which their soldiers had been treacherously attacked to be fired and destroyed.

If there were then no international rules to justify the retention of the civil officials and priests as prisoners of war, could not we Filipinos, not even considered belligerents by the other nations, invoke the right of retort in order to secure measures obliging the Spanish Government to grant the liberty of many Filipinos (prisoners for political reasons) and check their barbarous methods of torturing and shooting the lovers of liberty and independence of their country?

This is the reason why, in my last letter, I said that international law would have to give way before the just cause of a country of millions of souls, because this cause is one of humanity, civilization, and progress.

It is far from my intention, in making this assertion, to show you that in retaining as prisoners, the persons in whose liberty you are interested, I cite international law only when attending to the desires of my people, because I have well demonstrated that in taking this determination I have really been guided by those laws, at least when they do not greatly prejudice the welfare of my people. I have only wanted to say that in many cases the principles of international law, generally observed by the most cultured of nations, must conform to existing circumstances in the interest of a people who bewail the violation of those laws. For this reason it is understood that the most civilized nations recognize the right of retort. Thus also, General, when I tell you that the Filipino people desire to hold as prisoners the civil officials in order to obtain the release of the deported Filipinos and their priests, and in order to obtain from the Vatican the rights of the Philippine clergy, I have not wished to defend the measures adopted on that ground alone, when other well founded principles justify my conduct. I have only wished to indicate that at the opportune moment, notwithstanding the motives previously advanced, liberty can be granted to these prisoners without the displeasure of the people.

I should like to see that moment arrive as soon as possible, to demonstrate to you my liveliest sympathy for the fulfillment of your desires, which to-day I am impeded from meeting for well understood reasons.

The Philippine people, who aspire to a life of liberty and independence, have not deserved from the civilized nations, not even the United States, at least until the present time, the recognition of their rights in the war against Spain. They have the glory of having complied with the rules required to be observed by belligerent powers, and nothing can be said to the contrary. I have no doubt, General, that having given your noble impulses and cultured judgment and sympathy to my country you will know how to interpret the sentiments of this letter before your Government and the civilized world, and to justify my conduct in holding as prisoners of war the civil officials and the priests.

I close this letter, begging you to pardon the trouble its perusal will cause you.

I remain, your most respectful servant,

EMILIO AGUIBALDO.

The last reply, and possibly the first, was drawn by Aguinaldo's attorney general, a person of excellent legal attainments, who is now serving as one of the United States judges in the court of the audiencia, and was considered unanswerable by the Malolos Government. It received newspaper publication at Malolos and here in Manila. An answer was drafted in part, but never delivered. It recited the fact that the discussion of the subject had reached proportions never contemplated; that I was not authorized to intercede for the release of the civil officials, and that my requests had been limited to priests or members of religious orders, and further remarked as follows:

A reference to the correspondence will show that my expressed desires are limited strictly to requests of that character, and in reference to them you have been good enough to inform me that of the classes of persons named you hold as prisoners of war only the Spanish clergy, permitting full freedom of action to all female members of religious institutions.

The announcement of that portion of your policy which affects nuns, or women who are devoting their services to the interest of church and benevolent societies, was received with satisfaction and has disarmed, to a certain extent, the hostile critics who have proclaimed that the revolutionary forces were imposing barbarous treatment on inhabitants in Luzon whom they retained in captivity. Appreciating this sentiment, I was pleased to assure one of the good ladies of the church, Dona Sista del Rosario of the Dominicans, who called for an expression of my opinion as to whether she could make a contemplated journey to the province of Cagayan for the relief of certain nuns, that she would not experience any difficulty in so doing, as their movements were entirely optional with themselves and would not be interfered with.

Returning now to the subject of my Government's request, viz, that which concerns priests. You are pleased to quote from my letter of November 10th, not however the language employed, but as understood by you, doubtless, and to apply it in aid of your argument for their retention. The meaning of my language is very different from that which you believed it to convey. My remark referred strictly to civil officials, was only a passing brief attention given to one which your former letter contained, and had nothing whatever to do with any other class of individuals. I said that it was "a well established principle of law that the *chief officers* of a hostile government, such as its diplomatic agents and those who were of *particular* importance and use to it, became upon capture, prisoners of war," not its minor officials, unless armed or attached in some capacity to a hostile army, etc. I had not then, nor have I now, the impression that the priests could be classed as important civil officials of the Spanish Government, nor as minor civil officers armed as soldiers or attached to the Spanish hostile army warring against the insurgent forces in the field.

Formerly, as you are aware, a lawful prisoner of war was an active combatant secured by capture or through surrender. In these later times the class has been greatly enlarged, and embraces members of the sovereign family, ministers and diplomatic agents of a government, and persons of importance at particular moments, though separate from the mass of combatants. This extension is due to the fact that no great hardships should now attend the lot of a prisoner of war, while his detention may help to defeat the military operations of the enemy or assist those of the army making the arrest.

With an army in the field pursuing active hostilities, the laws of war permit civilians accompanying it to be taken and held as prisoners temporarily and while their services may be of benefit to that army. The termination of hostilities should put an end to the period of imprisonment. So with the priests. If their confinement as prisoners of war was ever lawful, further detention can hardly be justified on the ground that it will assist your revolutionary government, or that release will injure it, unless, possibly, you apprehend determined hostility thereto, manifesting itself in dangerous demonstrations on the part of the people who may be governed by their prejudices or spirit of revenge, for it is understood to be the desire of the priests to return to Spain and not linger in these islands longer than is absolutely necessary; and it is conceded, I presume, that, removed from the country, they will be powerless to aid Spain in its further efforts to crush what it is pleased to denominate a formidable rebellion. The plea that you hold them to effect an exchange for priests of Philippine nativity and to compel certain recognition of principles by the Vatican at Rome is not well founded. The imprisoned native priests were probably state prisoners when Spain held acknowledged control of the islands and before rebellion had raised its front. The pacification, too, which terminated in the agreement or so-called treaty of Biac-na-bato may have set at rest all questions arising in the cases of prisoners captured during the rebellion of 1896. For an army to seize members of the clergy and hold them as prisoners of war for the purposes of effecting the release and return of certain civilians, placed in captivity long before that army or the government to which it belongs had an existence, must be considered a novel proceeding. To seize Spanish citizens, whatever their offenses, and hold them as prisoners of war to compel certain action by the Vatican of Rome is most assuredly indefensible under any circumstances.

The war doctrine of "retort" which you introduce in your argument can not be applied, and you certainly do not wish to be understood as contending that you would be justified in shooting friars, whom you hold as prisoners of war, simply because Spanish subjects tried and convicted under the forms of law were executed, etc.

As stated, this answer was not served, as I had been reliably informed that Aguinaldo contemplated, or had promised influential Filipinos to release the minor civil officials, but that the temper of the people was such that he could not let go the members of the religious orders held in captivity. I also had an impression that he would not

keep his reported promise with regard to the Spanish officials, but intended to hold them for certain purposes, the chiefest of which were to secure large money considerations and European action tending to the recognition of his government. I therefore informed the War Department that efforts to obtain the release of the Spanish clergy were unavailing. The course which has since been pursued by the insurgent authorities has confirmed the correctness of the impressions which were received at that time.

The general allusions made in former portions of this report to the action taken by the United States authorities which the private rights or the former privileges and obligations enjoyed by or imposed upon the inhabitants while under Spanish administration, do not show the true significance of that action in many essential particulars.

Manila is the capital of territory having seven or eight millions of people. The different islands and in some instances the different provinces of the same island are dependent upon each other for the necessities of life. Certain sections of the country confine their industries for the most part to the cultivation of rice, others to tobacco, or to hemp or sugar, or the raising of live stock, and exchanging these products in a great degree for articles of consumption or other necessities, which are conveyed in light-draft vessels to the numerous towns and villages which are situated on the five thousand miles or more of island coast. The hemp, sugar, and tobacco districts must have rice, and that in kind becomes the medium of exchange for their products. Little money is used or needed. The merchants of these towns and villages receive the principal product of the district for the merchandise sold to the inhabitants and barter the products of other districts for it. The great center of the island trade is Manila, and trade is controlled and conducted mostly by Europeans—the Chinamen, however, looking carefully after its retail features. The closing of the port of Manila, or a radical change in the restrictions or regulations under which this trade is carried on, would seriously affect the inhabitants of the islands, and the business interests of the large merchants who are also the exporters of the native products.

Under present social conditions as affected by the special industries of particular sections, it is possible, by completely interdicting inter-island commerce, to reduce to great individual suffering the mass of the inhabitants, as well as to seriously impair the large European or foreign business capital which has been invested here for commercial purposes. As has been stated, the surrender of Manila threw into the possession of the United States for control, not only the municipal affairs of the city, but the commerce, the shipping, and a large share of the trade revenues of the Philippines, with power to modify at its pleasure the regulations by which that trade has been conducted. The orders of the President wisely directed in effect a continuance of late prevailing customs duties, with very slight modifications, and the public interests demand that relief should be extended to the people of the islands through the resumption of trade. These modifications, however, slight as they were and unavoidable under the circumstances, were the sources of grievances on the part of individual merchants, which they presented through the consuls of their governments or in person. The least change in the former tariff schedule affected those who were stocked or those who wished to import merchandise, and gave competitors unfair advantages. Many had bought goods in Spain at high market rates for the purpose of securing the Spanish trade privileges on home products, and were unable to have delivery made in Manila on account of the war. They therefore asked to have the Spanish trade privileges extended to these special goods to avoid the great pecuniary loss which they must otherwise suffer. Repeated requests of this character occasioned a great deal of correspondence, and the concession of September 29th was thereupon granted, which was to the effect that all such goods as might be entered prior to November 10th, the date upon which the amended tariff regulations were to go into effect, might, upon due proof of facts, be admitted under the old Spanish customs rules. Even this concession did not meet the merchants' demands, and they contended for a longer time in which to present their goods, but had to be denied after fruitless argument by both parties in interest.

The United States had not only assumed charge of the customs regulations of the islands, but also of all fiscal matters. General Greene, and subsequently General Whit-

tier, was appointed to the position of intendente general de hacienda, which was really the office of the colonial minister of finance, and although their duties were limited in orders to "the supervision of the fiscal affairs of the government of Manila," they were obliged to consider those of a general character quite extensively, such as importation and internal revenue. The colonial treasury has been surrendered, and its administration involved questions of local and general import. The funds of both the city, the island, the peninsular government, the money deposits of private individuals guaranteeing faithful performance of local and other contracts were merged beyond possibility of segregation. The laws, however, could not be considered to impose obligations upon any of the inhabitants of the islands living outside of territory in the rightful possession of the United States, however they might be applied to residents of Manila. There was a dual occupation of this office of intendente general, as Spanish officials still considered those fiscal matters which related to the business of the islands in which Manila was not concerned. To avoid unnecessary complications and also to simplify administration, the office was placed in temporary suspension and all fiscal matters supervised from the office of the military governor. The bureau of internal revenue, like the customs, as soon as taken possession of by the United States officers, presented perplexing questions. The sources of revenue and the proper administration of funds depended upon numerous Spanish decrees extending over a long period of years. It received moneys which belonged to the funds of the city, executed the stamp laws, the industrial tax regulations, and looked after the issuing of personal cédulas to the inhabitants of the islands, etc. As soon as the office was established the residents of the city began to tender the periodical payments. The question as to what character of taxes should be collected by the United States came up for consideration. Back taxes were paid in and refundments or credits on prior payments requested. In answer to questions submitted by the collector of internal revenue, the following specific instructions were given and show the nature of difficulties presented:

OFFICE OF MILITARY SECRETARY,

Manila, P. I., September 15, 1898.

Maj. R. B. C. BEMENT, U. S. V.,

Collector of Internal Revenue, Manila, P. I.

SIR: I am directed by the military governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 14th, with inclosed exhibit of cash received by you since the 26th ultimo. He directs me to say, in answer to your question as to whether you shall receive the railroad tax or not, that he is not convinced that the United States Government has the right to collect it. It was a tax imposed by the general Spanish Philippine Government for services performed in the island of Luzon.

The United States have rightful occupation of the city of Manila and its defenses only. Under the prevailing armistice they have no right to impose taxes for services performed in any other part of the world. This tax, being a provincial or colonial tax, makes it doubtful if it comes within the taxes which can be paid to the present authorities of the city of Manila. The Spanish governor stationed at Iloilo, who has jurisdiction over all portions of the Philippine Islands not in the actual rightful possession of the United States, might be able to raise a good legal point should we accept this railroad tax. Further consideration will be given to the question.

The military governor directs me further to say that as regards our right to issue the old personal cédula he is also in doubt, as he is not aware what privileges it conferred upon the person to whom it was granted; that he has been told that it was in the nature of a passport, permitting the holder to journey in all portions of the islands. Such authority the United States can not give, so that any cédula issued by us would not be of value to the party to whom issued. It would merely be evidence of personal identification, giving the right to remain in and travel about the city of Manila or through the territory over which the United States holds sway. If he is incorrect in his impressions please inform him.

For these and other reasons (one of which is the dislike exhibited by the inhabitants to the cédula tax) he has not thought it consistent with good policy to issue the cédula

Very respectfully,

HENRY C. CABELL,
Military Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY,

Manila, P. I., September 21, 1898.

Maj. R. B. C. BEMENT, U. S. V.,

Collector of Customs and Internal Revenue, Manila, P. I.

SIR: I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th instant with inclosures (the inclosures I herewith return), and to state in reply that the only policy which can be pursued under the present American administration of this city

is to refuse to consider all claims which were pending, treating them as claims against the Spanish Government, in which we are not interested. As a consequence of this policy we must, to be consistent, ignore all debts due to the Spanish Government prior to occupancy, whether in the nature of taxes or otherwise. We retain all moneys and securities found in the Spanish treasury at the inception of occupation as the property of the public enemy, and do not acknowledge the validity of any liens which the former subjects of Spain (whose present status is that of Spanish citizens with citizenship held in abeyance) may submit for requested adjustment. In pursuance of that policy the answer to the first question submitted by you must be, "Yes; only received taxes which have accrued since August 13th."

The answer to the second question is, "Yes; refund taxes for the portion of the quarters prior to August 13th, and retain taxes which have accrued since that date."

To the third question the answer is, "No." Parties who have paid taxes to the Spanish Government may possibly have a claim against the Spanish Government, but certainly not against the United States Government. Money in the treasury at the time it was surrendered to the United States is public money and can not be returned in liquidation of Spanish indebtedness, whatever the nature of that indebtedness.

You will not make any refundments in any instance except from money actually received by you.

To the fourth question the answer is contained in answers already made.

The fifth query is met in the second answer.

To be plain, the collector of internal revenue should refund only from money received by him. Money covered into the Spanish treasury by Spanish officials, for whatever purpose or from whatever source, must remain there.

By command of Major General Otis.

HENRY C. CABELL,
Military Secretary.

Inquiries were being continually presented from this department of public affairs, which necessitated the labor of discovering and translating a great many Spanish decrees by which the department was affected. The question of issuing the cedula, from which an annual revenue of \$4,000,000 had been received, and which was one of the chief grievances presented by the Filipinos against the Spanish Government because of its cost, was long considered, and was finally requested by the inhabitants, as it furnished the simplest means of personal identification, provided it could be given for a money consideration not burdensome. It was therefore issued to applicants, numbering over sixty thousand, at a rate sufficient to pay all expenses connected with the issuing of the same. It was eagerly sought by the people and was a source of great satisfaction. This department, too, was so closely connected with the administration of strictly municipal affairs (since it collected a considerable share of the city revenue) as to present complications. The city revenue came from more than twenty different sources, including urban taxes collected at the office of internal revenue, ten per cent of the amounts collected for port, harbor, and light dues, etc.

Until 1894 the municipality, strictly speaking, consisted of the walled town, and was then extended to embrace the adjacent surrounding villages, such as Ermita, Malate, Binondo, and others, which had previously been granted a certain abridged independent control of its public affairs. The royal decree of January, 1894, under which this change was brought about, pretended to recognize to a certain extent the clannish or tribal, or rather family, hereditary customs which enter into the public affairs of all Filipino village communities, but had little weight in the formation of the new government. The entire city was divided into eleven districts, and a considerable number of the city officers were made elective under stringent ballot regulations.

The Governor General, however, appointed to the most responsible positions, and had the power of absolute veto on all actions of the municipal council, so that in fact the city continued to be, as formerly, under quasi-military administration. Should the prescribed sources of revenue fail to furnish the necessary public funds, the council might seek others from which to draw, and upon approval of its recommendations by the Governor General that certain new features of taxation be introduced, they were at once applied. A reestablishment of this so-called city government by the United States was an impossibility, even if the spirit of the inhabitants had made it prudent. Therefore complete control of not only the police of the city, but of all its municipal affairs was intrusted to the provost marshal general. He was directed to deposit in the general treasury, as was also the officer of internal revenue, all funds received from any source whatsoever, and to draw on the public treasury for moneys to cover the necessary city expenditures. The accompanying reports of the provost marshal general and the

collector of internal revenue explain the constitution and workings of these respective departments.

The subject of Chinese immigration had to be considered very soon after occupation. Many of this class of inhabitants had retired to China during the three years of political agitation which had preceded the surrender of Manila. Now, when the United States took possession and a more stable government was predicted, they sought to return. Large numbers, too, who had never resided in the Philippines endeavored to enter, in order to take advantage of the reviving trade facilities anticipated. Notwithstanding the many thousands who had permanently settled in the islands, who, as residents, were conducting large business enterprises, a great share of the retail trade in the larger cities, the minor exchanges in merchandise carried on between the outlying towns and villages, and who were extensively employed to perform the more arduous and exhausting kinds of manual labor; notwithstanding the very marked strain of Chinese blood noticeable in a fair proportion of the native inhabitants, showing considerable consanguineous relationships, the old hereditary race prejudice was still active and continually manifested itself in illegal and oftentimes bloody demonstrations.

The Filipino is by nature an agriculturist; the Chinaman a trader not burdened by a troublesome conscience when seeking the profits of traffic. The former is more or less indolent in normal conditions. The latter is ever on the alert for individual pecuniary gain, is more than a match for the Filipino when any business relationship is established between them and is apt to pay for the advantages he acquires by subsequent robbery and oftentimes murder. Pursuing his avocation through the country as an insignificant trader carrying his pack of goods, he is considered by the more unruly classes of Filipinos of a desirable object for sequestration and often disappears forever by some means unknown to relatives and friends. Still, he persistently confronts all these personal dangers, obedient to his mastering desire to acquire money. Under Spanish rule the Chinese residents controlled the opium trade, secured the greater share of the profits from legalized gambling which was extensively prosecuted throughout the islands, were the winners in lawful raffling, and were close seconds to the Filipinos in the business enterprises attending the licensed occupation of cockfighting.

Not only was this active race enmity and the unfortunate existing conditions which were more or less in consequences giving trouble, but the Chinamen themselves were divided into warring factions. By the larger faction the acting Chinese consul was accused of taking advantage of his consular powers by exacting payments of money for his individual profit. The consul thereupon asked permission to discipline his refractory countrymen and to deport in his discretion those whom he might discover to belong to the criminal classes.

After due consideration of the perplexing questions which presented themselves upon the opening of the port of Manila in this matter of Chinese immigration, the conclusion was reached that the application of the United States statutes controlling such immigration to United States territory furnished the best solution, and therefore within the month succeeding our occupation the following instructions were issued :

The laws of the United States, which prohibit the entrance of Chinese, will be enforced here.

The exceptions are :

Chinese laborers, skilled or unskilled, formerly resident in Manila and temporarily absent therefrom, will be allowed to return upon proper proof of such previous residence, which may be made by presentation of a Spanish cedula or certificate of the American consul, of the port from which the returning Chinese have sailed.

The closest scrutiny of such cedulas and certificates is enjoined, and in doubtful cases the collector of this port will require them to be supported by additional proof, and no Chinaman, of whatever nationality, will be permitted by him to land except upon conclusive proof of previous residence.

There will be exempted from the above restrictions the parties named in article 3 of the convention between the United States of America and the Empire of China, published in supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States, volume 2, pages 153-7, to wit: Chinese officials, teachers, students, merchants, or travelers for curiosity or pleasure. The coming of these classes of Chinese will be permitted upon the production of a certificate from their Government or the government where they last resided, viséed by the diplomatic or consular representative of the United States in the country or port whence they depart, supplemented by such further proof as is required in section 6 of an act of Congress, approved July 5, 1884.

All Chinese entering this port shall register at the office of the Chinese consul or consular agent.

It is also directed that the following regulations shall govern the return to this port of Chinese laborers, skilled or unskilled, residents of Manila, who leave this port after this date.

Every such Chinese laborer will, before his departure from this port, report to the collector of customs or his deputy, who will enter in a registry, to be kept for that purpose, the name of such laborer, his age, occupation, physical marks or peculiarities, and such other facts as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of identification.

Said collector or his deputy will furnish to every such departing Chinese laborer a certificate to be signed by said collector or his deputy, which certificate shall set forth all the facts shown by the registry book above mentioned, corresponding with said registry in all particulars.

The certificate herein provided for shall entitle such Chinese laborer to whom the same is issued to return and reënter this port upon producing and delivering the same to the collector of customs of said port, and said certificate shall be the only evidence permissible to establish his right to reëntry, but said certificate may be controverted and the facts therein disproved by the United States authorities. Upon delivering such certificate by such Chinese laborer to the collector of customs at the time of reëntry into this port said collector shall cause the same to be filed in the customhouse and duly canceled.

These instructions are still practiced substantially—the only modifications made consisting in methods of application—and the orders which have been issued by the War Department since their date have confirmed them. The action taken by the United States and Chinese governments in changing the consular representative of the latter has resulted in quieting very materially the complaints of the resident Chinese against each other, although an occasional one is submitted. The conditions of these residents and their evident interest in a stable government to enable them to practice their natural trading propensities, also the utter absence of any patriotic sentiment by which they could possibly be animated, renders the conduct of many of them anomalous. Within our military lines they are ardent friends of the Americans, and, beyond, a good many are apparently active insurgents. They fill subordinate positions in the insurgent army, and one of the ablest insurgent general officers is a Chinaman, but his chief occupation appears to be to look carefully after the finances within the territory of his sphere of action. They have performed a great deal of the vast amount of manual labor expended in the construction of the insurgent intrenchments which are encountered by our army wherever it is called upon to operate, but under impressment, doubtless, as they seize every opportunity to escape insurgent domination, provided they are not restrained by their individual property interests.

Allusion is made in a former portion of this report to the difficulties encountered in reëstablishing satisfactory civil tribunals. It is there asserted that “the civil court justices vacated their positions and gradually sailed for Spain without giving notice of their intention to depart.” Before this happened there had been a few interesting incidents connected with the opening of the courts by the Spanish judges without previous consultation with the military authorities, which excited the inhabitants of the city, who submitted strong protests. The provost marshal general therefore was directed to close the minor civil tribunals and the court of the first instance—a court with jurisdiction coextensive with the territorial limits of a province. There was also in session the court of the audiencia, or the supreme court of the islands, having appellate jurisdiction exclusively. The chief justice, whose court was empowered by Spanish decree to sit in the city of Manila only, claimed the right to hold court and to at least administer upon cases affecting inhabitants not resident in the city, independent of United States authority, and also argued its right to determine cases, both civil and criminal, which were pending on appeal prior to United States occupation. In submitting his request or demand, he asked for a personal interview, and the following reply was returned:

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR,

Manila, P. I., September 25, 1898.

Hon. SERVANDO F. VICTORIA,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st instant, a translation of which is now before me. Replying thereto, I beg to inform your honor that so much of your communication as is devoted to the discussion of the question of continuance under military government, such as has been established in the city of Manila by the United States, of the local courts of the country and of the civil

laws (municipal), has received the consideration which its importance merits, and to say further that the views expressed by you in the main have my concurrence.

But while it is true, as pointed out by your honor, that under the conditions noted the generally accepted rule under international law is that all civil law continues to take its usual course in places and territory under military government, and is usually administered by the ordinary tribunals substantially as before the establishment of the military government; it is likewise true, and I am sure will be admitted by your honor, that these laws continue in force and the local courts continue in the exercise of their jurisdiction only with the sanction of the occupying belligerent, which may, for cause deemed sufficient by it, suspend the same or wholly supersede them. Upon the establishment of military government at this place, it was decreed by my predecessor that "municipal laws (the term 'municipal laws' being used in its broader sense and in contradistinction to the term 'international law'), such as affect private rights of persons and property, regulate local institutions, and provide for the punishment of crime, shall be considered as continuing in force so far as compatible with the purposes of military government, and that they be administered through the ordinary tribunals substantially as before occupation, but by officers appointed by the government of occupation." (See paragraph 3 of proclamation, dated August 14, 1898.)

The effect of this provision was to suspend operation of your court, and other courts of subordinate jurisdiction sitting at Manila, until reorganized in accordance with its requirements, and it is not understood how this unequivocal language could be misunderstood.

I am informed that the provisions of the proclamation above quoted was inserted after mature deliberation, and that there was understood to exist a necessity for the restriction placed upon the exercise of jurisdiction by your honor's court, and by the subordinate courts heretofore referred to, in the then condition of the public mind toward these tribunals.

Whether it is now necessary to continue the restrictions heretofore placed upon the operations of the courts named is a question which I have at present under consideration. The assurance contained in your letter to the effect that the supreme court presided over by you and the subordinate courts "considered themselves obliged to cooperate with their continual functions to the better realization of a service which the army of occupation of your excellency's command took charge of," is a most important consideration in relieving me of such doubts as have arisen. I am very desirous that the judiciary shall resume its customary jurisdiction, provided that adequate assurance can be had that the exercise of such jurisdiction shall not in any way tend to defeat or obstruct the operations of the established government and will not result in a widespread discontent and dissatisfaction among the great majority of the people subject to the military government, thereby creating greater difficulties and hardships than those pointed out in your communication, and which it is your desire as well as my own to mitigate.

I beg to assure you that the questions raised by you shall have my earnest attention, and to the end that a complete understanding may be brought about and the purpose we both have in view may be advanced as rapidly as possible. I shall be pleased to appoint an interview with you in my office when informed of the time that will be most convenient for your honor to respond to such an invitation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,

Major General, U. S. V., Military Governor.

Several conferences followed; also interviews with leading Filipino lawyers, and the result was the order of October 7th, set out in a former portion of this report, by which the courts were permitted to resume the exercise of all civil jurisdiction conferred by Spanish laws, but not criminal jurisdiction of any nature. The permitted use of these abridged functions was not satisfactory to the Spanish judges, and their courts were gradually closed, depriving citizens of temporary legal process in their business transactions, which in a few instances was desired, except in so far as they obtained remedy through the military governor's office.

All citizens charged with crimes and misdemeanors were in the mean time brought before military commissions and provost courts, which were occasionally instructed, in order that they might meet varying conditions as occasion demanded. These military tribunals have worked very satisfactorily and have been acceptable to the inhabitants because of conceded just administration and celerity of action. Even now since the reestablishment of the civil courts they transact a large amount of business, as civil jurisdiction does "not extend to and include crimes and offenses committed by citizens of or persons sojourning within the Philippine Islands, which are prejudicial to military administration and discipline, except by authority specially conferred by the military governor."

The surrendered Spanish treasury, in which the deposit safes and vaults had been carefully examined and contents correctly inventoried by a board of officers appointed for that purpose, the members of which returned thereto all former contents and securely sealed the same to await the determination of the question of rightful possession of contents, gave a good deal of annoyance on account of the numerous applica-

tions of private individuals for the return to them of money, bonds, or other securities which they had deposited voluntarily as investments or in exchange for Spanish bonds never received, or to guarantee the specific performance of contracts which they had entered into with the city and provisional governments. The treasury books showed many special individual deposits in money and many special deposits of bonds, some of which were properly designated when placed in the Spanish vaults, so that ownership could be readily determined. The money which individuals claimed that they had deposited, if received and retained, had been merged into the general fund, and together with the claimed bonds would have exceeded in amount probably all the money and paper securities which the treasury contained. The correspondence between these individuals and the military authorities was voluminous. The conclusions reached are shown in the following communications:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., October 6, 1898.

MR. JOSE DE GURENA,

Attorney for Dr. Francisco Sainz, Manila, P. I.

SIR: The military governor directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of a few days since (which is apparently without date), in which you request the return to your client of certain moneys deposited by him in the Spanish treasury at Manila, etc., which were to be held in trust by the Spanish Government as security for the specific performance of certain contracts which he had entered into with the government of that country.

In reply, I am directed to return the copies of contracts submitted by you, and to state that your client appears to have a claim against the Spanish Government for moneys deposited, but none against the Government of the United States.

All funds which came into the possession of the United States upon the surrender of the city of Manila and its defenses on August 13th last, were surrendered as public funds, and were turned over to the United States under articles of capitulation requiring that "all funds in the Spanish treasury and all public funds shall be turned over to the authorities of the United States." As you are evidently aware, there is no requirement of international law to the effect that funds, the title to which is vested in the United States by capture, shall be distributed among such persons as have pecuniary claims against the country from which the funds were captured. The contracts made by and between your client and the Spanish Government evidently rest in suspension by reason of "the act of the public enemy," and may be revived in full force upon the cessation of United States military occupation and return of the territory occupied to Spain. The military government holds as a legal proposition that a Spanish subject (with citizenship in temporary abeyance) can not have, either in equity or law, a lien upon moneys surrendered by the Spanish Government as its public funds. They came into the possession of the United States wholly unincumbered and title passed to my government with possession.

Very respectfully,

HENRY C. CABELL, *Military Secretary.*

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., September 19, 1899.

MESSRS. R. AENLLE & Co.,

46 Magallanes Street, Manila.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your communication of the 9th instant, the military governor directs me to state that investigation shows that the bonds you mention in the communication are in the possession of the present custodian of the Spanish public funds, and that they can not be delivered at the present time for the following reasons, viz:

That they concern a contract entered into by Spanish authorities and a subject of Spain; that all obligations of such a nature, and all rights under them, are suspended during the existence of war between the dominion of Spain and the United States Government, and remain in suspension until the final declaration of peace between those two countries.

That the military government of the United States established in Manila is not under any obligation to recognize in any way formerly existing regulations between Spain and its subjects, whether arising under contract or otherwise.

That it is not the duty of that government, and it might be said its right, to attempt to adjust claims of such a character. They remain in abeyance, and are revived upon the declaration of peace.

Very respectfully, yours,

HENRY C. CABELL, *Military Secretary.*

In answer to individual requests for the return of voluntary bond deposits, which could be identified and ownership established by marks and designations accompanying these special deposits, applicants were informed that they must await the unsealing

of the sales, which could not be done until some settlement of American and Spanish interests should be arrived at. The result has been that the money deposits merged into the general fund have not been recognized as creating any obligation against the United States Government, which received this entire fund as the public money of Spain; that the recognized special deposits have been returned to the individual owners, under the supervision of the United States and Spanish boards of liquidation, which were appointed several months since to settle the respective interests of those governments under the provisions of the late Paris treaty.

There was another class of cases which for a brief period constantly obtruded themselves and which involved long-continued study and careful consideration. They arose upon the applications of individuals for the return to them of their estates embargoed by the Spanish authorities during the recent rebellion. The estates of many Filipinos who were charged with treason were taken possession of and administered upon by Spanish officials. After the United States had taken Manila, present and returning residents who had suffered from this cause sought the restoration of their properties. The case of the Cortez Filipino family, which had taken refuge in Hongkong, was pushed for determination before the Manila military authorities with all the vigor of demonstration of which the members of that family and the United States consuls at Hongkong and Manila were capable. These embargoes affected individual real properties, a portion of which might be situated in the city, a part in some other locality under Spanish domination, and such was the condition of the Cortez estate. A conclusion was finally reached on the facts presented and rendered in the following expressed opinion, of date of November 25th:

That the present United States military occupation of a portion of the Philippine Islands, under and by virtue of the armistice existing between the Governments of the United States and Spain, is of a temporary character and does not place upon the former any obligations to redress or even inquire into alleged grievances imposed by the latter while dominant here upon its subjects, especially if such allegations are submitted by those subjects and concern only their individual property rights; that the United States, under its temporary occupancy and the conditions which prevail, would not be justified in setting aside the laws of Spain and the decisions of its courts when individual property rights are alone concerned, not even in matters arising under its war decrees promulgated for the correction, or the punishment it may be, of its refractory subjects participating in a formidable rebellion with intention to destroy its sovereign power; that the relief asked for by the petitioners is civil in its nature and should be sought in the civil courts of the conquered, which have been continued and are permitted to exercise their formerly conferred civil jurisdiction in all matters not involving arrests of persons and criminal prosecution, and therefore the case does not concern the military administration, specially constituted for other purposes; that the case involves a question of United States revenue, since the petitioners demand a return to them as Spanish subjects of the public property of Spain as declared by its authorities to which the United States has succeeded and which it has the legal right to receive and enjoy, for I ascertain by reference to the Spanish military code that the effect of the declared embargo of the property of the petitioners and the proceedings taken under it was to vest the uses and profits of the embargoed estates in the Spanish Government while the embargo continued—title to the same remaining in the individual owners from which possession was taken.

The active continuance of the embargo was made to depend upon pardon or the result of a trial by the Spanish courts upon the charge of treason, rebellion, or sedition, confiscation attending conviction and sentence and restoration following acquittal. During the existence of the embargo the real property affected was apparently held in trust by the Spanish Government for its sole use and benefit, with remainder vested in parties formerly holding the unqualified fee, and dependent upon a contingency involving due conviction of the crime of disloyalty to that government. These conclusions are supported by explanatory provisions contained in a decree issued by the governor general on January 19, 1897, wherein it was declared that in the case "of an absent culprit presenting himself and being acquitted by the court, he will only have a right to claim a return of the property not alienated and to the rents and profits which have not been applied." Finally, it is concluded that the United States Government during its occupancy under its truce with Spain, which provides only for a temporary cessation of hostilities, would be recreant to its trust should it knowingly divert, without just cause arising under the laws of war, properties the uses of which would again inure to the dominion of Spain upon a return of Spanish sovereignty. Declared permanent possession by the United States would modify conditions and present the entire question in a different aspect, for then the rights of all concerned, whether dependent upon treaty obligations or otherwise, would be defined or become easy of interpretation.

It was therefore ordered that the provost marshal general seize all funds of the Cortez estate on deposit in the local banks, take forcible possession of all the real properties belonging to that estate which were situated in the city of Manila, and administer the

same for the use and benefit of the United States Government. These conclusions arrived at, which were fully justified by the facts, enabled the United States authorities to take legal possession, temporarily at least, of not only the realty but also the personality of the estate which Spain held, and which belonged to the public properties she had promised to surrender under the articles of capitulation. The provost marshal general took possession of the estate as directed, accounted for the proceeds received while he held possession, and finally, under the instructions of the War Department, turned estate, with all proceeds, over to the owners. This case served as a precedent for future proceedings upon questions of embargo, although in cases of minor importance embargoed property was at once turned over to the claimant upon due proof of right to receive it.

Until October 14th the United States troops in the Philippines remained stationed at Manila and Cavite, as provided in General Merritt's orders of August 23d, with very slight exceptions, Major General Anderson retaining supervision of the district of Cavite and Major General MacArthur of the troops stationed in Manila, the three organizations composing the provost guard continuing, however, under the control of Brigadier General Hughes.

They were most bountifully supplied with subsistence and medicines, but light clothing suited to the climate and facilities necessary for occupying and messing in barracks were needed. These were soon obtained through contract and purchase from the merchants of Hongkong and Manila and by shipment from the United States. The troops received tactical instructions daily, but the weather was too hot for much physical exertion, and time hung heavily upon them. They entertained the impression that the Spanish war had terminated, and the volunteers appeared to believe that they should be recalled to the United States at once and regular troops sent out to perform the monotonous garrison duties which were about to follow the victory of Manila. Many became ill from too free indulgence in the fruits and manufactured drinks of the country, and indifference to that care and attention of person which a tropical climate makes necessary. Homesickness alone produced illness in numerous cases, so that early in September the hospitals began to be rapidly filled. This led to the adoption of judicious precautionary measures. Aguinaldo was faithfully executing his agreement made with General Merritt with regard to water privileges and the city water works, which was to permit us to use the pumping station situated eight miles from the walled city, provided we would pay the men of his selection for running it and defray all the necessary expenditures. This we were faithfully doing, but the secured was not of desired quality and boiling and distilling were resorted to. Circular instructions prepared by the Medical Department, warning men of the results of injudicious action, were issued from headquarters, and all sanitary measures possible were adopted.

The sick rate, however, increased. On September 4th one hundred and thirteen sick soldiers were shipped to the United States, as their restoration to health in this climate was extremely improbable, and more followed. The per cent of sickness to numerical strength in some organizations rose to twenty, and in two or three organizations to thirty, while in others it did not exceed six or eight, although the latter were no better housed nor provided for than the former, but the men of the latter were, without doubt, better supervised and watched over by their officers and were measurably contented with conditions. As long as the practice of sending sick men home continued there was no improvement in the sick rate, but as soon as the convalescent hospital was established on Corregidor Island (an island at the entrance of Manila Bay) and the sick sent there for treatment a marked change for the better was apparent. In November improvement was noticeable, and in January the health of this army would compare favorably with those of any concentrated army of like proportions in existence. To be sure the men had become by this time fairly acclimatized, and new troops arriving here will be obliged to pass through this period of acclimatization before they become properly efficient for prolonged service in the field.

During my first weeks of duty here I was impressed with the spirit of suspicion and the partially concealed unfriendly feeling manifested by the Tagalos toward the Ameri-

can forces. That they either had very little confidence in our promises or were then forming conclusions to oppose any establishment of United States authority in Luzon was apparent, however loudly they might disclaim hostile intent or declare as an excuse for their attitude fear of the return of Spain. I saw, however, with satisfaction, their ablest men by education and mental equipment taking part in their authoritative deliberations, and I had considerable confidence in the efficacy of their suggestions and advice. Still, after carefully weighing conditions, I was unable to arrive at any satisfactory conclusions. To a cable received on September 16th, I replied on the next day as follows:

ADJUTANT GENERAL ARMY, Washington:

Referring to telegram yesterday, now think prudence dictates increased force—this after deliberation on situation appearing to-day and possible developments. Force sufficient for present purposes, but contingencies may arise difficult to meet. Parties plotting constantly to convey erroneous impressions and excite insurgents. Demands of city government and sick list draw heavily on armed organizations. An additional 5,000 men could be used to supply losses and give greater confidence. Battalions of Eighteenth and Twenty-third Infantry, still at San Francisco, should join at once.

Measures were being applied constantly to improve the sanitary condition of the city, to increase the efficiency of the troops, and to meet any emergency which might develop from an uprising of the inhabitants, or from hasty action by any portion of our or the insurgent forces, which, though maintaining amicable intercourse, were, in fact, in an attitude of resistance and hostility upon all questions involving the right of armed occupation of the suburbs and defenses of Manila. The insurgent soldiers had looted extensively the portions of the city to which they gained access, and were greatly disappointed that this privilege over other parts of the same was not accorded them. Their enforced withdrawal to outer lines was the cause of discontent, and augmented any desire which they may have formerly entertained to resist or attack the American troops. This growing discontent was observable among the lower classes of the city's inhabitants, from whom a considerable share of Aguinaldo's army was drawn, and was undoubtedly increased by the reprehensible conduct and illegal actions of some of our own men, who were severely punished for their misdeeds when detected. Outwardly, however, relations of the most friendly character were maintained. The officers and enlisted men of the two armies mingled in friendly social intercourse. To the casual observer the only discordant element in the dense complex population, made up of every nation and tongue in existence, were the hated Spanish prisoners, whom the Filipinos still longed to persecute and kill, and who were obliged to keep within the walls of Old Manila for safety.

Repeated conferences were held with influential insurgents, whose chief aim appeared to be to obtain some authoritative expression on the intent of the United States with regard to the Philippines, and complained that they were unable to discover any one who could speak *ex cathedra*. They asserted that their Malolos arrangement was a government *de facto*, which had the right to ask an expression of intent from the United States Government.

To increase and better organize the force in Manila, the following orders were issued on October 14th:

The troops comprising this command, with the exception of the Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, Thirteenth Minnesota, and Second Oregon Regiments of volunteer infantry, which will continue to constitute the guard and police force of the provost marshal general of the city, the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, and the detachment of California Volunteer Heavy Artillery, which will compose the permanent garrison of Cavite, are organized into two divisions, designated as First and Second Divisions of the Eighth Army Corps, each to consist of two brigades.

The following designated troops now quartered and to be quartered in the city south of the Pasig River. will form the First Division:

- Six troops of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry.
- Light Batteries D and G, Sixth U. S. Artillery.
- The Astor Battery.
- Fourteenth U. S. Infantry.
- First California Volunteer Infantry.
- First Idaho Volunteer Infantry.
- First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.
- Battalion First Wyoming Volunteer Infantry.

The following organizations north of the Pasig River will compose the Second Division:

Company A, Battalion of Engineers.
Four batteries Third U. S. Artillery.
Batteries A and B, Utah Volunteer Light Artillery.
First Colorado Volunteer Infantry.
First Montana Volunteer Infantry.
First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.
Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry.

Troops expected to arrive from San Francisco soon will be assigned to these divisions when numerical strength and facilities for quartering will be considered.

For the purpose of enforcing discipline through general court-martial proceedings, together with appropriate action to be taken to that end, the First and Eighteenth companies, Volunteer Signal Corps, are attached to the First, and the Hospital Corps, U. S. A., to the Second Division.

Maj. Gen. T. M. Anderson, U. S. V., is assigned to the command of the First Division, and Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. V., to the command of the Second. They will submit as soon as practicable the proposed organization of brigades of their commands.

Brig. Gen. Charles King and Samuel Owenshine, U. S. A., are assigned for duty with the First Division, and Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis and Irving Hale, U. S. V., to the Second Division. They will report in person to the commanding generals of their respective divisions for assignment to brigade commands (General King, expected to arrive soon, so reporting upon arrival).

Officers now serving on the staffs of general officers under proper orders will continue on such service. The chief quartermaster and chief commissary of the command will nominate officers of their respective departments for assignment as division and brigade quartermasters and commissaries, being mindful of assignments in those capacities which have already been made. The chief surgeon of the command will nominate officers of the Medical Department for assignment as chief surgeons of divisions.

The organized divisions had little exacting duty to perform, as the provost marshal general with his guard of three regiments was held responsible for the preservation of order within the more thickly populated portions of the city. Division commanders looked carefully after the health, practical instruction and personal conduct of their men, prescribed drills and practiced ceremonies, and watched by means of small outposts the armed insurgents to the number of six or eight thousand, who maintained a warlike attitude on the outer lines. The Army Regulations, appropriate to peace conditions, were enforced in matters of examinations, courts, boards, returns, reports, and correspondence. Barracks, quarters, messing facilities, and sanitary surroundings were improved, and in so far as strictly military operations were concerned the passing period was devoid of excitement or apparent importance. In answer to request to make a statement in regard to the welfare of the troops, I remarked, on November 19th, that since August none had arrived except absent members of and recruits for organizations which had preceded them; that the fifth expedition left San Francisco between the 19th of October and the 8th of November and its advance was expected daily, and continued as follows:

The medical department of the corps has always been well supplied with medical stores. There has been a shortage of medical officers which has been fairly well met through contract physicians. Now we are abundantly supplied with medical stores and hospital buildings, though medical officers have been overworked. The sick report to-day is about twelve per cent of the command; that of the British army in this latitude is about ten per cent. The most of our sickness is of a mild type, and the health of the troops is now markedly improved. The total number of deaths of the command since leaving San Francisco is 161, or a little more than one per cent. Of these deaths 54 were due to typhoid fever, 25 to wounds received in battle, 7 to accident, 13 to dysentery, and 13 to smallpox. This number of deaths among 15,000 men, covering a period of several months, is surprisingly light.

In the matter of subsistence the troops have never suffered. They have been supplied with abundant rations, better even than any body of men I ever had association with. There is to-day well stored in this city subsistence for 17,000 men for four months. Also large supplies for sale to officers and men, all of which are in excellent condition. In addition to the regular issues 30 cents per day is given to each organization for every man reported ill with which to buy delicacies needed by the sick. Doubtless troops have suffered somewhat because of their lack of knowledge to properly prepare their food, but all with former experience such as our Regular regiments are acquiring additional regimental funds. The command is now fairly well supplied with all needful quartermaster's articles excepting wagon transportation. The volunteers are still armed with the old Springfield rifle, but steps have been taken to supply the most reliable of them with the Krag-Jorgensen and smokeless ammunition.

No one can tell what duties these troops may be called upon to perform. It is more than probable, should the islands be retained by the United States, that they will be kept exceedingly busy establishing United States authority and maintaining a fair degree of order. In casting over all the difficulties which have been met in transporting these soldiers, composed mostly of raw material, over 7,000 miles of water and placing

them here in good condition and well supplied, results must be considered as quite satisfactory. Nothing of the kind had ever before been attempted, and no previous preparation had been made.

On November 21st and 25th the absent battalions of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Infantry arrived.

Throughout that month, and a good portion of December, the troops remained quiet, their health steadily improving. On December 2d I cabled the Adjutant General of the Army that the percentage of sick of the command, as reported on November 30th, was ten and one sixth as against twelve and one fifth for October 31st; that the number of deaths was twenty-six as against forty-five for October; that the sick rate was about the same as that among troops of other governments serving in tropical climates; that one third of the sick were suffering from typhoid and malarial fevers; one sixth from intestinal troubles, and that the remaining half of all ailments were slight in character. The only matters in which troops took special interest grew out of their speculations on the attitude and probable intentions of the insurgents.

On December 1st the United States transport *Indiana*, with headquarters and two battalions of the Kansas Volunteers arrived, followed on the 7th of that month by the transports *Newport* and *Pennsylvania* with other volunteer organizations. The volunteers, however, had grown weary of their service and many applied for their discharge on the plea that the Spanish war had terminated. They were firmly impressed with the belief that the future occupation of the United States Army in the islands would be confined to garrison duty, a belief that was shared by the older European residents and the abler natives of Manila, and they considered that such duty should be performed by regulars. My own confidence at this time is a satisfactory solution of the difficulties which confronted us may be gathered from a dispatch sent to Washington on December 7th, wherein I stated that conditions were improving and that there were signs of revolutionary disintegration; that I had conferred with a number of the members of the revolutionary government and thought that the most of them would favor peaceful submission to United States authority. I had strong reasons for this expressed confidence from assurances made to me by some of the ablest Filipinos who had occupied positions of importance in the insurgent government and had signified their intention to withdraw from it. Had the volunteers then supposed that their services would soon be demanded to maintain the honor and integrity of their country they would willingly have awaited the emergency. But all official proceedings tended to give them the contrary impression. Returning transports were carrying back to San Francisco numbers of specially discharged men. On December 13th the Astor Battery was relieved from duty and directed to proceed to New York City. Its departure on the 16th of the month was followed soon by the sailing for home of one third of the Nebraska regiment. Individual applications for discharge became numerous, and on December 15th I forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army the following communication:

I have the honor to forward herewith four hundred and twenty-seven applications from enlisted men of this command for their discharge from the service, some on specially stated grounds which require consideration, but for the most part on the plea that War Department orders entitle them to it. They refer to paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 40, current series, and think that the present cessation of active hostilities between the United States and Spain is the "close of the war" within the meaning of that paragraph; hence these numerous individual applications which they consider the paragraph invited them to make.

Doubtless the end of the war awaits the proclamation of peace, and in these islands that day may be somewhat deferred.

The number of these applications indicates the desire of the enlisted men of the command to escape the country, and shows how difficult it is to hold them in conditions of contented discipline. Much of this desire to escape their military obligations at a time when their services are especially demanded arises from homesickness, and that fact accounts largely for the heavy per centum of sickness with which we have been afflicted.

Under present exigencies I am obliged to disapprove all these applications.

But notwithstanding the desire to hold the volunteers as above expressed (and it was necessary to hold them or no army would remain), I continued to believe that we might overcome difficulties without resort to force, for, on December 22d, in answer to an inquiry as to the truth of certain newspaper statements of that date which charged us with the

commission of grave offenses, I cabled that Manila was never more quiet; that order prevailed and that the native population of the city had been greatly augmented within three months; that the criminal class was large, and that representatives of the same were arriving from the United States and Asiatic coasts, who were closely watched; that the conduct of the troops was good, to a degree in fact that it was subject of favorable comment by the citizens, and that disorders were promptly punished, as the business transacted by the courts would show. I further asserted that the disparaging statements which appeared in the United States, Hongkong, and Singapore newspapers, were without an element of truth, and that military rule was firm as circumstances demanded, since outbreaks were likely to occur. Still I continued to have confidence in the peaceful solution of affairs, although it was apparent that the radical element in the insurgent councils (consisting of men without property and of little character, by whom the passions of the more ignorant natives were being inflamed and who were then organizing within the city clubs for legitimate improvement and amusement, as they claimed, but really for revolutionary purposes), might precipitate hostilities without giving us much warning. Aguinaldo, too, aided by his more intimate associates, was constantly levying and collecting war contributions and exciting the people with the cry for independence. He was in constant communication with a business firm of American membership mostly, having headquarters in Hongkong (one of whose members, individually present in Manila, had been appointed chief of ordnance of the insurgent army), and was secretly negotiating for a large supply of arms and ammunition, all of which was well known to me at the time.

During this period of quiet, in so far as strictly military affairs were concerned, the labors of civil administration were very exacting, and necessitated a mass of correspondence too voluminous to be embodied in this report. A few extracts will be submitted to show the character of the questions which were constantly presenting themselves for official determination. Already many individual claims against the United States for damages to or loss of property, caused for the most part by the insurgent soldiers who had been in occupation of a portion of the city, were being received.

Great difficulties attended the efforts to administer on business principles the city's revenues; to ascertain all former sources of that revenue; to put the proper machinery in order to collect that portion of it the payment of which was considered appropriate and just, and to detect the constantly perpetrated frauds made easy under practices of long standing, and bring guilty officials or city employes to punishment.

The merchants were importunate. Those of foreign citizenship complained to the resident consuls of their respective governments, by whom their protests were officially submitted. This action appeared to threaten international complications, and had to be promptly and judiciously met. On October 31st the following reply was sent to one of these representatives of a foreign power, from whom a protest signed by nearly all the resident business men of his government was received:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th instant, with attached copy of declaration and petition of certain resident merchants of Manila, inclosed.

Had this protest been presented to the military governor of Manila by the protestants, the matter complained of might possibly have readily received some satisfactory adjustment, but as it has been submitted direct to the government of * * as a declaration and protest against the action of the United States authorities, and received as such by that government, it becomes a matter requiring mature deliberation. I have therefore the honor to invite your attention to the statement of facts contained in this declaration, the conclusions which protestants have drawn therefrom, and the presentation of facts as understood by the United States authorities here stationed, with their legal conclusions briefly submitted.

The protestants correctly recite the publication of the official circular from the office of the United States military governor on the 26th instant, but the alleged facts, viz, "that with the exception of a few, and some of them insignificant, ports (and that under certain restrictions which greatly embarrassed trade), the inter-island trade of the Philippines is prohibited," are not warranted. Still, it is possible that this narration was merely intended to be a conclusive summary of facts set up in the indicated circular, and if so, it is only fair to treat them as such, and they may be considered in connection with the remaining conclusions which the protest contains and which are "That the principal hemp-producing districts, such as Albay, Sorsogon, Leyte, and Samar, are closed by this circular against Manila trade, involving incalculable loss to * * interest in the Philippines; "That the arbitrary enforcement of vessels

engaged, being obliged to carry Spanish officers only, is a measure almost impossible to fulfill, as vessels are unable to comply therewith in view of the danger the Spanish officers would be exposed to from the native crews which they carry and the insufficiency of qualified Spaniards to man the vessels," and further "that if this arbitrary order is enforced it will entail the complete ruin of Manila trade."

The above, independent of the allegations regarding the business interests of the protestants, comprises, it is believed, all the facts and conclusions which the protest contains.

For reply to these several criticisms (although unaccompanied by any expressed opinion upon the right to demand remedial action) I beg to invite your attention to a brief summary of the endeavors made by the United States authorities for the interests of Manila merchants in the matter of coasting trade, and thereafter to give correct interpretation of the circular which appears to be the object of complaint.

Shortly after United States authority had been established in the city of Manila, to wit, August 29th, the Spanish governor general of the Philippines was approached with a proposition for the reestablishment of inter-island commerce in products of the country. To this that officer responded with a cablegram, of which the inclosed exhibit marked A, is a certified copy. This cablegram was interpreted as follows: "As soon as the port of Manila is open to Spanish ships flying their flag I will order that all the ports in the territories under my command shall immediately admit American ships flying the American flag," etc.

Thereafter, upon receiving information from merchants that coasting vessels from this port were not permitted to land at certain of the ports in the Visayas, the attention of the Spanish governor general was called to the fact and he replied, on October 14th, that he would send his chief of staff to Manila, for conference. At the first meeting with that staff officer, upon being invited to explain the action of his chief in arresting the progress of trade sought to be carried on in accordance with an existing agreement, he replied that his Government had executed the agreement, which only extended to the ports of Iloilo, Cebu, and Zamboanga. Upon being shown the original dispatch from Iloilo, of which Exhibit A is a copy, he replied that the Spanish word "puertos," used therein, embraced only ports of entry, of which the three above named are all the southern islands contain, and that such was the understanding of the Spanish Government when the cablegram was sent. To the question why vessels dispatched on or about September 1st were permitted to trade at other ports, he replied in substance that they were not interfered with as it was believed that they were not committing injury.

The explanation as to the true signification of the word "puertos" and the expressed intent of the Spanish Government was received in good faith, and endeavors were then made to secure an extension of coasting privileges. As a result, this representative of the Spanish governor general agreed that all ports of the islands at which the authority of Spain was maintained or which were occupied by Spanish troops would be considered as open to all vessels engaged in legitimate commerce and flying either the Spanish or American flag, provided officers in charge of vessels were of Spanish birth or nationality (they could not trust Filipino crews because of their sympathies with the insurgents), and provided the United States military governor would vouch by cablegram at the time of sailing of vessels from Manila that they contained nothing objectional. Upon pressing the representative for further latitude of trade in Spanish possessions he agreed, on behalf of his principal, to add the ports of Yligan, Dumaguete, and Surigao on like conditions, but with the further proviso that application and consent for vessels to enter them should be previously made and obtained. He was then pressed to include the ports of Calbayog and Carrigarra, but replied that his government had no troops there—only Indian officials—and that it could not guarantee protection or safety to vessels entering the same. Asked, Spanish authority having ceased there, if he would consider that the vessels then had the right to enter, he replied that the ports were in the same condition as those in the island of Luzon, in the possession of the revolutionary forces, and that the Spanish Government could not be held responsible for any damage to entering vessels which might result. No further concessions were obtainable, as it was said the governor general, under present conditions, was powerless to grant them. Inquiry was made by this office if Spaniards to take charge of vessels could be secured to carry on this trade, and reply was received that they could be secured without any difficulty. Thereupon the circular inclosed, marked B, was issued for the information of all parties concerned, it being considered to contain the best terms in furtherance of the interests of Manila merchants which could be secured at this time. It was drawn up and ratified by the Spanish governor general's representative in order that the Spanish Government might be held to a faithful performance of its obligations.

The circular is not understood to be of the nature expressed in the protest. It is viewed as a concession and in no wise as a prohibition on the part of the Spanish Government, which is at liberty to close its ports to outside commerce and influences if it elects to do so. A government almost *in extremis mortis*, as certainly the Spanish Government in the central Philippine Islands must be considered to be at present, has the lawful right to shut temporarily all of its ports, whether declared of entry or otherwise, and whatever the business interests of outside merchants, be they foreigners or citizens of its domain. This is a declared international right fully accepted.

I can not perceive, therefore, that any present action can be adopted to further the interests of the protestants, and accepting in good faith the action of the Spanish authorities in all previous negotiations, as vouched for by them, and as it is necessary to do in the absence of proof to the contrary. I can not see that there exists just cause for complaint against the United States authorities. I am still in correspondence in regard to all these matters and may be able to secure more advantageous conditions, although a disinterested party might casually conclude that this vigorous attack on the policy or intention, or possibly the integrity of constituted authority, on the part of resident merchants might tend to diminish future persistent efforts for their welfare.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,
Major General, U. S. V.,
United States Military Governor in the Philippines.

The correspondence was brought to a satisfactory conclusion upon November 8th by the following communication :

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant wherein you inform this office that the action of certain protestants (* * subjects residing and doing business here) should not be considered in any wise as the action of the official representative of their government in this city further than his notarial functions are concerned. I am pleased to accept this construction, and shall give the matter no further consideration.

As regards the parties protestant whose joint and very satisfactory communication you inclosed and is appreciated. I am certain that they will soon be firmly convinced that the United States authorities have not omitted to make continued effort to advance their business interests in every way possible. It appears to me, however, that they have not a full appreciation of the difficulties which the government of the United States established here have been obliged to contend with.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. S. OTIS,
Major General, U. S. V., United States Military Governor.

The clearance of vessels continued to give annoyance, as the political conditions in the southern islands were constantly changing, and the coasting trade agreement between the Spanish and American officials could not be satisfactorily executed, as correspondence, of which the following communications are copies, clearly indicates :

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., November 12, 1898.

CAPTAIN OF THE PORT, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: I am directed to inform you that the military governor has just received a cablegram from Iloilo, dated the 8th instant, and cabled from Capiz on the 11th instant, of which the following is a translation :

"ILOILO, November 8, 1898.

"GOVERNOR GENERAL TO GENERAL OTIS,
"Military Governor, Manila :

"Your telegram of present date received. I order consul, Hongkong, not to send cargo whatever in consideration of what your excellency indicates. I spoke of the affair to the commander of the *Charleston*."

This in response to a telegram from this office, dated November 1, 1898, of which the following is a copy :

"GOVERNOR GENERAL, *Iloilo* :

"Spanish consul, Hongkong, cleared vessel flying British flag on coasting trade to southern ports, Luzon, thence to Manila. Vessel arrived from Legaspi and has been permitted to enter under protest. This clearance viewed as in violation of agreement.

"OTIS,
"United States Military Governor in the Philippines."

Very respectfully,

C. H. MURRAY,
Captain, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Aid.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., November 25, 1898.

CAPTAIN OF THE PORT, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: I am directed to return to you the inclosed letter of Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co., and to say in reply that, as is well known, a circular was issued from this office on October 26, 1898, announcing that under a mutual agreement between the United States and Spanish authorities vessels flying either the American or Spanish flag could be dispatched for Tacloban and other southern ports named, provided due notice by cable was given the governor general at Iloilo that they were engaged in legitimate commerce.

In the case of the vessel of the Compania Martima, the *Salvadora*, which had a like experience with the vessel *Cebu*, the military governor telegraphed the governor general at Cebu, on the 16th, stating that the vessel had cleared from this port October 28th for Iloilo, Cebu, and Tacloban; that the vessel was turned back from Cebu and not permitted to proceed to Tacloban to the great loss of merchants, as the Cebu authorities reported that they could not permit vessel to enter any ports excepting those styled ports of entry. To this cablegram General Rios replied as follows :

"Regret what has occurred with steamer *Salvadora* in Cebu. Attribute it to interruption of telegraph lines that exists, making my notice, which I repeat by mail, arrive late. Begging your excellency that hereafter, at the same time, to notify me and the governor general in Cebu when vessel does not previously touch at Iloilo."

It would seem from the above dispatch of the 19th, that either the Spanish authorities in the southern islands are not keeping faith (which is not charged nor believed), or that they have neglected to inform officers at the various ports of the agreements which have been entered into. Under present conditions it is not possible to comply with General Rios's late request, as there are no opportunities to cable either Iloilo or Cebu,

since the cable company's staff at Cebu has been removed on account of threatened danger from insurgents. Conditions therefore seem to be such that the Spanish authorities are not able to keep their agreement because of the action of the public enemy, and might plead excuse for any seeming violation of the same. Vessels hereafter clearing for the southern ports, named in the notice with which you have been furnished, will be obliged to clear assuming all attendant risks.

Further action will be taken in the matter of the *Cebu* to ascertain what remedies can be applied in instances of such a character.

Very respectfully,

C. H. MURRAY,
Captain, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Aid.

The requests of certain merchants for permission to pass their merchandise through the customs as Spanish goods under the former Spanish tariff rates, on the plea of purchase in Spain before declaration of war and inability to present it sooner, continued throughout the year. They were presented, many of them individually, and some through their consuls. Every case was based upon a slightly different statement of facts, which was fully considered in replies. Applications made through the consul for Germany show the character of this correspondence:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., October 5, 1898.

Hon. Dr. FR. KRUGER,

Consul for Germany at the Port of Manila.

SIR: Referring to your note of the 1st instant, I have the honor to state that the reason for deferring the application of the United States customs tariff and regulations from October 1st to November 10th was to gain sufficient time to make modifications therein in certain particulars in order to better adapt them to existing conditions. It was discovered that errors had been committed in the preparation or compilation of these regulations, and it was with the desire to make the necessary corrections that the postponement was ordered.

A slight concession was granted to the merchants of Manila, which was thought would not prejudice United States interests, and it was considered that sufficient notice was given to place them on their guard and allow them opportunity to protect themselves. The interests of the Manila merchants are so conflicting that no rule of general action could be adopted which would be satisfactory to all, and the requests submitted by the merchants in whose behalf you write have received greater consideration than those of merchants of the United States do when a change of tariff duties are made. There a tariff law takes effect as soon as enacted, and the rule of *caveat emptor* applies.

The proof which will be required to show that merchandise from Spanish ports prior to April 25, 1898, will be, independent of the accustomed manifests of cargo, bills of lading, and the usual consular certificates, a certificate from the United States consular agent at the Spanish port of shipment to the effect that the goods were purchased prior to April 25th, and in case there is no United States consular agent at such port then a certificate of a consular agent of Great Britain at such port as the goods were so purchased.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS, *Military Governor.*

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., December 21, 1898.

Hon. Dr. FR. KRUGER,

German Consul, Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th instant, with inclosure, which refers to merchandise shipped from Spain and recently received in this port. Concerning such goods you refer to an order issued from this office on September 29th, last, in which directions were given that goods secured or purchased in Spain prior to April 25th, last, would be received at this port until November 10th under the former Spanish tariff regulations.

That order clearly indicates that such merchandise received here after the last-named date would be subject to the same duties as the goods of all other neutral nations, the United States included.

Notwithstanding the instructions contained in this order, goods purchased in Spain by Manila merchants which arrived here as late as the present month have been admitted under the conditions expressed in that order, the merchants showing satisfactorily that delay in making shipments was beyond their control.

In respect to the entry of these goods you say that certain proofs of purchase in Spain, as regards time and circumstances, which were presented by the merchants, have not been accepted by the collector of customs. On this point you quote my letter of October 5th, indicating the proofs it will be necessary for the merchants to furnish, among which was included the following:

"A certificate from the United States consular agent at the Spanish port of shipment to the effect that the goods were purchased prior to April 25th, and in case there is no

United States consular agent at such port then the certificate of the consular agent of Great Britain at such port that the goods were so purchased."

You state that the merchants interested gave the best proofs they could under the circumstances, and that it was impossible to secure the certificate of the British consul at Barcelona (acting for the United States) as to shipment; that under the proof the merchandise has not been admitted as desired.

Undoubtedly the customs authorities have acted within the instructions received from this office in demanding a consular certificate, and the subject now becomes a matter for further deliberation and further instructions. Your request is that the collector of customs be authorized to return the guarantees which the merchants had given in order to have the goods passed, and that their affidavits, made before the British consul at Barcelona, be accepted in lieu of the consular certificate which orders have prescribed.

The request will receive attention, and you will be informed soon of conclusions reached.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,
Military Governor.

After full investigation this application was denied, as were all others of like import which were submitted about this time. In arriving at conclusions, the possibility of purchasing goods in Spain under a continuing contract for purchase, or placing orders for them under an agreement for delivery at some future distant date, was considered, as well as the conflicting interests of merchants who were stocked or had recently purchased elsewhere than in Spain, and who antagonized favorable action on the applications.

The Spanish prisoners gave annoyance and were a menace to public tranquillity and the health of the city. Requests for permission to expatriate them were preferred on several occasions, but such action could not be taken without the consent of both Spain and the United States, since the disposition of the Philippine Islands awaited the result of treaty stipulation. These prisoners might yet be needed in the islands by Spain for military service. When Manila capitulated, many of them were ill, and required careful attention and special treatment. All the necessary articles and appliances were furnished the Spanish officers with which to bestow the needed care. The prisoners soon commenced to improve in physical condition, but having no employment, indulged too frequently in reprehensible conduct, and were an object of suspicion by our officers, who thought that they would require close restraint should hostilities with the Filipinos ensue. The old antipathy between insurgent and Spanish soldiers, which in the first few weeks of our occupation of the city was intense, and which manifested itself in slight rioting, followed in one instance by the murder of an insurgent officer near one of the gates of the walled city, was gradually disappearing, and Spanish officers and enlisted men began to mingle in friendly intercourse with insurgent troops.

No accurate lists of numbers had been made, nor could one be prepared from the rolls of organizations obtainable. Finally, on October 1st, the provost marshal general was directed to make an accurate count of all present. For this purpose he caused the various organizations to form, at the same hour, at the places where they were severally quartered, and had one of his officers with each of the organizations to verify numbers by actual count. This method of verification was repeated on subsequent occasions.

Under the terms of the capitulation the Spanish officers, though prisoners of war, were permitted to immediately supervise the affairs of the organizations to which they belonged. In the demoralization which followed the condition of prisoners of war, their authority was greatly diminished; and the general who was nominally in command of these Spanish forces made formal request to impose, through adequate punishment, a more efficient discipline. This was denied in the following letter:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., November 28, 1898.

Gen. FRANCISCO RIZZO,

Commanding Spanish Forces, Manila, P. I.

GENERAL: Referring to the request made by you a few day since, that officers of the Spanish Army be permitted and assisted to enforce against their men, now prisoners of war, the disciplinary measures of the Spanish military code, I have the honor to reply that after mature deliberation on the special points contained in the request submitted, the conclusion has been reached that conditions do not permit the American authorities

to grant all that has been asked. They will endeavor to do what they can consistently to preserve good conduct on the part of the prisoners, and with that end in view instructions have been given to retain them within the walled city after 5 o'clock in the evening, and to compel them to retire to their respective barracks after the hour of 8.

The American authorities are responsible for the care of these prisoners, and must see that they receive humane treatment in accordance with the dictates and spirit of their own military code, and therefore no promises can be given as to the methods they will apply in exercising supervision. It is our desire to do all we can to carry out the wishes of the Spanish officers who are looking after the welfare of their men, but it will readily occur to you that under prevailing conditions we can not enter into any agreements which fetter in any wise a free latitude of action in the special cases which may arise.

I am, General, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,
Military Governor.

Early in October certain Spanish officers, prisoners of war, asked for permission to depart for Spain on account of illness, and their requests were favorably indorsed by General Rizzo. Applying to the War Department for instructions in these cases, I was directed, on October 7th, to grant, in my discretion, requests of this character. Whereupon, on application in writing, accompanied by the proper disability certificate of a Spanish surgeon and the approval of the general officer present and supervising Spanish affairs, passports with permission to return to Spain were given. A considerable number took advantage of this privilege before the general authority to send home the prisoners was received. On December 14th the Spanish authorities served upon me notice of the contemplated discharge of the native troops held in Manila as prisoners. Although it was known that a good many of the three thousand of these prisoners had deserted to the insurgents, it was deemed important to weigh the probable results of this contemplated communicated action, and the following letters were prepared and delivered:

Captain General Rizzo,

General of Division of the Spanish Army, Manila, P. I.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this morning, in which you inform me you are about to discharge from the Spanish service the Spanish native troops held as United States prisoners of war in this city.

I beg that you defer your contemplated action in this matter of discharge until I may be able to make inquiry as to the condition, intent, and former places of domicile of these troops, that I may act understandingly with regard to them. As prisoners of war, under the articles of capitulation, they should remain under guard within the city and under the immediate supervision of their officers until instructions as to their final disposition are received from Madrid and Washington.

You will therefore please suspend all actions relating to their discharge until I may be able to communicate further with you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,
Major General, U. S. V.,
United States Military Governor in the Philippines.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., December 17, 1898.

Division General FRANCISCO RIZZO,

Commanding Spanish Forces, Manila, P. I.,

GENERAL: In further response to your letter of the 14th instant, regarding your contemplated action in the matter of discharging Spanish native troops held in this city as prisoners of war, I have the honor to inform you that exhaustive inquiry has been made as to their permanent homes and possible conduct should they be discharged at this time. It has been ascertained that a very large number of them came from the southern islands, and that some of them, though of Luzon, would be afraid to return to their homes, even if discharged. Those living in the southern islands should be sent there; those of Luzon who are afraid to return to their homes should be kept here in Manila. There are others of these natives who might give trouble in the city if discharged, and they should be kept under restraint.

All the native troops, therefore, will be continued in their present status as prisoners of war, to remain in restraint under the immediate supervision of their officers until the chief authorities of the dominion of Spain and the United States give final directions as to their disposition. This is in conformity with the articles of capitulation of August 14th, last.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,
Major General, U. S. V.,
United States Military Governor in the Philippines.

These natives were subsequently discharged in Manila. Some were taken to a western Luzon province and released, and others were permitted to go from the city in any direction they wished, or to remain in it if they desired. It was subsequently a noticeable fact that they became the most formidable troops in Aguinaldo's army, fought splendidly at Calococan, where they lost in casualties a large portion of their numbers.

About this date Spanish officers, with their families, were arriving in the city from the southern islands. Some of them had been exercising command of native troops, which were disbanded there or had deserted to the enemy, or they were not desired in the Spanish military organizations still retained at the south. They came ostensibly to secure transportation to Spain by vessels plying between Manila and Barcelona. Lingering with us a considerable period, and not knowing their numbers, request was made upon the Spanish authorities for their names and intention, and the further request was made that the United States authorities be notified in future of the fact of the arrival of any Spanish officers from southern ports.

The United States authorities, after entering Manila, had continued in place the Spanish officers who had exercised charge of the large city prisons, where about two thousand suspects and convicts were confined. General Hughes, the provost marshal general, who had supervision of these prisons, detected, while inspecting the August and September prison accounts, fraudulent transactions in which these officers were concerned. He thereupon placed them in arrest and submitted the charges of "conspiracy to embezzle public funds in violation of the laws of war," and "embezzlement in violation of the laws of war," when they were brought before a military commission for trial. The result of the court's long and patient investigation, during which the accused officers had the benefit of the best American and Spanish legal advice obtainable, and of their own selection, was the conviction of two of them, and the acquittal of the third upon an admittedly proven alibi. The two who were convicted were each sentenced to pay a fine in "the sum of \$2,500 in gold coin of the United States, and to be confined at hard labor in such place of confinement as may be designated by the reviewing authority for a period of three years." The review of the case is in language as follows:

In the foregoing case of Carlos Aymerich, Branlio Zorita, and José Ruiz, jointly tried by a military commission for conspiracy to embezzle, and the embezzlement of, public funds, the commission has adjudged a finding of acquittal as to Carlos Aymerich, evidently considering certain evidence submitted to it and tending to establish an alibi as to this accused, as having an important bearing upon the case, to the extent, at least, of raising a reasonable doubt as to his participation in the offenses alleged. In this view the reviewing authority does not concur, believing that the evidence of record conclusively establishes the criminal responsibility of the said Aymerich jointly with the other accused under both charges, and is, therefore, unable to concur in the finding of acquittal in his case. Orders have already been issued for his release from confinement.

The findings and sentences adjudged the other two accused, to wit, Branlio Zorita and José Ruiz, are approved. In view of the confinement already served by them and the circumstances surrounding this case, deemed in certain respects to justify the extension of clemency, the confinement at hard labor for three years awarded each of these accused is reduced to six months. As mitigated, the sentences will by duly executed and so much thereof as relates to confinement, at Bilibid Prison.

The commission took up the trial of these cases on November 22d last, and gave a long and patient hearing to the voluminous testimony introduced and the lengthy arguments of the prosecuting officers and defendants' counsel. The funds which it was charged that the parties had misappropriated accrued previous to the date of United States occupation, but were subsequently covered as expended in the payment of fraudulent vouchers manufactured in August and September for services rendered and property delivered for the benefit of the prisons prior to that date. They therefore belonged to the United States by capture, or promised surrender under the capitulatory articles. The Spanish authorities labored in the interests of the accused, and the date on which they were brought before the military commission the chief of staff of the Spanish general, who subsequently acted as assistant counsel for one and submitted an able closing argument on the merits, sent in a written application asking that they be remanded to the Spanish authorities for trial, representing that the honor of Spain was involved. He was informed, however, that the United States tribunal, which had been directed to judicially determine the question of their guilt or innocence, had not been ordered until

after an exhaustive investigation had been made and the justness and expediency of the step carefully considered. The cases were not published until March 13th, after the offenders had been in arrest for six months. Some time thereafter and on April 19th, a petition was presented, headed by his grace the archbishop of Manila and signed by its leading inhabitants, Spanish and foreign mostly, praying for the release of Zorita, though acknowledging the justness of his sentence. He was released on the payment of \$2,500 gold, his time of confinement having nearly virtually expired. Ruiz still remains in confinement. No decided effort by friends for the commutation of his sentence has been made. It would be matter for satisfaction if the same action could be applied in his case as in that of Zorita.

Another case, that of a Spanish newspaper editor, one Antonio Hidalgo, charged with "publishing and circulating seditious newspaper articles in violation of the laws of war," was brought before a military commission in November last. The accused was found guilty and sentenced "to pay a fine of \$500 in United States gold coin to, and for the use and benefit of, the United States; that he be placed and kept outside of the lines of the territory now occupied by, and within and under the jurisdiction of, the military forces of the United States, and that the press, type, furniture, material, and all appurtenances of the printing office of *La Voz Espanola* be confiscated and sold for the use and benefit of the United States."

The review is as follows:

In the foregoing case of Antonio Hidalgo the record discloses that the accused was accorded an impartial trial, his rights having been protected at every stage thereof. The findings are in accord with the evidence, and the sentence, in amount and character of punishment awarded, shows that the commission correctly estimated the criminality which, under the conditions existing at the time of their commission, was involved in the offenses which the accused stands convicted. Such a sentence the reviewing authority is reluctant to modify.

It appears, however, from facts elicited since the conclusion of the trial that the accused fully appreciates the gravity of the offenses committed by him, and regrets their commission. He has furnished satisfactory proof of previous good character and reputable standing in this community, and has directly and through influential citizens petitioned for clemency. In view of these facts, and in the belief that the example furnished by this trial and conviction constitutes sufficient warning that the military government here established possesses and will exercise the power necessary to protect itself against libelous and seditious publications designed to asperse its character and weaken its authority, the reviewing authority is pleased to remit so much of the sentence as relates to confiscation of property and to the deportation of the accused beyond the lines now occupied by the military forces of the United States.

The fine imposed is reduced to \$250, gold coin of the United States, the accused to stand committed until such fine is paid; the confinement under this sentence not to exceed three months.

As mitigated, the sentence will be duly executed.

The fine was paid and Hidalgo released. The trial produced a good deal of excitement, both on account of the standing of the accused in the community, his numerous friends among the better citizens, and the novel proceeding. The case was prosecuted for the sake of example and to give warning to the proprietors of other newspapers of the penalties which might be imposed upon them if they continued to indulge in abuse and calumny. It has had beneficial effects.

This period was one of plotting in the interests of the insurgent cause and men of every nationality appeared to be engaged in questionable enterprises promising individual gain. Rumors of the purchase and introduction of arms and ammunition at various ports on the Luzon coast were incessant. Admiral Dewey had seized a vessel at Cantagas engaged in this contraband trade, but the cargo had entered the interior. It was an understood fact that money in considerable quantities was being sent to the insurgent junta at Hongkong, which was then presided over, or at least advised, by an American citizen and a British subject. Insurgent delegations departed for Japan and the cities on the Asiatic coast. All this occasioned a mass of correspondence with United States representatives stationed in these countries. Smuggling and illicit trade of a varied character was being actively conducted, and the cunning of the Filipino and the Chinese was difficult to contend with. Insurgent newspapers had been established in our midst and often indulged in criticisms of the manner in which affairs were being conducted, but were generally busy insinuating that the United States offered

nothing advantageous to the Filipinos, who had expended so much blood and treasure for their independence. The formerly expressed fear that Spain would return had given way to the statement that it was the intention of the United States to replace her in the odious domination which she had exercised for centuries. The better class of Filipinos recommended the suppression of these Filipino newspapers, and to my question whether the people believed the statements found in them, replied that they did and were greatly impressed. The editors were warned and became more temperate in their denunciations, even asking assistance to place before the people the true condition of affairs. Able articles were prepared and furnished, at my request, by the well known scientist, Doctor Becker, upon the true theory of government and the probable intention of the United States in Luzon and other islands. They were generally used by these editors as targets for such unfriendly criticisms as their supple and peculiar minds could invent. A sanguinary and venomous article would be followed for three or four successive days by temperate productions favoring United States protection on lines which they were powerless to explain or understand.

Questions of grave import were being constantly thrust upon the United States authorities, some having decided international significance demanding prompt attention. The acting American consul was busy with political and commercial problems, among which were those relating to the acquisition of citizenship or the participation by foreign vessels in the inter-island trade. On December 9th he was informed of a decision which had shortly before been rendered and expressed in the following terms:

The effect of section 8, article 1, of the Constitution of the United States, and legislation by Congress thereunder, is to vest the exclusive power of conferring citizenship by naturalization in Congress. This power is not shared by State or Territorial governments, nor by military governments established by the United States in the exercise of its war power.

In establishing rules on the subject, Congress has provided among other conditions upon which citizenship will be conferred upon aliens, excepting those having service in the Army or Navy, a previous residence of five years within the territorial limits of the United States. It is very clear that this condition has not been complied with by the within-named applicant.

United States citizenship may also result from (1) completed conquest and incorporation of territory, and (2) from treaty. No act of the individual in the former case is necessary other than election to become a citizen, usually manifested by continued domicile within the territory conquered and incorporated. In the latter case it is necessary only for the individual to comply with the conditions that the treaty may establish. Until negotiations have proceeded further it is impossible to determine whether the within applicant can avail himself of either of these methods.

Applications for citizenship can not be acted upon at the present time; they could merely be received and filed.

To his inquiry with regard to coasting trade privileges he was informed by communication as follows:

In reply to your note of yesterday with inclosure, I am directed to state that the inclosure granting the permission of the Spanish Government to do certain acts as therein explained was given July 5th last, prior to United States occupation of the city and harbor of Manila, and under conditions, both in this respect and in so far as the outside ports of Luzon are concerned, which have materially changed.

Since that time certain agreements have been entered into between the representatives of the United States and Spain which the action contemplated in the inclosure would violate, and hence can not now be carried into execution. Vessels can not be cleared from this port for inter-island ports, under the Norwegian flag.

As regards the tobacco now in the upper country, it can be brought to this port by vessels of the Maritime Company, sailing under the American flag. That company has two vessels engaged in this trade which will be able to bring in all the tobacco grown in the upper provinces, and at uniform transportation rates to all owners concerned. The *Venus*, now due here, will sail in about four days for Aparri, and the *Saturnus*, now en voyage for that port, will soon be here, and as soon as she can unload will return. Information has been obtained that the whole tobacco crop can be moved by these two vessels and in sufficient time to prevent injury to the crops.

Your inclosure is herewith returned.

The sphere of United States action in the Philippines was now about to be enlarged. During the last interview with General Rios's staff officer on the subject of inter-island trade, alluded to in a former portion of this report, he submitted a proposition for the relief of the Spanish garrison at Iloilo by our troops, saying that General Rios would be pleased to turn that city over to the United States authorities and withdraw to Zamboanga. The proposition was discussed, but immediate action was not considered

practicable, and he was requested to convey to the general our appreciation of his offer and report that permission would be sought to accept it as soon as the Paris treaty negotiations indicated unmistakably that the United States would succeed to the government of the islands. About December 13th a petition was received, signed by the business men and firms of Iloilo, asking for American protection there. On December 14th I cabled to Washington the following:

Bankers and merchants with business houses at Iloilo petition American protection at Iloilo. Spanish authorities are still holding out, but will receive United States troops. Insurgents reported favorable to American annexation. Can send troops. Shall any action be taken?

No response was received until the 19th of that month, when I was informed that the President and Secretary of War were absent from Washington, and that consideration of my question would await their return, which would be shortly. Appreciating the great desirability of securing possession of this city, the second of the Philippines in importance, I was anxious to receive an affirmative answer to my cable question of the 14th instant. It was reported that the Spanish troops were hard pressed by the insurgents, who had made an attack a few days previous, declaring that they would capture the town before the arrival of the Americans. It was also stated that the attack had been repulsed, with a loss to the insurgents of three hundred men.

The petition for protection which had been submitted by the business men appeared to me to furnish sufficient ground upon which to base intervention in their behalf, independent of specific instructions from Washington, and I therefore, in conference with Admiral Dewey, asked that one of his war vessels convoy troops which I meditated sending to Iloilo at once. This the Admiral thought it not wise to do, as we were awaiting authority which had already been sought, and furthermore that he was of the opinion General Rios would hold out. I shared with him this latter conviction and awaited directions. On December 23d the following dispatch was received:

WASHINGTON, *December 23, 1898.*

OTIS, *Manila:*

Answering your message, December 14th, the President directs that you send necessary troops to Iloilo, to preserve the peace and protect life and property. It is most important that there should be no conflict with the insurgents. Be conciliatory, but firm.

By order of the Secretary of War.

These instructions were conveyed to Admiral Dewey and I cabled the following:

MANILA, *December 23, 1898.*

General Rios,

Governor General Philippine Islands, Iloilo, Panay.

A considerable United States force, Army and Navy, will leave Manila in two or three days, and its commanding general is ordered to confer with you at Iloilo.

OTIS,
United States Military Governor.

This message was sent to Capiz, a northern point of the island of Panay, then the terminus of the cable, whence messages were telegraphed overland to Iloilo before the insurgents had destroyed the land lines. Cable messages were sent subsequently by special gunboats which reported for them at short intervals. The next morning the superintendent of the cable company surprised me with the information that two gunboats arrived at Capiz the day before, collected all telegrams, and left for Iloilo at 5.35 P. M.; that my dispatch did not reach the cable office there till 5.50 P. M.; that the cable operator reported that General Rios would leave Iloilo with all Spaniards for Lambagan the afternoon of the 24th, and would go to Manila by the end of the month. Efforts were immediately made to communicate by other means with General Rios before he could evacuate the city. A coasting vessel was secured, with which Lieutenant Colonel Potter, of the Engineer Corps, was directed to proceed, and if possible communicate in person with General Rios, requesting that he continue in possession of the city until the arrival of our troops. Colonel Potter departed on his mission that night and nothing

was heard from him until the morning of the 28th, when he returned. He reported that General Rios had evacuated on the evening of the 24th, thirty-nine hours before his arrival; that he found the insurgents in possession of the city; that he had landed and held an interview with the consul for Great Britain, and that the town was quiet, Aguinaldo's flag flying, and that he could not reach any conclusions as to the probable results of General Miller's arrival; that he saw the latter on the evening of the 27th and reported to him fully the situation as he had found it. On the morning of the 27th I telegraphed Admiral Dewey, at Cavite, as follows:

Nothing from Colonel Potter. Capiz reports having seen vessel offshore last evening and thinks that possibly insurgent authorities there would not permit landing. If Potter remains at Iloilo, Rios still holds out. Should he arrive here within the next twelve hours, Rios has evacuated.

I thereafter telegraphed Admiral Dewey the substance of two dispatches as soon as delivered, which were as follows:

ILOILO, December 24.

Treaty of Paris signed; my Government orders me to go to Manila, where I shall arrive at end of month, and in accordance with your excellency will hasten repatriation.

General Rios.

Also,

Steamer which arrived yesterday at Capiz is Spanish gunboat *Elcano*. Iloilo evacuated on the 24th.

This last message was received from the cable company. I also telegraphed the Admiral that "Colonel Potter not having reported, I am inclined to think that Spaniards still hold Iloilo." I then cabled the following:

ADJUTANT GENERAL, Washington:

Iloilo expedition left last night. Reported that Spanish forces evacuated 24th instant. Report not confirmed. General Miller fully instructed as to action whether Spanish forces there or not. Action to accord fully with President's directions. Will cable results as soon as possible. Expedition should reach Iloilo to-morrow morning.

As soon as Colonel Potter had received instructions to proceed, as above indicated, the following was issued:

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 39.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT PACIFIC
AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Manila, P. I., December 24, 1898.

I.—Brig. Gen. Marcus P. Miller, U. S. V., is assigned to the command of the following-named troops, viz:

Light Battery G, Sixth U. S. Artillery.
Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.
Fifty-first Iowa Infantry.

And will proceed with them to Iloilo, island of Panay, by transports *Newport*, *Ari zona*, and *Pennsylvania*, under such naval escort as the rear admiral commanding the Asiatic squadron may furnish him, and there execute the special instructions he will receive from these headquarters.

The troops will constitute a separate brigade within the meaning of the Seventy-third Article of War, to be known and designated as the First Separate Brigade of the Eighth Army Corps. They will be equipped and supplied as orders already and hereafter to be issued indicate.

The following-named officers will constitute the staff of the First Separate Brigade of the Eighth Army Corps:

First Lieut. C. G. Woodward, Third U. S. Artillery, aid, acting assistant adjutant general.

Capt. John B. Jefferey, U. S. V., quartermaster.

Capt. C. R. Krauthoff, commissary of subsistence, U. S. V., commissary.

Maj. E. R. Morris, brigade surgeon, U. S. V., chief surgeon.

By command of Major General Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

General Miller and the Iowa regiment of volunteers had recently arrived. The regiment remained on the transport prepared for departure. Light Battery G, Sixth Regiment U. S. Artillery and the Eighteenth Infantry had been directed to hold themselves in readiness for this expected service. Carefully prepared instructions were then issued, of which the following is a copy:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR,
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Manila, P. I., December 24, 1898.

Brig. Gen. MARCUS P. MILLER, U. S. V.,

Commanding First Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps.

SIR: In obedience to the instructions of the President of the United States, dated the 2d instant, directing that troops be sent to Iloilo, island of Panay, there "to preserve the peace and protect life and property," your command has been selected for this duty and has been ordered to depart therefor on Monday next, the 26th instant.

Those instructions contain the following cautionary language:

"It is most important that there should be no conflict with the insurgents. Be conciliatory, but firm."

When they were given it was supposed that the Spanish forces in Iloilo and in conflict with the insurgent inhabitants of the island would retain their hold of the city until the arrival of United States troops, when they would transfer all authority to the latter and peaceably evacuate. From cable dispatches received this morning from northern Panay, it is feared that the Spanish troops may surrender the city to the insurgents before your arrival, in which event your duties will become more complicated and will require delicate and skillful action for successful prosecution. However, every possible precautionary measure has been taken to retain Spanish forces there. Yesterday a telegram was sent to northern Panay, the limit of telegraphic communication with Iloilo, advising the commanding general of those forces of your early departure for that port, and this evening a fast vessel will be dispatched carrying the same information, but it is possible that these measures may fail to accomplish desired results.

In the event of your arrival at Iloilo prior to the departure of the Spanish troops therefrom, you will communicate with their commanding general, inviting him, in accordance with an existing mutual understanding, to then remove his forces, to permit you to take formal possession of the city and thereupon with his consent you will proceed to occupy the same with your command. If, on the contrary, you find the city to be in the possession of the insurgents, you will proceed with great caution, avoiding all manifestation of mediated forcible action and undue display of force. You will place yourself in communication with the insurgent authorities through the representative men of Iloilo, whom you will take from Manila with you on your voyage, who will use their best endeavors to bring to a successful determination any difficulties which may present themselves. You will make known to the inhabitants the purpose of the United States, which, having succeeded to all the rights of Spain in the Philippine Islands, under treaty stipulations following conquest in the Eastern and Western hemispheres, intends to establish among them an efficient and most stable form of government which shall fully protect them in all their private interests and liberties, in which they shall have representation, and which will secure for them increasing and abundant prosperity. As the slight proof of your declared intention, you will release unto them the Spanish native soldiers sent here by the Spanish Government, who, through the efforts of the United States authorities, will be returned to their homes in Panay, who will accompany you and who are grateful for the supervision which those authorities have exercised over them. You will find the representative people of Iloilo a superior class and amenable to reason, and it is believed that they will place confidence in the faith and good intentions of the United States and will accord you a most favorable reception. No undue haste will be made and the rights of your Government will be fully made known and insisted upon. Conflict between troops will be avoided unless it becomes necessary for defense. Should you be able to effect a landing as a result of your negotiations you will disembark only a sufficient portion of your command to subserve present purposes—the remainder being held on transports awaiting further instructions. Should you not be able to effect a landing without conflict, you will hold your forces on your transports in the vicinity of Iloilo and await further directions from these headquarters. But in all these matters you must be governed to a great extent by your own good judgment after a careful deliberation upon conditions, having in view the instructions of the President of the United States to avoid armed repression.

The government which you are called upon to establish at Iloilo will be one of military occupation. Upon taking possession it will be your duty to issue an order proclaiming such a government within the territory occupied or controlled by United States forces under your command. The municipal laws of the territory occupied, such as affect private rights of persons and property and provide for the punishment of crime, are to be considered as continuing in force so far as compatible with the new order of things, unless suspended or superseded by proper military authority. The judges and other officials connected with the administration of these laws may, if they accept the authority of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land as between man and man, but under the supervision of the said military authorities. The local courts thus continued in power shall not, however, exercise jurisdiction over any crime or offense committed by any person belonging to the Army of the United States, or any retainer of the Army, or person serving with it, or any person furnishing or transporting army supplies, nor over any crime or offense committed on either of the same by any inhabitant or temporary resident of said territory. In such cases, except when courts-martial have cognizance, jurisdiction to try and punish is vested in military commissions and provost courts which will be convened (by you) from time to time as occasion may require.

For the purpose of providing for the prompt punishment of crime in cases where the civil courts may fail, from whatever cause, the military commissions and provost courts will, in addition to the exercise of powers above indicated, be vested with jurisdiction concurrent with the civil courts to hear and determine all crimes and offenses committed by inhabitants or temporary residents within the limits of United States occupation. Of these crimes and offenses, those which are capital and such others as you may desire to refer to it will be brought to trial before the military commission,

and those which are not capital, which may be adequately punished with the punishing powers of provost courts, may be referred to them for trial. Trials by civil courts, however, will be preferred where there is satisfactory reason to believe that justice will be done.

In all sentences imposed by military commissions and provost courts the punishments awarded shall conform, as far as possible, in character and degree to the laws of the United States, or of either of the States, or to the customs of war. The proceedings of military commissions after being acted upon by you will be forwarded to these headquarters for the action of the commanding general. The punishment awarded by provost courts shall not exceed confinement, with or without hard labor, for a period of one year, or a fine of \$1,000, or both. The sentences of these courts do not require approval, but may be mitigated or remitted by you. Copies of orders on these subjects, the provisions of which control the action of the military courts established in this city, will be furnished you for your information and guidance and for application under conditions similar to those prevailing here.

It will be necessary for you to create a government for the determination of city affairs under the direct supervision of a provost marshal, to appoint officers and assistants for the collection and care of revenue, and to conduct postal affairs. The customs regulations in force here will be applied by you at Iloilo, and an officer connected therewith has been directed to report to you for appointment as collector of customs, who will be provided with copies of all customs regulations and the necessary blank forms. You will be furnished with the requisite assistants, thoroughly supplied, to establish upon your arrival all necessary mail facilities, and you will apply in this department the postal laws of the United States Government.

Iloilo is an important point of entry, and to secure competent aid for duty in connection with the port you will consult Captain Dyer of the Navy, commanding officer of the *Baltimore*, which escorts your transports, who has a thorough practical acquaintance with such matters.

In establishing your administration you will consult various orders and regulations governing all these subjects at this port—making your actions conform thereto in all essential particulars. No further instruction can be given you. Much must depend upon your tact and discretion and your ability to meet varying circumstances as they arise. However, should you fail to secure a peaceable entry into the city, you will report fully your proceedings to these headquarters request further instructions.

By command of Major General Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

On the evening of General Miller's departure the following was also furnished him :

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Manila, P. I., December 26, 1898.

Brig. Gen. M. P. MILLER, U. S. V.,

Commanding First Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps.

SIR: I am directed by the major general commanding to furnish you with the following instructions:

In case the Spanish forces have evacuated Iloilo, you will, on approaching that city, keep your transports *Arizona* and *Pennsylvania* well to the rear and beyond the view of the inhabitants of Iloilo, and you will take into the Iloilo waters your naval escorts, the *Baltimore* and *Callao*, and the transport vessel *Union*, on which are the native Spanish troops, with your vessel, the *Newport*. You will make known to the insurgent authorities the object of bringing the large force with you, which is, viz: To take possession of other ports in the islands, if conditions and circumstances are favorable, but that it may be necessary to keep troops at Iloilo until definite instructions concerning other ports of the islands are received from Washington.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS H. BARRY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

General Miller, in command, escorted by the United States steamship *Baltimore*, sailed on the evening of the 26th, and as Colonel Potter did not return until the morning of the 28th, we were without any information for thirty-six hours. In the mean time reports were brought that Aguinaldo had expressed satisfaction with the situation, as fighting would certainly commence at Iloilo upon the landing of our troops, which would excite the natives in Luzon to active hostilities. He had issued orders, it was intimated, to oppose landing, but feared that a considerable force of Tagalos sent there would not be in time to participate. It was afterwards learned that these special insurgent troops did not reach Panay until December 29th.

In the foregoing instructions mention is made of representative men of Iloilo and Spanish native soldiers, whom General Miller was directed to take with him, the first to assist in making the object of the United States known and the latter in proof of good intentions. The soldiers referred to were sent by General Rios to Manila for discharge from the Spanish military service, without permission or warning. They were about two hundred of a lot numbering six or seven hundred, and were Visayans belonging mostly to Panay, while the remainder were Tagalos. They were discharged

upon arrival in the harbor, though not paid off, as the Spanish authorities pleaded lack of sufficient public funds, and request was submitted to permit them to land in the city. After much deliberation, it was decided to land such of them as desired to remain in Luzon on the northern shore of Manila Bay, and to send to Panay those who desired to go south. The two hundred, who were accompanied by their families, elected to go south. They were placed upon a Government transport, rationed, each given a small amount of money from the public funds, and departed for their homes with General Miller's command. The representative business men had come up from Iloilo a short time before for the purpose, as they asserted, of arranging matters with the Americans so that there might be a peaceful solution of affairs. They were introduced by some of the native citizens in whom confidence was placed, and expressed themselves as desirous of having the United States troops go to Iloilo, and to accompany them in order that they might prevail upon the people to receive them without opposition. These men were intelligent and apparently very much in earnest, and General Miller, who was present at the last conference, shared fully my opinion as to their honesty. He took them with him on his own transport and gave the best accommodations the vessel offered, free of charge. Upon arrival at Iloilo, he sent them into the city to prepare the way for him and they were seen no more. He landed the discharged native soldiers on the Panay coast, and it is believed that they joined the insurgent ranks without taking much time for consideration. It was subsequently ascertained that while temporarily sojourning in Manila one of these representative men quietly visited Malolos, and received Aguinaldo's orders, which he carried with him to his people.

Lieutenant Colonel Potter, when returning from Iloilo, had met the command of General Miller and had reported the situation to him when some distance north, off the Panay coast. Upon receiving his report, and being ignorant of General Miller's movements, I returned him at once with the following instructions:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Manila, P. I., December 28, 1898.

Brig. Gen. MARCUS P. MILLER, U. S. V.,

Commanding First Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, Iloilo, P. I.

SIR: Lieutenant Colonel Potter has just arrived and reported the situation at Iloilo. He reports the evacuation by the Spanish forces, and that the insurgents are in full possession; he further reports that those authorities were anticipating your arrival, and that there was a widely prevailing sentiment in the city in favor of receiving your forces without resistance. All of this, Colonel Potter informed me, he made known to you when he consulted you yesterday on his return trip.

To meet this state of affairs your instructions need modification, although it is believed you will grasp the situation as presented and be governed by conditions. Your instructions bid you to be conciliatory but firm, and, further, that you will not make any great display of force, but seek to gain possession of the city through peaceable negotiations, not exercising undue haste; that should you fail to secure a peaceable entry into the city you will report fully your proceedings to these headquarters and request further instructions.

By firmness and conciliatory action it is believed that you will be able to land your force without conflict, but you will make as strong a display of the same as possible, landing them and taking possession of the city forcibly, if more pacific measures are without avail. It is, of course, necessary now, in this stage of the proceedings, to occupy Iloilo, and the manner of doing so must be left to your discretion, avoiding conflict if possible, but accepting it if necessary to accomplish the object.

Information received here is to the effect that the insurgent forces are weak in strength even when united—that they are not united, but are divided in their sentiments toward the United States Government, the majority being friendly disposed.

No further instructions can be given you and there is no disposition to limit your discretionary action. Conduct affairs in accordance with the demands of the situation, having in view always the necessity of occupying the city with your troops.

Colonel Potter will return as soon as you report to him the situation, unless you wish to retain him for a short time to acquaint him with results of action already taken or action which you meditate.

Very respectfully,

E. S. OTIS,
Major General, U. S. V., Commanding.

LATER.

Since writing the above I am in receipt of information from the Malolos government, which was gathered yesterday. Its former cabinet resigned a few days ago because of its inability to agree with Aguinaldo and his confidential advisers. A new provisional cabinet has been appointed, consisting of men hostile to American annexation, among whom are a number of army officers. These men are closely watching the results of

your expedition and greatly hope that you will be obliged to use force to gain Iloilo. They think that conflict there would inspire the people here to take up arms against the Americans. It is therefore still quite necessary to avoid force if you can do so and still succeed.

E. S. OTIS,
Major General, U. S. V., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Manila, P. I., December 28, 1898.

Lieut. Col. C. L. POTTER,

Chief Engineer Officer, Department Pacific and Eighth Army Corps.

SIR: Since delivering to you instructions for General Miller, I am in receipt of a dispatch from Admiral Dewey saying it is not practicable to send the *Callao* to Iloilo, and he further thinks the proper thing now to do is to recall the expedition, as the insurgents are in full possession and will probably not give up without a fight. This expression of view on the part of the Admiral only confirms my view that you should use every possible means of conciliation, and still I am not of the belief that the expedition can be returned. Better that we leave the war vessel and a small force to confront Iloilo and scatter the force to other ports in the southern islands, where troops are very much needed at the present time. You will therefore inform General Miller to be governed by these views as nearly as possible. I will try and send further information in regard to the condition of the islands to-morrow or next day. Notwithstanding all this, I still hold to my view that Iloilo must be taken.

Very respectfully,

E. S. OTIS,
Major General, U. S. V., Commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel Potter sailed as soon as he had received these instructions. I then cabled to the Adjutant General of the Army such information as I had obtained from Iloilo, adding in my dispatch that I could not arrive at conclusions as to results, and would not hear from there for four days, as cable communication had been destroyed; the Spanish forces had evacuated all stations in the southern islands, except Zamboanga, by orders, as they asserted, from Madrid. On December 30th I cabled Washington that —

All military stations outside of Luzon, with the exception of Zamboanga, turned over by Spaniards to inhabitants, who may be denominated insurgents with more or less hostility to the United States. Some points we can take without friction, and could have taken nearly all outside of Luzon peaceably before the 23d and 24th of the month, when Spain withdrew her forces without our knowledge. Am waiting to hear results from Iloilo, and am meditating action in islands of Leyte, Samar, and Cebu, in all of which Luzon insurgents have been at work for several months. Conditions here at Manila and character of inhabitants not understood in the United States. Large number of insurgent troops still in the field, scattered throughout Luzon provinces, and about 6,000 outside this city, which contains large number of sympathizers, who have threatened uprising. Former insurgent cabinet disrupted. Provisional one formed, consisting mostly of irresponsible men who demand complete independence and war with the United States. The situation requires delicate manipulation, and our troops here can not be widely scattered at present. Great majority of men of property desire annexation, others seek personal advancement and plunder, and promises of which hold insurgents together, but already much dissatisfaction in ranks and conflicts with inhabitants in middle provinces. Will report further in a few days. Am in consultation with Admiral Dewey, now engaged in effort to stop shipments of insurgent arms from China and Japan through meditated seizure. We will probably send another force south within a short time.

General Miller's first report was received at these headquarters on the morning of December 30th, and was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
ON BOARD TRANSPORT NEWPORT,

Iloilo Harbor, P. I., December 28, 1898 — 3 p. m.

ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps.

SIR: I have the honor to report that my command arrived in the harbor of Iloilo about 10 A. M. to-day. The *Arizona* and *Pennsylvania* were left at Point Luzaron, thirty miles away. The *Baltimore* and *Newport* anchored off the city.

An aid of the commanding general, Martin Delgado, immediately reported aboard my ship. I gave him an interview. He reported that the commanding general desired to know "if we had anything against them — were we going to interfere with them." I informed him that I had written a letter stating to his commanding officer and the people of Iloilo the object of my visit, and would send the letter over. Accordingly, Lieut. M. K. Barroll, Third Artillery, and two volunteer aids and the commission went to visit the commanding general. They were met by a subcommittee, of the committee

of which R. Lopez was president, General Delgado being present. My aids gave them my letter (a copy inclosed). They wanted to know if Lieutenant Barroll almost at the very first whether he had any instructions for them from Aguinaldo. He answered no; but that the instructions were from Major General Otis, commanding the Philippine Islands United States forces. After reading the letter they claimed that they had no power to act in cases affecting their federal government, but promised to meet me on my ship to-morrow afternoon.

When we entered their flag was flying from two places in the city. At 3 P. M. to-day it was not flying. I presume this was because my letter claimed the authority of the Spanish Government over Iloilo, as it was abandoned by the Spanish troops.

They were polite, but I think them determined not to give us control, except we use force, when they will yield without much fighting. They have taken charge of the customhouse and post office. They know that our troop ships are off Point Luzaron, therefore I ordered them in to-night — not nearer than six miles.

The city is quiet, but the white citizens, especially Americans, are afraid. Their force is estimated at 800 well-armed men, 1,000 badly-armed men, 1,000 men with guns, pikes, etc.; ammunition not supposed to be abundant.

I am told now that the members of the commission are afraid to express an opinion in our favor. The fact that their people are in possession of the city has changed the views of the many wavering ones. The longer they remain in possession collecting customs, running post offices, the more they will be confirmed in the idea that they can do it. I should recommend that force be used at once, in which case I desire the *Callao*, or some other light-draft boat, and the California heavy artillery battalion sent down till the place is taken. With the forces now here and that in addition I would not expect to fire a single shot, as the native troops would never move out. I will keep you informed.

Very respectfully,

M. P. MILLER,
Brigadier General, U. S. V., Commanding First Separate Brigade.

The following is a copy of the inclosure referred to in the above communication :

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
ON BOARD TRANSPORT NEWPORT,
Iloilo Harbor, P. I., December 28, 1898.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE TROOPS AT ILOILO, ISLAND OF PANAY,

AND THE PEOPLE OF ILOILO AND THE ISLAND OF PANAY :

The troops under my command appeared here under an order of the President of the United States of America promulgated by Major General Otis, commanding all of the troops of the United States in the Philippine Islands. It is accompanied by the United States naval ship *Baltimore*, sent by Admiral Dewey, commanding the United States squadron in these Asiatic waters.

When these orders were communicated to me it was supposed that the troops of Spain were still in possession of Iloilo, and that the transfer of possession and governmental authority would be by them to representatives of the Government of the United States, which has succeeded by virtue of conquest supplemented by treaty stipulations, to all the rights heretofore exercised by Spain in these islands. Upon arrival I find that the city of Iloilo is in the reported possession of native troops. The intention of this letter is to place myself in communication with those now exercising authority at Iloilo, with the view to the accomplishment of my mission to this place as above indicated.

This communication will be handed you by my aid, Lieut. M. K. Barroll, Third Artillery, who is accompanied by four gentlemen, former residents of Iloilo, who will make known to you more in detail the purposes of the presence of my command at this place.

There accompany my command on the steamship *Union* certain Spanish soldiers, natives of the island of Panay, whom it is my purpose, at a later date, to release with the privilege of returning to their homes, an act which it is hoped will be interpreted as an evidence of the good will of the major general commanding in the Philippines, under whose orders I am acting.

I shall be pleased to receive a call from representatives of those to whom this communication is addressed on board the transport *Newport* at as early an hour as your convenience will allow.

Very respectfully,

M. P. MILLER,
Brigadier General, U. S. V.,
Commanding First Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps.

General Miller's second report, dated December 30th, and forwarded by a merchant vessel, is as follows :

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
ON BOARD TRANSPORT NEWPORT,
Iloilo Harbor, P. I., December 30, 1898.

ADJUTANT GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS :

SIR: I want to report that a committee of people having civil control of the city of Iloilo and claiming also control of the island, met me here yesterday at 6 P. M., and again claimed that they could not turn over the control of Iloilo to my command without consulting Aguinaldo. Should they agree to do it their lives and property would be in danger. After a long talk, settling forth the intention of our Government, explaining the kind of government, and reading to them extracts of your letter of instructions in reference to the same matter, I told them there was no time to consult Aguinaldo, and

my demand was that the President of the United States, as successor to the rights of Spain in these islands, required them to turn over the control of the city of Iloilo. I then asked them directly: "Should we land, would you meet us with armed resistance?" They could not answer that question. I asked them if they would not have their troops march out of the city and permit us, their friends, to move in without resistance to-morrow, the 31st instant. They requested time to consult with the committee that they represented, promising to return with a definite reply at noon, December 30th (to-day).

Lieutenant Colonel Potter, corps engineer, arrived here yesterday evening with a letter of instructions from you to me. It is my intention to land troops in twenty-four hours, after having served notice on the foreign consuls of the city and the people to that effect.

The estimate of armed native troops to-day is 3,500, who are said to be massed in the city and at Jaro and Molo, and six or seven thousand from the mountains armed with bolos, who are massed at the same places.

I think I should have the Twentieth Kansas Regiment sent to me as soon as possible; 20,000 rounds of .45 calibre ammunition for Gatling guns should be supplied. Two field mortars (3.6 inches), with equipments and supply of ammunition, should be sent to me at once.

I forward this communication by the steamer *Union*.

M. P. MILLER,
Brigadier General, U. S. V., Commanding Brigade.

General Miller's next report is dated December 31st, and was received on January 2d. It is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Iloilo Harbor, P. I., December 30, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: I have just concluded second conference with commission representing the native government at Iloilo. They submitted a communication, copy inclosed herewith:

This communication was supplemented by verbal statements that if we insisted on landing our troops, but without arms and as friends, they could not answer for the attitude of the people, but that the army would endeavor to restrain the people. If we landed in force they would not answer for attitude of either army or people. This means, plainly, armed resistance to our landing.

A large number of native troops have been brought to the city within the past thirty-six hours. Best estimate, 12,000, 2,500 of which are armed with rifles, the remainder being armed with bolos only. Their ammunition supply reported limited.

The situation is further complicated by petition of Iloilo merchants, representing the larger part of mercantile interests there, copy of which find herewith.

I understand, General, that it was at the request of many of the parties signing this petition for protection of life and property at Iloilo that this expedition was organized and dispatched to this point; that their request was largely its justification. Their present attitude contradicts their previous petition in a measure, and as the situation, if forced by me by a landing of United States troops, promises great loss of life among noncombatants and destruction of private property at Iloilo, I have deemed it best to delay compliance with my orders for a sufficient time to communicate the above information to you and receive your instructions. I am further influenced to this delay because of the fact that before making the formidable attack upon Iloilo now necessary, it would be incumbent upon me to give the usual notice looking to the removal of non-combatants to points of safety.

I entertain no doubt of my ability to take and hold Iloilo with my present force, but in view of excitement prevailing among inhabitants of the city and island as reported to me, and the large number of people assembled in the city, it might be prudent to send an additional regiment to this point.

Two steam launches suitable for towing rowboats for use in landing troops are much needed.

Very respectfully,

M. P. MILLER,
Brigadier General Commanding.

The inclosure reads:

(Translation of the letter from President Lopez, of the federal government of Bisayas, to General Miller.)

GENERAL: Upon the return of your commissioners last night we determined and discussed in a definite manner the situation and the attitude of this reason of Bisayas, in regard to its relations and dependence upon the central government of Luzon; and in view of what these commissioners have manifested, I have the honor to notify you that, in conjunction with the people, the army, and committee, we insist upon our pretension not to consent, in our present situation, to any foreign interference without express orders from the central government of Luzon, upon which we state once more that we depend, and with which we are one in ideas, as we have been until now in sacrifices. Therefore, if you insist on your side upon disembarking your forces, this is our final attitude.

May God give you, etc.
Iloilo, December 30, 1898.

R. LOPEZ,
President.

To General MILLER.

Vice Secretary.

The petition of merchants bore the signatures of the leading business men of Iloilo, was of date December 29th, and read as follows:

General MILLER,

Commanding United States Forces, Iloilo Bay:

We, the undersigned merchants of Iloilo, beg you to take into consideration our large interests and the probable result of a conflict with the natives, which in our belief would seriously prejudice and harm the trade of these islands for years to come. We ask you to consider the orders they have received from their chief, Aguinaldo, of Malolos.

General Miller further reported on same date (probably a later hour of the day) that the situation remained unchanged, except it was rumored that two hundred armed men arrived at Iloilo from Negros. He continued:

I this morning requested the commanding officer of the *Baltimore*, if compatible with his instructions, to take such measures as he deemed necessary to prevent the entrance of vessels carrying armed men into the Iloilo River. He happened in after I got my letter written, and I brought the subject up. Orally he informed me that he had no right to do this; that under his instructions he does not feel authorized to commence the attack, and acts in defense of our expedition only.

The insurgents have occupied an old star fort at the point of the peninsula, the site of Iloilo, the fire of which sweeps beaches on which we propose to land. My troops have got to commence the attack; I therefore shall put a mountain and gatling gun in boats and open fire on their fort and a storehouse near it filled with troops, at 2,500 yards, thus inviting the captain of the *Baltimore* to help defend us by attacking the enemy to the best effect.

We are aware that on the successful accomplishment of this contest depends the future speedy yielding of insurrectionary movements in the islands. The insurgents raised their flag over the fort this morning. The action as above entitled will be contingent on future instructions to be received from the department commander.

Very respectfully,

M. P. MILLER,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

The excitement in Manila and Malolos over this Iloilo affair became rapidly more intense and manifested itself in unmistakable signs of danger to the still languishing peace should an attack be made by our troops upon that city. Aguinaldo's government was now in full possession of very radical men, the majority of whom desired war in any event, and it was in a great measure dominated by his army. These men desired some immediate action on the part of the United States by which they might be able to arouse the opposition of the inhabitants against its troops, and anticipated hostilities at Iloilo appeared to them to offer the desired material.

I had also incidentally heard from Iloilo that General Miller would probably meet with insurgent opposition should he attempt to make a landing there. Knowing the great desire of the United States Government to maintain peace by all honorable means, maturely considering the situation in Luzon which had been so quickly developed, meditating the transfer later of more troops to Iloilo when the unnatural excitement should be allayed, and an opportunity presenting itself to communicate with General Miller by a British man-of-war, whose captain courteously offered to take any message I might desire to send, I sent on the evening of December 29th the following hastily prepared communication:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Manila, P. I., December 29, 1898.

Brig. Gen. MARCUS P. MILLER, U. S. V.,

Commanding First Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, Iloilo, Panay.

SIR: This will be delivered to you by Captain Montgomery, of the British navy, who leaves for Iloilo in the morning. I enclose copy of our translation of a cablegram received to-day in cipher, from which you will understand the position and policy of our Government toward these islands.

Do not be in haste with your negotiations for the surrender of the city. Should there be strong and very decided opposition to your entry, backed by considerable force, do not be in haste. It will not do to bombard the city, nor will it do to let the natives loot and burn it. Foreigners have large possessions there and a great deal of money in the banks. You can remain in the harbor with your force. If you meet with decided or strong opposition, await there further instructions, and if necessary I can direct a portion of your force to other ports in the southern islands, where you will not meet much, if any, opposition. I trust in your discretion.

Very truly, yours,

E. S. OTIS,
Major General, U. S. V., Commanding.

I contemplated at the time the sending of the First California Volunteers to the southern waters as soon as conditions at Manila would justify the weakening of the military force here, and immediately directed that regiment to be put in readiness for

embarkation. It was placed on board five small merchant vessels preparatory to sailing at any directed moment, was retained thereon for several days, when Luzon affairs indicating that it might be required for use in Manila in a short time it was returned to its former barracks.

The cablegram referred to in the above letter to General Miller was the proclamation of the President received in cipher. The translation was completed about an hour before the letter was written, and was transmitted to General Miller to inform him of the policy which the Government intended to pursue. Neither its contents nor feasibility of immediate issue had been carefully considered. No direction for its publication had been given and it was not supposed that it would be proclaimed at Iloilo. The general, however, under the impression that it had been transmitted for publication, issued it very soon after it was received, and in his letter of January 6th informed me as follows:

Three days ago I sent to the governing committee (R. Lopez, president,) a copy of the letter of instructions of the President, and asked that they permit the entry of my troops. No answer has been received, and I expect none. I had copies of the President's instructions translated into Spanish and distributed to the people in various ways, and am informed that the people laugh at it. The insurgents call us cowards, and are fortifying the old fort at the point of the peninsula, and are mounting old smooth-bore guns left by the Spaniards. They are intrenching everywhere, are bent on having one fight, and are confident of victory. As I informed you in my letter of yesterday, I believe we can now capture the city with the force now present, and with the assistance of the Navy without the loss of much life and without much destruction of property, and should we destroy it all I believe it would be of advantage to the city, as a newer city would be built up soon. The character of the natives, having been under the subjugation of Spain so long, is such that once well punished they will submit to fate. The people are superstitious and believe in fate, and now believe that fate will give them victory.

His letter of the previous day, January 5th, is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
ON BOARD TRANSPORT NEWPORT,
Iloilo Harbor, P. I., January 5, 1899.

ADJUTANT GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS:

SIR: I have the honor to report the situation as quite serious. The native troops now number over 4,000 well-armed men. There are more than 12,000 armed with bolos and miscellaneous weapons. They are constantly intrenching about the fort and at the mouth of the Iloilo River. I do not allow any one on shore, as the insurgent commander sent me word that he would not be responsible for our unarmed men in town. * * *

Last evening about 6.40 o'clock, just at dark, while at supper, the captain of the water boat went toward the rear of the boat, where the guard was stationed, and suddenly sprang at the guard with a knife, cut the head of one of the guards through the skull, and the other one on the arm and jaw. The latter was knocked overboard and then struck by the native on the head with an oar. One native then jumped overboard and escaped; the two others were secured. A boat from the ship was lowered and picked up the soldier in the water, who is not badly hurt. The soldier cut on the head is likely to die, but there is a slight hope for his recovery.

I think the longer we wait before attack the harder it will be to put down the insurrection.

The city is entirely at the mercy of the *Baltimore*, and with her assistance, advancing under her guns and Captain Bridgman's battery, I have no doubt we can drive the insurgents out of the city, but their army will confront us outside. That situation would be intolerable, even if firing ceases. I would therefore recommend that a force sufficient to beat them badly in the open field should be prepared ready to send down, if required, after the city is taken. Let no one convince you that peaceful measures can settle the difficulty here, unless you first settle matters peacefully in Manila and Luzon Island.

* * * * *
The English and German warships and all other large vessels in the harbor have daily received refugees from the city. Many of the city people with their effects are leaving on small coasting steamers for neighboring islands.

Order appears to be maintained in the city, except for Americans, who feel humiliated and want to get at them.

Very respectfully,

M. P. MILLER,
Brigadier General, U. S. V., Commanding.

After fully considering the President's proclamation and the temper of the Tagalos with whom I was daily discussing political problems and the friendly intentions of the United States Government toward them, I concluded that there were certain words and expressions therein, such as "sovereignty," "right of cession," and those which directed

immediate occupation, etc., though most admirably employed and tersely expressive of actual conditions, might be advantageously used by the Tagalo war party to incite widespread hostilities among the natives. The ignorant classes had been taught to believe that certain words, as "sovereignty," "protection," etc., had peculiar meaning disastrous to their welfare and significant of future political domination, like that from which they had recently been freed. It was my opinion, therefore, that I would be justified in so amending the paper that the beneficent object of the United States Government would be brought clearly within the comprehension of the people, and this conclusion was the more readily reached because of the radical change of the past few days in the constitution of Aguinaldo's government, which could not have been understood at Washington at the time the proclamation was prepared. It was also believed that the proclamation had been induced partially by the suggestions of the naval authorities here, which three weeks previous, and while affairs were in a specific and comparatively quiet state, had recommended "that the President issue a proclamation defining the policy of the United States Government in the Philippine Islands and assuring the inhabitants that it is our intention to interfere as little as possible in the internal affairs of the islands. That as soon as they developed their capability for self-government their powers and privileges will be increased. That will allay the spirit of unrest." These authorities at that time recommended the government of the islands as a territory with a civilian as a governor, to be followed later by a naval and military commission, to determine questions of a naval and military character.

The amended proclamation was thereupon prepared, and fearing that General Miller would give publicity to the former, copies of which, if issued, would be circulated soon in Luzon, I again dispatched Lieutenant Colonel Potter to Iloilo, both to ascertain the course of events there and to advise the commanding general of the dangers threatening in Luzon, and which might be augmented if any action was taken which the insurgents could make use of in furtherance of their unfriendly designs. General Miller thought his action in making publication of the proclamation on January 3d correct, as he had not been instructed to the contrary, and his opinion, he contended, was confirmed by a War Department dispatch which I had directed Colonel Potter to deliver to him, and which he had received on January 6th. He was satisfied that the use he had made of the proclamation was that contemplated by the War Department authorities, but it was not long before it was delivered at Malolos and was the object of venomous attack.

Nothing further of great moment transpired at Iloilo for several successive days, and we return to the narrative of Manila events. General Miller, however, remained eager for battle, and with his command restive under the taunts of the natives and criticisms of foreign citizens, he repeatedly asked for permission to attack the city. Complications of a civil nature were also arising, as shown in his communication of January 8th, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
ON BOARD TRANSPORT NEWPORT,

Iloilo Harbor, P. I., Sunday, January 8, 1899—2 p. m.

ADJUTANT GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the major general commanding, that the situation here is not improving since my last report. I have not landed the Fifty-first Iowa on the island opposite to Iloilo, as two boat crews of troops of the Fifty-first Iowa landed on the 5th instant and were met by over 75 to 100 natives armed with various weapons, rifles, shotguns, and knives, who asked them their business and warned them off with threats of bringing out more troops if they did not go away. The men of the regiment are well, and the colonel does not desire to land under such circumstances of hostility. The insurgents are still at work fortifying; last night they sunk four mud scows at the mouth of Iloilo River to prevent passage of our Navy. This did not annoy us, as the *Petrel's* place for action, if we have one, is undisturbed. The city is so completely under the control of the warships of the Navy that we are indifferent as to what the insurgents do. When the time comes nothing can save insurgents in the city but flight. The subject most disturbing to our American minds is that a Dutch ship is loading with sugar; who shall collect the duty is a question. Captain Evans and I discussed the question last evening without conclusion. The duties will amount to \$5,000, quite a snug sum, with which the insurgents will be able to buy machine guns, etc., if we leave them alone. Other ships arriving will add more and more to their revenues.

The port ought to be closed, if it is a practical thing, after due notice to foreign governments. We need here two good steam launches capable of towing a line of rowboats rapidly for landing purposes. We can not get them here without seizing them, and the good ones are under the protection of foreign flags.

As to the insurgents yielding to the order of the President and allowing occupation, it will not be done unless the central government at Malolos directs them to do so. If we have to fight at Manila and here, I should think it better to strike the first blow here, as, with the assistance of the navy, result in our favor can scarcely be doubted.

Very respectfully,

M. P. MILLER,
Brigadier General, U. S. V., Commanding.

Full official Iloilo correspondence, which was carried on about this date, together with reported interviews on the situation, will be found in the accompanying report of Brigadier General Hughes, U. S. V., now commanding there. They are of interest and of considerable importance as showing the then existing attitude of Spanish civil officials toward our Government.

The amended proclamation of January 4th appeared in the English, Spanish, and Tagalo languages, and was published in Manila through newspapers and posters. The English text was as follows:

PROCLAMATION.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., January 4, 1899.

To the People of the Philippine Islands:

Instructions of His Excellency the President of the United States relative to the administration of affairs in the Philippine Islands have been transmitted to me by direction of the honorable the Secretary of War, under date of December 28, 1898. They direct me to publish and proclaim, in the most public manner to the inhabitants of these islands that in the war against Spain the United States forces came here to destroy the power of that nation and to give the blessings of peace and individual freedom to the Philippine people; that we are here as friends of the Filipinos; to protect them in their homes, their employments, their individual and religious liberty, and that all persons who, either by active aid or honest endeavor, cooperate with the Government of the United States to give effect to these beneficial purposes, will receive the reward of its support and protection.

The President of the United States has assumed that the municipal laws of the country in respect to private rights and property and the repression of crime are to be considered as continuing in force in so far as they be applicable to a free people, and should be administered by the ordinary tribunals of justice, presided over by representatives of the people and those in thorough sympathy with them in their desires for good government; that the functions and duties connected with civil and municipal administration are to be performed by such officers as wish to accept the assistance of the United States, chosen in so far as it may be practicable from the inhabitants of the islands; that while the management of public property and revenues and the use of all public means of transportation are to be conducted under the military authorities, until such authorities can be replaced by civil administration, all private property, whether of individuals or corporations, must be respected and protected. If private property be taken for military uses it shall be paid for at a fair valuation in cash if possible, and when payment in cash is not practicable at the time, receipts therefor will be given to be taken up and liquidated as soon as cash becomes available. The ports of the Philippine Islands shall be open to the commerce of all foreign nations, and goods and merchandise not prohibited for military reasons by the military authorities shall be admitted upon payment of such duties and charges as shall be in force at the time of importation.

The President concludes his instructions in the following language:

"Finally, it should be the earnest and paramount aim of the Administration to win the confidence, respect, and affection of the inhabitants of the Philippines by insuring to them in every possible way the full measure of individual rights and liberty which is the heritage of a free people, and by proving to them that the mission of the United States is one of beneficent assimilation, which will substitute the mild sway of justice and right for arbitrary rule. In the fulfillment of this high mission, while upholding the temporary administration of affairs for the greatest good of the governed, there will be sedulously maintained the strong arm of authority to repress disturbance, and to overcome all obstacles to the bestowal of the blessings of good and stable government upon the people of the Philippine Islands."

From the tenor and substance of the above instructions of the President, I am fully of the opinion that it is the intention of the United States Government, while directing affairs generally, to appoint the representative men now forming the controlling element of the Filipinos to civil positions of trust and responsibility, and it will be my aim to appoint thereto such Filipinos as may be acceptable to the supreme authorities at Washington.

It is also my belief that it is the intention of the United States Government to draw from the Filipino people so much of the military force of the islands as is possible and consistent with a free and well-constituted government of the country, and it is my desire to inaugurate a policy of that character. I am also convinced that it is the intention of the United States Government to seek the establishment of a most liberal government for the islands, in which the people themselves shall have as full representation as the maintenance of law and order will permit, and which shall be susceptible of

development, on lines of increased representation and the bestowal of increased powers, into a government as free and independent as is enjoyed by the most favored provinces of the world.

It will be my constant endeavor to coöperate with the Filipino people, seeking the good of the country, and I invite their full confidence and aid.

E. S. OTIS,
Major General, U. S. V., Military Governor.

Before publication of this proclamation I endeavored to obtain from able Filipino residents of the city an expression of opinion as to its probable effect upon the population, but was not much encouraged. A few days thereafter they declared the publication to have been a mistake, although the foreign residents appeared to believe the proclamation most excellent in tone and moderation, offered everything that the most hostile of the insurgents could expect, and undoubtedly would have a beneficial influence. It was received by the better classes of natives with satisfaction, as it was the first authoritative announcement of the attitude which the United States assumed toward the islands and declared the policy which it intended to pursue, and because the declared policy was one which, in their opinion, conditions imperatively demanded should be imposed for the interests of the Filipino people who were incapable of self-government. The publication separated more widely the friendly and war factions of the inhabitants and was the cause of exciting discussion.

The ablest of insurgent newspapers, which was now issued at Malolos and edited by the uncompromising Luna, he who had been an openly declared enemy of the United States from the time Manila capitulated, subsequently commanded an insurgent army and was assassinated while exercising chief military command of the insurgent forces, attacked the policy of the United States as declared in the proclamation, and its assumption of sovereignty over the islands, with all the vigor of which he was capable. He went further and contended that the policy as declared was merely a subterfuge to temporarily quiet the people until measures could be inaugurated and applied to put in practice all the odious features of government which Spain had employed. Everything tended simply to a change of masters for the Filipino people without amelioration of condition. This paper was published in Tagalo, had a considerable circulation, and was assisted by other Tagalo publications. No statement reflecting upon the United States Government and its troops in Manila was too base, untruthful, or improbable for newspaper circulation, and unfortunately received credit by the more ignorant of the natives, although the subject of ridicule or indignant comment by the abler Filipinos. Aguinaldo met the proclamation by a counter one in which he indignantly protested against the claim of sovereignty by the United States in the islands, which really had been conquered from the Spaniards through the blood and treasure of his countrymen, and abused me for my assumption of the title of military governor. Even the women of Cavite province, in a document numerously signed by them, gave me to understand that after all the men were killed off they were prepared to shed their patriotic blood for the liberty and independence of their country. The efforts made by Aguinaldo and his assistants made a decided impression on the inhabitants of Luzon outside of Manila, who acquired an unfavorable opinion, to say the least, of an American citizen, whom of course few of them had ever seen. The insurgent army was especially affected by this tirade of abuse of Americans, but agreeably so, as it had met and conquered the soldiers of Spain and only awaited an opportunity to demonstrate its invincibility in war with the United States troops cooped up in Manila and whom it had commenced to insult and charge with cowardice. Shortly before this time the insurgents had commenced the organization of clubs in the city, in which now, I was informed, amounted to ten thousand. The chief organizer was a shrewd mestizo, a former close companion of Aguinaldo, by whom he had been commissioned to perform this work. He was a friend and associate of some of our officers; was engaged in organizing the clubs only, as he stated, to give the poorer classes amusement and education; held public entertainments in athletics to which our officers were invited, and in which our soldiers were asked to participate. Gradually arms were being secretly introduced and bolos were being manufactured and distributed. The arms were kept concealed in buildings, any many of them were subsequently captured. The Chinamen were carrying on a lucrative business in bolo making,

but the provost marshal had cruelly seized considerable of their stock. These clubs had received military organization and were commanded by cunning Filipino officers regularly appointed by the Malolos government. The chief organizer departed after organization had been perfected and thereafter became a confidential adviser in Malolos affairs. This organization was the subject of grave apprehension, as it was composed of the worst social element of the city, and was kept under police supervision as closely as possible. It was also dreaded by the better class of Filipino inhabitants, many of whom believed themselves selected for assassination on account of their expressed desires for American protection. The streets of the city were thronged with unarmed insurgent officers and enlisted men from the numerically increasing insurgent line on the outskirts, proud of their uniforms and exhibiting matchless conceit, amusing to our men, who were apparently unconcerned observers, but who were quick to take in the rapidly changing conditions.

In the midst of this suppressed excitement the city was comparatively quiet, crime well suppressed, and business interests were flourishing. The merchants were active to take advantages of all avenues of trade possible. Vessels were sent to the China coasts for products to supply the southern ports, entered and cleared at the port of Iloilo against the protest of General Miller, and paid the accustomed charges on dutiable goods and products to the insurgents, who had installed themselves there. United States consuls at Singapore and Hongkong asked the perplexing question whether vessels could be cleared for Iloilo and Cebu, and could be answered evasively only, as follows:

MANILA, P. I., *January 9, 1899.*

United States Consul General WILDMAN, *Hongkong.*

United States not yet administering civil affairs at either Iloilo or Cebu. No new consular action as to these ports should be inaugurated at present.

OTIS.

The Manila Chamber of Commerce took this matter up for investigation and saw that the rights of merchants in ports virtually at war with the United States were denied. I was called upon for an explanation and addressed its secretary as follows:

SIR: I am in receipt of the communication of the Manila Chamber of Commerce of yesterday, the 12th instant, in which I am informed that "the American consul at Hongkong declines to dispatch steamers or vessels for Cebu and Iloilo; also, that American authorities here will not allow a steamer to come here with permission to proceed to Cebu, and request information as to the course to be pursued in the immediate future by the American authorities with regard to the above named ports."

In reply, I have the honor to inform you that the United States consul at Hongkong having, on the 6th instant, made inquiry in the matter of clearing vessels at Hongkong, for Iloilo and Cebu, was answered on the 9th instant, by cable, as follows:

"The United States not yet administering civil affairs at either Iloilo or Cebu. No new consular action as to these ports should be inaugurated at present."

This message to the American consul is not considered authoritative by any means, as we have no authority to give him directions, and the matter of clearing vessels at Hongkong rests entirely within his discretion.

To the categorical questions which you submit I am pleased to return answer as follows:

To the first question my answer is: Not by any act of the United States authorities at Manila.

To the second question I reply that: Trade can be conducted, in so far as the United States authorities now in occupancy of these islands are concerned, the same as formerly. Vessels will be cleared from this port for ports of the islands until instructions received from my Government indicate a contrary course of action.

To the third question I can only answer that: All the instructions thus far received from my Government are embodied in the proclamation issued from this office on the 4th instant, which I inclose and to which I respectfully refer.

The consul for Great Britain wished to know why a British steamer had been suspiciously dealt with and was replied to as follows:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and to say in reply that the matter referred to therein will be investigated. It is reported that the steamer *Zucena* arrived from Singapore with a general cargo, a part of which it appears is destined for Iloilo by same vessel. From reports received and declarations made it was believed that she had on board contraband of war. The reports received justified the action which has been taken in so far as search was concerned.

And again inquiring concerning seizure at Manila of a small steamer, in which a British subject claimed to be interested, he received the following reply:

Hon. H. A. RAMSDEN,

H. B. M. Consul, Manila, P. I.

MANILA, P. I., *January 3, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ultimo, inclosing copies of correspondence between yourself and Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co., in the matter of the seizure by the United States authorities of the steamer *Laguna de Bay* in the Pasig River.

The seizure of this vessel became necessary for Government purposes, and before it was made the owner of the same had been consulted. Later, Mr. Ashton, in your company, called upon me at this office, when I assured him that the Government would not allow the steamer to engage in private trade on the Pasig River, and that it was prepared to make good to parties concerned any loss which Government action would entail. At the time of this conference I was under the impression that the captain of the port had given permission for this boat to navigate the Pasig River, but have been informed to the contrary. It is hoped that this matter can be satisfactorily adjusted in a few days.

Very sincerely, yours,

E. S. OTIS,
United States Military Governor.

In the mean time the local Spanish authorities were present and desired to close up the pending international business. As early as December 28th, I was informed by the superior Spanish officer present that the treaty of peace had been concluded and that he wished to take up the settlement of affairs. I replied that I had not received any information or instructions in the matter, but as soon as received would coöperate with him in every way possible. On the following day he applied for permission to leave the islands. He was a prisoner of war, in fact, supervising the affairs of the Spanish prisoners present in Manila. A high-toned gentleman, a most courteous and accomplished officer, our official relations had always been pleasant and agreeable. I replied to his application in the following terms:

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR,

Manila, P. I., December 29, 1898.

Division General FRANCISCO RIZZO,

Commanding Spanish Forces, Manila, P. I.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this instant requesting passport to return to Spain next month, and in reply thereto I hasten to inform you that you are free to leave at any time you may desire, and that it will give me great pleasure to render you every assistance that you may need in making the necessary preparations for your departure on so long a voyage.

I am, General, with much esteem, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,
Major General, U. S. V., United States Military Governor.

Shortly thereafter General Rios, general of division of the Spanish army, who had been commanding in the south, arrived in Manila. He had been directed by his government to supervise, as acting governor general, Spanish interests in the islands, and at once addressed himself vigorously to the settlement of affairs and the shipment of Spanish prisoners, for which I had received authority. In personal conferences, through numerous communications and written requests, he occupied considerable of the time of the United States authorities, although it was yet impossible to consider many of the matters which he presented, since the Paris treaty had not received ratification. A few responses to the letters he submitted indicate the variety of the subjects which he wished promptly attended to and the difficulties of compliance. They are as follows:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., January 9, 1899.

His Excellency DIEGO DE LOS RIOS Y NICALAU,

General of Division, Spanish Army, Manila, P. I.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this instant, referring to embarkation of Spanish troops, prisoners of war, on the 11th instant, and to say in reply that there is no objection on the part of the United States Government, and that I will give appropriate instructions to the officials having charge of such business to have your excellency's desires consummated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,
*Major General, U. S. V.,
United States Military Governor in the Philippines.*

January 10, 1899.

GENERAL: In a hurried communication of last evening, sent in response to your letter of yesterday, in which you inform me that you must discharge in Mindanao, about 2,000 troops who were taken there from the Visayan and Luzon islands, and further say that it is impossible to scatter them to their homes, I suggested that the Visayans might be taken to Iloilo and I will see that the necessary orders are given to the United States authorities there to permit them to land upon arrival. The Luzon men will probably give great trouble if they are brought into the harbor of Manila at the present time. Many of those already received here escaped from the authorities, and with the convicts sent by you have fixed themselves in Manila, where they give a good deal of annoyance. We can not receive any more of these troops in the city at present, and I wish you would delay sending them to this island. After a short period we may be able to take them and send them to their respective homes. I am very desirous of giving this matter full consideration before arriving at further conclusions.

I would like to be informed of the approximate number of Visayans, and also the number of Luzon men you intend to bring north, stating each class separately.

January 12, 1899.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th instant, in which you request me to direct my officers to hand over to the chiefs of the several departments of the Spanish hacienda certain public documents belonging to the Spanish Government, etc.

In reply permit me to state that since our late conversation on this subject I telegraphed my Government of your desire in this particular and I have not yet received any response.

Being, as I am, entirely ignorant, in so far as official information is concerned, of the relations existing between Spain and the United States at the present time, I do not think I have the power to act favorably upon your request until the instructions of my Government are received.

January 14, 1899.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, referring to your wish to appoint a Spanish clerk in the Manila post office, and in reply would say that I am unable to grant your request, as the appointment of all postal clerks is under the exclusive control of the Post Office Department of the United States.

January 16, 1899.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant just received, referring to the embarkation of about 400 Spanish troops, prisoners of war, on the steamship *Montserrat*, and to say in reply that there is no objection on the part of the United States. Appropriate instructions will be given to the officials having charge of such business in order that your excellency's desires may be consummated.

January 20, 1899.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday received this morning, in which you inform me that there are about 630 native troops there belonging to the Visayas.

As soon as you desire to assemble the men and turn them over, I can send them to Iloilo under proper guard. Concerning the Luzon men, we will be glad to send them to some point nearer Manila than Albay.

I have instructed General Hughes to make all necessary arrangements for the shipment of the Visayans and he will confer with any officer you may be pleased to name in regard to the matter.

January 24, 1899.

GENERAL: I have given instructions to the custodian and treasurer of public funds to permit any committee whom you may appoint to examine the books and records of that office for the period of time previous to American occupation of Manila.

The treasurer will be pleased to show you exhibits of the contents of the safes of the treasury as reported by board of officers appointed under authority from these headquarters. The safes were sealed after this board had inventoried the contents and have not since been opened.

January 25, 1899.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and in reply to say that I have directed the captain of the port to permit the ladies, children, and Mr. Richard Fernandez and his assistant, now on the *General Alva*, to land. I have also directed him to permit the officers upon that vessel to visit you on official business, and to permit a small party to land daily for the purpose of purchasing supplies.

January 26, 1899.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter requesting that the regimental records, books, and documents belonging to the Spanish troops formerly occupying certain barracks in this city be returned to you. In accordance with your request I will instruct the provost marshal general to turn over to any officer whom you may name to receive the same, all records belonging to Spanish regiments which are in the possession of the United States authorities.

It should be remembered that at the time United States occupation of the city commenced a great deal of public property was abandoned by the Spanish officials, never having been turned over under the terms of capitulation. The United States authorities have collected and preserved all such property in so far as it was possible for them to do so.

MANILA, P. I., January 26, 1899.

Brig. Gen. VICENTE ARIZMENDIZ,

Spanish Army, Manila, P. I.

SIR: I am directed by the military governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21th instant, referring to a commission of the Spanish army of which you had been appointed president by his excellency General Diego de los Rios, Spanish army, and in reply to say that he has not yet received any information as to the terms of the treaty of peace between the Governments of Spain and the United States, now awaiting ratification, and that he is not therefore at this time prepared to enter upon the subject of the final disposition of Spanish troops, records, funds, and property under the control of the United States forces in the Philippine Islands.

Very respectfully,

C. H. MURRAY,
Captain, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Aid.

MANILA, January 29, 1899.

HIS EXCELLENCY DIEGO DE LOS RIOS Y NICALAU,

Division General, Spanish Army, Manila, P. I.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, and beg to reply that instructions have been given to the United States officer who was placed in supervisory charge of the building containing the mint to give the necessary orders to enable you to carry out your expressed wish.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,
Major General, U. S. V., United States Military Governor.

January 31, 1899.

GENERAL: Replying further to your communication of the 17th instant, to that portion of the same which asks that "permission be given for the withdrawal of everything concerning the settlement in hand, and which does not affect the treasury of the establishment, properly speaking," I have the honor to state that I have received as yet no instructions from the United States Government concerning these matters, and am ignorant of the terms of the pending treaty between Spain and the United States, now awaiting ratification. I am, therefore, powerless to act understandingly until I receive information and directions from Washington, which will doubtless be furnished me as soon as the proposed treaty receives validity.

In the mean time I shall be glad to further your desires in every way in so far as I am able, and it will be possible for me to adopt some preliminary measures, subject to future confirmation. * * *

The inference may be drawn from the tenor of the foregoing replies to the written application of General Rios, that time was sought to properly meet his demands. Time was required to consider fully what specific action was necessary to guard United States interests and its rights under the treaty, which was not yet of validity, not having received ratification. But it was also deemed inexpedient to enter upon any course of proceedings which should embarrass the United States Government in case the proposed treaty should ultimately fail of confirmation. Not until January 31st were the preliminaries of any decided course determined upon, except in so far as the repatriation of prisoners and the surrender of strictly military property and records were concerned. Then a board of officers was appointed for the purpose shown in Department orders of that date, which reads as follows:

4. A board of officers, to consist of Maj. Charles McClure, chief paymaster of the department; Maj. C. U. Gantenbein, Second Oregon, U. S. V., and Second Lieut. M. A. Hildreth, First North Dakota, U. S. V., is hereby appointed to meet and confer with a committee named by his excellency Division General Diego de los Rios y Nicalau, Spanish army, for the purpose, as stated, "of clearing the accounts of the Spanish Government in the Philippines." The board will determine upon some definite course of procedure by which the Spanish committee can have access to all records and documents now in possession of the United States authorities which it may desire to consult, and will arrange therefor. No property or records can be delivered until the proposed treaty

receives validity through ratification, and the board will continue its sessions anticipating that event, when definite instructions looking to a settlement of public affairs, judicial and executive, can be conveyed. The board will ascertain fully the desires of the committee as to the nature and full extent of its desired action and give it every possible facility consistent with the present status of affairs.

On January 31st two hundred and one commissioned officers and two thousand five hundred and forty-one enlisted men, prisoners of war, and about two hundred sick officers, also prisoners, who departed individually under privileges specially granted, had sailed for Spain. Several thousand remained within the walled town, whose probable conduct in the event of serious disturbances within the city was the subject of much speculative discussion.

From August, 1898, to the time the treaty of Paris came from the representatives of the contracting Governments, the insurgents had maintained their military lines around Manila on the plea that they desired to be prepared to meet the soldiers of Spain, should she return to her late possessions. As soon as the result of the treaty negotiations became known, the dishonesty of that plea became fully apparent. Then the crisis in the insurgent government was at hand. Aguinaldo and his able adviser, Mabini, the man who had furnished the brains for the radical element and who, in fact, was the government, proposed to transfer the declaration of open hostilities from Spain to the United States. This the conservative members of the cabinet and congress would not countenance, and the result was their withdrawal. Mabini was able to form a new cabinet with himself as dictator, and to dominate the remaining members of congress. Independence was the cry and the extermination of the Americans the determination. They sought an excuse to inaugurate hostilities, but the United States had kept strictly within its legal rights and had simply performed its international obligations. Repeated efforts were made to secure some mark of recognition for their government from the American authorities, some of which appeared to be quite cunningly devised. I was addressed by so-called ministers of state on diplomatic subjects, and was visited by accredited members of the Malolos government. The various foreign consuls resident in Manila were officially informed by this government of its proceedings and furnished with copies of its so-called decrees. Never since the time Aguinaldo returned to Cavite in May of 1898 and placed himself under the masterful spirit of Mabini had he the slightest intention to accept the kind offices and assistance of the United States, except as they might be employed to hold Spain throttled while he worked the scheme of self-aggrandizement. His success was not in the least astonishing, as after the various islands had driven out the few remaining and discouraged soldiers of their openly declared enemy, they naturally turned to Luzon for some form of central government, the islands of the south being well aware of their inability to maintain successful separate and distinct political establishments. The crude one in process of formation in central Luzon offered itself through its visiting agents and was accepted in part (notwithstanding race animosities and divergent business interests) and very probably because no other alternative offered. The eight months of opportunity given the ambitious Tagalo by the hold on Spain which the United States maintained was sufficient also for him to send his troops and designing men into the distant provinces and hold the unarmed natives in subjection while he imposed military authority, and thus in December, 1898, we find in northern and southeastern Luzon, in Mindoro, Samar, Leyte, Panay, and even on the coast of Mindanao and in some of the smaller islands, the aggressive Tagalo, present in person, and whether civilian or soldier, supreme in authority. The success which attended the political efforts of Aguinaldo and his close associates, and gave them such sudden and unexpected power was not calculated to induce them to accept subordinate positions in a reestablished government, and the original premeditated intention to control supremely at least a portion of the Filipino people had become firmly fixed. The cry for liberty and independence (really license and despotism under their governing methods) and the vile aspersions of the motives of the United States, which they have widely circulated, have served them to stir up distrust and fear of the American among the people to a considerable extent, especially those of Tagalo origin. The charge which they continually brought, until December

last, that the United States administration in power intended to restore the islands to Spain, which until then was the chief cause of discontent and excitement, and in the asserted truth and circulation of which they were greatly assisted by the Spanish, resident and representative, fell flat when the result of the labors of the Paris treaty commissions became known. Then the pretext that the United States was about to substitute itself for Spain, continuing all her former governing abuses, including the imposed authority of the hated friar, was resorted to and had its effect on the ignorant masses. Whatever action the United States might now take, except to immediately withdraw its authority and subject the people to anarchy and the European vast property interests in these islands to destruction, could be so tortured as to support this pretext. It was eagerly waited for by the now irresponsible band of conspirators at Malolos, few of whom had anything to lose and everything to gain by inciting hostility. The United States proclamation issued on the 4th of January offered them the first opportunity and was the opportunity which they desired. No sooner was it published than it brought out a virtual declaration of war from, in this instance at least, the wretchedly advised President Aguinaldo, who, on January 5th, issued the following:

The government of the Philippines has considered it its duty to set forth to the civilized powers the facts determining the rupture of its amicable relations with the Army of the United States of America in these islands, to the end that they may thereby reach the conviction that I, for my part, have done everything possible to avoid it, although at the cost of many rights uselessly sacrificed.

After the naval combat, which occurred on May 1st of last year, between the Spanish squadron and that of America, the commander of the latter consented to my return from Hongkong to this beloved soil, and he distributed among the Filipinos some rifles found in the arsenal at Cavite, doubtless with the intention of reestablishing the revolution, somewhat quieted by the convention of Blac-na-bato, in order to have the Filipinos on his side.

The people, influenced by the declaration of war between the United States and Spain, understood the necessity of fighting for their liberty, feeling sure that Spain would be destroyed and rendered incapable of leading them along the road to prosperity and progress. The Filipinos hailed my advent with joy, and I had the honor of being proclaimed leader on account of the services which I had rendered in the former revolution.

Then all the Filipinos without distinction of classes took arms, and every province hastened to expel from its frontiers the Spanish forces. This is the explanation of the fact that, after the lapse of so short a period of time, my government rules the whole of Luzon, the Visaya Islands, and a part of Mindanao.

Although the North Americans took no part in these military operations, which cost no little blood and gold, my government does not disavow the fact that the destruction of the Spanish squadron and the gift of some rifles from the arsenal to my people influenced the progress of our arms to some extent. It was also taken for granted that the American forces would necessarily sympathize with the revolution which they had managed to encourage, and which had saved them much blood and great hardships; and, above all, we entertained absolute confidence in the history and traditions of a people which fought for its independence and for the abolition of slavery, which posed as the champion liberator of oppressed peoples; we felt ourselves under the safeguard of a free people.

The Americans, seeing the friendly disposition of the Filipino people, disembarked forces at the town of Paranaque and took up positions all along the line occupied by my troops, as far as Maytubig, taking possession of many trenches occupied by my people, by the employment of astuteness, not unaccompanied by violence. They forced a capitulation on the garrison of Manila, which, inasmuch as it was invested by my troops, was compelled to surrender at the first attack. In this I took a very active part, although I was not notified, my forces reaching as far as the suburbs of Malate, Ermita, Paco, Sampaloc, and Tondo.

Notwithstanding these services, and although the Spaniards would not have surrendered but for the fact that my troops had closed every avenue of escape to the towns of the interior, the American generals not only ignored me entirely in the stipulations for capitulation, but also requested that my forces should retire from the port of Cavite and the suburbs of Manila.

I represented to the American generals the injustice done me, and requested in friendly terms that they should at least expressly recognize my cooperation, but they utterly declined to do so. Nevertheless, being always desirous of showing friendliness and good feeling toward those who called themselves liberators of the Philippine people, I ordered my troops to evacuate the port of Cavite and the suburbs of Ermita, Malate, Sampaloc, and Tondo, retaining only a portion of the suburb of Paco.

In spite of these concessions, not many days passed before Admiral Dewey, without any reason whatever, arrested our steam launches which had been plying in the bay of Manila with his express consent. Almost at the same time I received a letter from General Otis, commander of the American army of occupation, demanding that I should withdraw my forces beyond the lines of a map which he also sent me, and which showed within the lines the town of Pandacan and the hamlet of Singalong, which never have belonged to the municipal area of Manila and its suburbs.

In view of this unjustifiable attitude of both American leaders, I summoned a council of my generals and asked the advice of my cabinet, and in conformity with the

opinion of both bodies I named commissioners, who placed themselves in communication with these Americans. Although Admiral Dewey received in an insolent manner and with aggressive phrases my commissioners, whom he did not permit to speak, I yielded to the friendly suggestions of General Otis, withdrawing my forces to the desired line for the purpose of avoiding contact with his troops. This gave rise to many misunderstandings, but I hoped that once the Paris conference was at an end my people would obtain the independence promised them by the consul general in Singapore, Mr. Pratt, and that the friendship formerly assured and proclaimed in manifestoes and speeches would be established by the American generals who have reached these shores.

But it did not turn out thus. The said generals accepted my concessions in favor of peace and friendship as indications of weakness. Thus it is that, with rising ambition, they ordered forces to Iloilo on December 26th, with the purpose of acquiring for themselves the title of conquerors of that portion of the Philippine Islands occupied by my government.

Such procedure, so foreign to the dictates of culture and the usages observed by civilized nations, gave me the right to act without observing the usual rules of intercourse. Nevertheless, in order to be correct to the end, I sent to General Otis commissioners charged to solicit him to desist from his rash enterprise, but they were not listened to.

My government can not remain indifferent in view of such a violent and aggressive seizure of a portion of its territory by a nation which has arrogated to itself the title, champion of oppressed nations. Thus it is that my government is disposed to open hostilities if the American troops attempt to take forcible possession of the Visaya Islands. I denounce these acts before the world, in order that the conscience of mankind may pronounce its infallible verdict as to who are the true oppressors of nations and the tormentors of human kind.

Upon their heads be all the blood which may be shed.

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

MAILOLOS, January 5, 1899.

A number of copies of this unfortunate declaration were speedily sent out for circulation among the people, when an effort was made to recall them and substitute an amended edition, but a few had found their way to Manila and were eagerly sought after by the citizens. That evening the insurgent newspaper, entitled *The Herald of the Revolution*, published a supplement in which the following appeared:

OFFICIAL MANIFESTO OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT!

To my Brothers, the Filipinos, and to All Respectable Consuls and Other Foreigners:

A proclamation of Mr. E. S. Otis, major general of the United States Volunteers, appeared in Manila papers yesterday, compelled me to issue the present, with a view to expose to all who read and understand the present document my most solemn protest against the whole contents of the said proclamation, the duties of my conscience toward God, my political compromises toward my beloved people, and my private and official relationship with the United States nation, all of which forced me to do so.

The General Otis called himself in the said proclamation military governor of the Philippine Islands. I protest one and a thousand times, with all the energy of my soul, against such authority.

I solemnly declare that neither at Singapore, Hongkong, nor here in the Philippines did I ever agree, by word or in writing, to recognize the sovereignty of America in this our lovely country. On the contrary, I declare that I returned to these islands, transported by the United States man-of-war, on the 19th of May last, with the decided and firm intention to fight the Spaniards in order to reconquer our liberty and independence. I have thus declared in my official proclamation dated May 24th, and I have likewise published in a manifest addressed to the Filipino people on the 12th of June last, when in my native village of Kawil, I exhibited for the first time our holy national flag as a sacred emblem of that sublime aspiration, and finally, so it was confirmed by the American general, Mr. Merritt, antecessor of Mr. E. S. Otis, in the manifest which he addressed to the Filipino people days before he intimated the Spanish general, Mr. Jaudenes, the surrender of the city of Manila, in which manifest he clearly and positively said that the army and navy of the United States came here to give us our liberty and destroy the bad rule of the Spanish Government. To say all at a time, nationals and foreigners are witnesses that the army and navy of the United States stationed here have acknowledged the fact of the belligerency of the Filipinos, whose flag has triumphantly crossed our seas before the eyes of the foreign nations here represented by their respective consuls.

As in General Otis's proclamation he alluded to some instructions edited by His Excellency the President of the United States, referring to the administration of the matters in the Philippine Islands, I, in the name of God, the root and fountain of all justice, and that of all the right which has been visibly granted to me to direct my dear brothers in the difficult work of our regeneration, protest most solemnly against this intrusion of the United States Government on the sovereignty of these islands.

I equally protest in the name of the Filipino people against the said intrusion, because as they have granted their vote of confidence appointing me president of the nation, although I don't consider that I deserve such, therefore I consider it my duty to defend to death its liberty and independence.

Finally, I protest against such an unexpected act of sovereignty of the United States in these islands, in the name of all the proceedings which I have in my possession with regard to my relationship with the United States authorities, which unmistakably prove that the United States did not take me from Hongkong to fight the Spaniards for their benefit, but for the benefit of our liberty and independence, for which purpose the said authorities verbally promised me their most decided assistance and efficacious coopera-

tion; and so should you all my dear brothers understand, in order that we may united act according to the idea of our liberty and independence, which were our most noble desires, and assist with your work to obtain our aim with the strength which our old conviction may afford and must not go back in the way of glory which we have obtained.

The unmistakable intention of Aguinaldo, as shown in these proclamations, taken in connection with the well known fact that what remains of his congress was subservient to Mabini's dictation, was ample notice to the troops to prepare for hostile demonstrations on the part of the insurgent army. Greater precautionary measures were directed and taken in the way of redistributing organizations throughout the city, in advancing and strengthening (though still far within our own mutually conceded military lines) our posts of observation, and for the quick response of the men if summoned for defensive action. Otherwise no change in the conduct, condition, or temper of the troops was observable. So quietly were these precautions effected that Filipino citizens, noticing the apparent indifference of our men, warned me repeatedly of the danger to be apprehended from a sudden simultaneous attack of the insurgents within and without the city, and were quietly informed that we did not anticipate any great difficulty. Another very noticeable proof of premeditated intent on the part of the insurgents was perceived in the excitement manifested by the natives and their removal in large numbers from the city. All avenues of exit were filled with vehicles transporting families and household effects to surrounding villages. The railway properties were taxed to their utmost capacity in carrying the fleeing inhabitants to the north within the protection of the established insurgent military lines. Aguinaldo, by written communications and messages, invited his old-time friends to send their families to Malolos, where their safety was assured, but Hongkong was considered a more secure retreat and was taken advantage of. A carefully prepared estimate showed that forty thousand of the inhabitants of the city departed within the period of fifteen days.

Early in the month I had cabled the authorities at Washington that open hostilities at Iloilo meant war throughout the islands, and that I had cautioned General Miller and the troops at Iloilo Harbor; and on the 9th instant I received a joint dispatch signed by the Secretaries of the Army and Navy and addressed to Admiral Dewey and myself, conveying the instructions and suggestions of the President, which were in part as follows:

Am most desirous that conflict be avoided. Your statement that a conflict at Iloilo or at any other southern ports means war in all the islands increases that desire. Such conflict would be most unfortunate considering the present, and might have results unfavorably affecting the future. Glad you did not permit Miller to bring on hostilities. Time given the insurgents can not injure us, and must weaken and discourage them. They will see our benevolent purposes and recognize that before we can give them good government our sovereignty must be conceded and unquestioned. Tact and kindness most essential at this time. * * * We accepted the Philippines from high duty in the interests of their inhabitants and for humanity and civilization. Our sacrifices were made with this humane motive. We desire to improve the condition of the inhabitants, seeking their peace, liberty, and pursuit of their highest good. * * * Will send commissioners if you think desirable to cooperate with you both in your delicate task. They can not leave here for two weeks or reach Manila for two months. * * * If possible to hasten repatriation of Spanish soldiers before the treaty is ratified it will be done. * * * Hope good counsel will prevail among the inhabitants and that you will find means to avoid bloodshed and restore tranquillity to that unhappy island. How is the health of Miller's command?

When this dispatch was shown Admiral Dewey he immediately remarked that he had recommended a commission, and desiring to be in accord with him I cabled as follows:

ADJUTANT GENERAL, *Washington.*

MANILA, P. I., *January 10, 1899.*

Have conferred with Admiral Dewey. We think commissioners of tact and discretion could do excellent work here. Great difficulty is that leaders can not control ignorant classes. Health of Miller's command good.

I also cabled:

Our troops well in hand and confident that we can meet emergencies. Long conference last night and concessions asked, but insurgents have no definite idea of what they want. Further conference to be held. If peace kept for few days more immediate danger will have passed.

The injunctions of His Excellency the President of the United States to exert our-

selves to preserve the peace had an excellent effect upon the command. Officers and men, confident of their ability to successfully meet the declared enemy, were restless under the restraints which had been imposed and were eager to avenge the insults received. Now they submit very quietly to the taunts and aggressive demonstrations of members of the insurgent army who continue to throng the streets of the business portions of the city.

Subsequent to January 5th, and before the President's message had been received, I was approached by influential Filipino gentlemen (through an agent, an American citizen, they fearing that their individual safety would be endangered should they call in person,) who expressed a strong desire for continued peace and an harmonious settlement of difficulties. They asked me to appoint a commission which could confer with one to be appointed by the Malolos government, with a view to working out a plan for the adjustment of the conflicting political interests of the parties concerned. Reply was made that the so-called Malolos government could not be officially recognized by word or act, but that I would gladly call a board of officers to confer with one which General Aguinaldo might appoint. The gentlemen made two or three hurried trips to Malolos, and on January 9th I received the following communication:

MALolos, January 9, 1899.

Maj. Gen. E. S. OTIS,

General of the American Forces of Occupation in Manila.

GENERAL: I have been informed after the interview between the commissioners of my government and Mr. Carman that there will be no inconvenience on your part in naming, as commanding general, representatives that will confer with those whom I will name for the same object.

Although it not being explained to me the reason why you could not treat with the commissioners of my government, I have the faculty for doing the same with those of the commanding general, "who can not be recognized." Nevertheless, for the sake of peace, I have considered it advisable to name, as "commanding general," a commission composed of the following gentlemen: Mr. Florentino Flores, Eufasio Flores, and Manuel Arguelles, that they may together represent me and arrive at an accord with those whom you will name, with the object of using such methods as will normalize the actual situation created by the attitude of your Government and troops.

If you will deign to attend to said commissioners and through these methods come to some understanding, "if only temporary," that will insure the peace and harmony among ourselves, the Filipino public would reach a grateful glory.

I am yours, General, with the highest consideration, your most respected servant,

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

Reply was at once made to Aguinaldo's peculiar letter, and was expressed in the following terms:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Manila, P. I., January 9, 1899.

General EMILIO AGUINALDO,

Commanding Revolutionary Forces, Malolos, P. I.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of to-day, and am much pleased at the action you have taken. I greatly regret that you have not a clear understanding of my position and motives, and trust that my explanation, assisted by the conference I have invited, will make them clear to you.

In my official capacity I am merely the agent of the United States Government to conduct its affairs under the limits which its constitution, laws, precedents, and specific instructions prescribe. I have not the authority to recognize any national or civil power not already formally recognized by my Government, unless specially authorized to do so by the instructions of the Executive of the United States. For this reason I was unable to receive officially the representatives of the revolutionary government, and endeavored to make that inability clear to the distinguished gentlemen with whom I had the pleasure to converse a few evenings since. You will bear witness that my course throughout my entire official connection with affairs here has been consistent, and it has pained me that I have not been able to receive and answer communications of the cabinet officers of the government at Malolos, fearing that I might be erroneously charged with lack of courtesy.

Permit me now, briefly, General, to speak of the serious misunderstanding which exists between the Filipino people and the representatives of the United States Government, and which I hope that our commissioners, by a thorough discussion, may be able to dispel. I sincerely believe that all desire peace and harmony, and yet by the machinations of evil-disposed persons we have been influenced to think that we occupy the position of adversaries. The Filipinos appear to believe that we meditate attack, while I am under the strict orders of the President of the United States to avoid conflict in every way possible. My troops, witnessing the earnestness, the comparatively disturbed and unfriendly attitude of the revolutionary troops, and many of the citizens of Manila, conclude that active hostilities have been determined upon, although it must be clearly within the comprehension of unprejudiced and reflecting minds that the welfare and

happiness of the Filipino people depends upon the friendly protection of the United States. The hand of Spain was forced, and she has acknowledged before the whole world that all her claimed rights in this country have departed by due process of law. This treaty acknowledgment, with the conditions which accompany it, awaits ratification by the Senate of the United States; and the action of its Congress must also be secured before the Executive of that Government can proclaim a definite policy. That policy must conform to the will of the people of the United States expressed through its representatives in Congress. For that action the Filipino people should wait, at least, before severing the existing friendly relations. I am governed by a desire to further the interests of the Filipino people and shall continue to labor with that end in view. There shall be no conflict of forces if I am able to avoid it; and still I shall endeavor to maintain a position to meet all emergencies that may arise.

Permit me to subscribe myself, General, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,
Major General, U. S. V., Commanding.

The following order calling a board was thereupon issued, and the president of the same was directed to arrange for a meeting with the commission appointed by Aguinaldo as soon as practicable:

SPECIAL ORDERS,]
No. 9.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT PACIFIC
AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.

Manila, P. I., January 9, 1898.

[Extract.]

8. Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. V., Col. James F. Smith, First California Volunteers, Lieut. Col. E. H. Crowder, Judge Advocate, U. S. Volunteers, are hereby appointed a commission to meet a commission of like number appointed by General Aguinaldo, and to confer with regard to the situation of affairs, and to arrive at a mutual understanding of the intent, purposes, aim, and desires of the Filipino people and the people of the United States, that peace and harmonious relations between these respective peoples may be continued.

By command of Major General Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The representative boards engaged in joint conference on the evening of the day the order was issued, and had repeated and prolonged evening sessions, sometimes extending far into the night. Minutes of proceedings were kept and submitted, and the various extended arguments indulged in were duly reported to me after the adjournment of each special session. The board representing the insurgent interests could not give any satisfactory explanation of the qualified sovereignty, measure of protection, or specific autonomy which it thought should be vested in or enjoyed by the respective governments, nor present any practical plan for the solution of the vexed political problems which constantly arose in the progress of the discussion. It conceded the fact that the protection of the United States was essential to the welfare and integrity of the islands, but could not determine how that protection should be applied; certainly not to the extent of interference with internal affairs further than the collection of customs, possibly, from which source the United States might receive a compensation for the protection furnished. They begged for some tangible concession from the United States Government—one which they could present to the people and which might serve to allay the excitement. Nothing could be accomplished without the sacrifice of some of the attributes of sovereignty, and certainly that could not be done by any existing authority.

Finally, the conferences became the object of insurgent suspicion, and of amusement to those who did not wish beneficial results. The newspapers announced that a peace commission was about to be sent from the United States, and it was observed that the volunteers were not being sent home as the newspapers announced had been ordered. What was the meaning of this commission when one was in session already and why were the regular regiments being dispatched from the United States? The United States authorities were merely endeavoring to gain time to place themselves in position to impose slavery on the Filipinos.

The members of the insurgent board inquired of our officers as to these matters. Upon the report of facts by General Hughes I informed him that I would address him an explanatory letter which he could present, if he chose, at the next and last conference, and accordingly sent him the following communication:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., January 25, 1899.

Brigadier General HUGHES,

Chairman of committee appointed to meet a committee appointed by General Aguinaldo to confer with regard to the situation of affairs and to arrive at a mutual understanding of the intent, purposes, aim, and desires of the Filipino people and the people of the United States.

SIR: I am informed that the Filipino people do not place confidence in our good intentions which they are seeking from this conference. The fact that the President has appointed a commission seems to have confirmed them in their impressions. It might be well, therefore, to give you a brief history of events having relation to these commissioners. They are as follows:

Early in December Admiral Dewey and myself received instructions from Washington to report the condition of affairs and offer suggestions. Upon December 7th Admiral Dewey telegraphed as follows:

"It is strongly urged that the President issue a proclamation defining the policy of the United States Government in the Philippine Islands and showing the inhabitants that it is our intention to interfere in the internal affairs of the Philippines as little as possible; that as they develop their capabilities of government their powers and privileges will be increased. That will allay the spirit of unrest. The Spanish soldiers should be expatriated as soon as possible; they are a source of discord and danger."

And the Admiral goes on to say that a force of several regiments raised from among the best insurgent troops and officered by the best of their leaders would do much to disarm opposition.

Upon this suggestion I think the proclamation was issued. Later Admiral Dewey cabled (I think some time about the 1st of January, I am not aware of the date,) that he thought the appointment of a commission by the President would be an excellent thing. On January 9th I was asked by the Washington authorities what I thought of the appointment of a commission to confer with the revolutionary authorities, and I replied that I thought it might do excellent work here. Before this date, early in January, I had been requested by prominent Filipinos to appoint a committee from my own command to meet a like committee to be appointed by General Aguinaldo. This was done on January 9th, one day before receiving the Washington dispatch asking if I thought the appointment of a commission by the President would be advantageous. Hence, what might be styled the two commissions have no relationship whatever. The one of which you are president, sitting to ascertain the desires of the Filipinos and having no authority to grant concessions except by permission of the Washington authorities; the other commission, appointed from Washington, comes with full instructions from the President of the United States and empowered to act for him.

On January 10th I telegraphed to Washington as follows:

"Conditions improving; confidence of citizens returning; business active. Conference held Saturday; insurgents presented following statement, asking that it be cabled: 'Undersigned commissioners commander in chief of revolutionary army of these islands state to commissioners of General Otis that aspiration Filipino people is independence, with restrictions resulting from conditions which its government agree with American when latter agree to officially recognize the former.' No conclusion reached; another conference to-morrow evening. I understand insurgents wish qualified independence under United States protection."

To this despatch no reply has been received.

Upon another matter, viz, the sending of regular troops here, the purpose of which has been greatly misunderstood, you may communicate the following dispatch, received on December 7th:

"General OTIS, Manila:

"The Secretary of War directs you to send Astor Battery home on first returning transport. If you can spare volunteers to take first returning ships, send them in the order of their arrival. Six regular regiments are in course of preparation to report to you. It is probable that part of them will sail direct from this coast by way of canal — thus to give you good transports available for service from San Francisco."

The meaning and intent of this dispatch was to return the volunteer troops as soon as possible and to send part back by the transports then in the harbor, if practicable. The Astor Battery was sent home, but I declined to send other volunteer troops at that time, as the revolutionary government had assumed a threatening attitude, notwithstanding our great desire for peace and harmony. The orders from Washington have not changed. I still have authority to return the volunteer troops, so that they can be discharged in the United States, by any returning vessels available, but I decline to return them as long as we are threatened with active hostilities. Under the articles of capitulation still prevailing with Spain, as there has been no ratification as yet of a treaty, I am obliged to hold Manila and its defenses, but no hostile act will be inaugurated by the United States troops.

Very sincerely yours,

E. S. OTIS,

Major General, U. S. V., United States Military Governor.

The commissioners held their final joint conference, I think, on January 25th. With the insurgent representatives it was one continued plea for some concession which would satisfy the people. One of them was a man of excellent legal ability, who had occupied an important judicial position at Cebu under the Spanish Government for a number of years. He had recently arrived in Manila, and on the invitation of Agui-

naldo had visited Malolos. He was animated with a desire to restore harmonious relations, or at least to effect a temporary peace until the existing excitement could be allayed, when the people might listen to reason. He secured the appointment of Aguinaldo's board and was named thereon as the most important member, but he was so circumscribed by specific instructions that he could not accomplish anything. I charged him with playing a false part, basing the charge on a knowledge of his legal acquirements. He confessed that he was fully aware of the untenable position he occupied, and was powerless under the circumstances. He was an adept at legal fiction and could discover pregnant both negative and positive in every international postulate. The appointment of the President's commission had caused so much speculation, both as to membership and object, that I desired to correct mistaken impressions and to take away further opportunity for deliberate falsehood, and knowing that this gentleman still held friendly relations with the Malolos authorities and desired to know the truth in the matter, I sent him the following unofficial letter:

MANILA, P. I., *February 3, 1899.*

HON. FLORENTINE TORRES, *Manila, P. I.*

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of a Washington dispatch dated the 1st instant, which informs me that the gentlemen who expect to serve on the proposed commission on the part of the United States will reach Hongkong on the 21st of the month. They will probably arrive here about the 25th.

So many inaccuracies have been spread abroad concerning the identity of the gentlemen of the commission that I desire to make explanation. They are Messrs. Denby, Schurman, and Worcester. Respecting the first, he is doubtless well known as the late United States minister to China; the second is the president of Cornell University, one of the leading institutions of learning of the United States; the third is Professor Worcester, of the University of Michigan, also one of our leading educators and who has a personal acquaintance with the Philippines, he having spent some time here. He is a friend of Dr. Bourns, of our health board, who formerly made a tour of the Philippine Islands in the interest of science.

I am sure that the reputation of these gentlemen will commend them to the Filipino people as men of probity, ability, and most humane sentiments, having at heart the interest of that people. Admiral Dewey and myself have also been placed on this commission—the Government following the policy pursued with reference to Cuba and Porto Rico. My own inclinations and desire are not to serve thereon, being simply a soldier, but I must obey the commands of my Government.

It is quite important that friendly relations be maintained in every way among all of us, and I am doing my utmost to that end. A great deal of friction has been caused by the action of troops, resulting, I am certain, from a misunderstanding of conditions. Our soldiers are frequently insulted and threatened within our own lines, but thus far have quietly submitted, obeying their instructions. If, however, these threatening demonstrations should proceed so far as to endanger life, I might not be able to hold them in check. I trust that the revolutionary authorities will exercise every endeavor to put a stop to demonstrations similar to those witnessed during the past two days.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS.

A few days before the above letter was written and on January 26th, I was surprised by the receipt of a letter from Aguinaldo because of the boldness with which he therein indicated his purpose to continue his assumptions and establish their correctness by the arbitrament of war. I cabled it in cipher to Washington in accordance with his request, as it contained such suggestive announcements of the course of conduct he was likely to pursue. The cablegram and my reply to the communication are as follows:

MANILA, P. I., *January 27, 1899.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL, *Washington.*

The following received:

"PHILIPPINE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT,

"Office of Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

"Maj. Gen. E. S. OTIS,

"Commander in Chief of American Forces of Occupation in Manila.

"My government has promulgated the political constitution of the Philippine Republic, which is to-day enthusiastically proclaimed by the people, because of its conviction that its duty is to interpret faithfully the aspirations of that people—a people making superhuman efforts to revindicate their sovereignty and their nationality before the civilized powers.

"To this end, of the governments to-day recognized and observed among cultured nations, they have adopted the form of government most compatible with their aspirations, endeavoring to adjust their actions to the dictates of reason and of right, in order to demonstrate their aptitude for civil life.

"And, taking the liberty to notify your excellency, I confidently hope that, doing justice to the Philippine people, you will be pleased to inform the Government of your nation that the desire of mine, upon being accorded official recognition, is to contribute to the best of its scanty ability to the establishment of a general peace.

"May God keep your excellency many years.

"EMILIO AGUINALDO.

[Seal of the revolutionary
government of the Philippines.]
"MALOLOS, January 13, 1898."

"A. MABINI.

OTIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Manila, P. I., January 29, 1899.

Gen. EMILIO AGUINALDO,

Commanding Philippine Revolutionary Forces, Malolos, P. I.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I received a communication dated the 23d instant, signed by you and purporting to be issued from the office of the secretary of foreign affairs of the "Philippine national government."

I am pleased to further inform you that a translation of that communication into the English language, as shown in the accompanying paper, has been cabled in full to the United States authorities at Washington.

I am, General, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,

Major General, U. S. V., Commanding.

In the mean time General Miller's command was retained in the harbor of Iloilo. It continued to be greatly dissatisfied because it was not allowed to seize the city. The Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers had remained on its transport since leaving San Francisco, a period of more than seventy days. It was very necessary to disembark it for sanitary reasons, and any attempt to do so on the Panay coast or the adjacent small islands would have resulted in conflict with natives. It was directed to return to this harbor, where upon arrival it was placed at Cavite, relieving the Tennessee regiment, which was brought to this city. On January 20th General Miller wrote that it would be his aim "to maintain the existing conditions of friendly relations with these people," and continued:

The people here will follow the conditions in Luzon and will permit our military occupation of Iloilo as soon as ordered from the central government. Outwardly the best terms of friendship exist personally between us. I have informed them verbally that they could go on with their usual occupations, afloat and ashore, without interference from us; that seizures we made were necessities merely to enable us to get along from day to day and that nothing would be taken otherwise. They are satisfied apparently, believe me most implicitly, and everything is pleasant.

There were two or three matters outside of the enforced policy of nonmilitary action which greatly troubled General Miller. He had gone from Manila prepared to establish civil government and had with him his officers of the port and of customs. The merchant vessels entering and leaving Iloilo with subsistence and merchandise and plying their trade between that point, Manila, Singapore, and the Chinese coast, paying duty to the Iloilo insurgents in defiance of protest, became objects of suspicion, and their transactions enabled the avowed enemy to obtain food and reap revenue much to the detriment of our interests. The Spanish native military organizations which had been performing service in the south continued to be brought to Manila in spite of our repeated objections, on the plea that Spain could do nothing else with them, and it was difficult to see how she could. Those of them who were natives of the central islands were sent to Panay, and those having former homes in Luzon were scattered there, although we entertained the belief that they would be gathered to attack us.

To General Miller's complaint concerning the transactions of merchants and his request to be permitted to close the Iloilo port, or compel all traders to pay the accustomed duties to his proper officers, he was instructed in communications of January 16th and 21st as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Manila, P. I., January 16, 1898.

The COMMANDING GENERAL,

First Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, Iloilo, Island of Panay.

SIR: Replying to the letter of Captain Evans of January 13th, forwarded by you on same date, I am directed to state that the case is well put by Captain Evans under the

President's recent proclamation, except the President directs in that proclamation that all the ports in the actual possession of the land and naval forces of the United States will be open to the commerce of the world. The port of Iloilo is not in the actual possession of the United States forces, as they merely occupy the harbor.

The objections which present themselves to the course recommended by Captain Evans are:

1. Until the ratification of the treaty of peace the United States has not the legal right to occupy the port of Iloilo, except by the consent of Spain. Spanish authority over the southern islands of the Philippines remains intact until the treaty is ratified. If, however, Spain had turned over the port of Iloilo to the United States, then the question of legal right as between the United States and Spain would have been settled and the United States would then have succeeded to the rights of Spain in so far as the collection of duties is concerned. Spain did not turn it over to the United States authorities. Her action, viewed in the mildest light, was that of a simple abandonment, for which she is responsible. As far as the United States are concerned, Spain, under a strict interpretation of international law, has still the right to enter that port and collect duties until that right is terminated by treaty ratification.

2. The closing of the port and the collection of duties on merchandise taken from the island would be an acknowledgment on our part that the self-constituted authorities at Iloilo stand in the position of belligerents or enemies of the United States, which position we do not recognize. They are (Spanish subjects really until the ratification of the treaty) recognized as a friendly community with whom we are at peace.

3. Should foreign vessels accept clearance papers from the Iloilo captain of the port, it would be difficult to understand the position in which they would place themselves. Undoubtedly such action would give rise to grave questions, possibly involving international complication; and should they seek to clear through your authorities after having acknowledged the insurgents at Iloilo by paying duties to them, then they would recognize either Spanish or insurgent authority at Iloilo and that of the United States in the harbor.

They probably would do everything that both the insurgent and United States authorities would demand of them and make under protest any payment which might be demanded. Conditions are so complicated that these headquarters do not feel at liberty to give positive instructions for your guidance, and they will be sought from Washington, which as soon as received will be transmitted to you.

In the mean time you will not make any demand on the merchants nor interfere by any overt act of force with the commerce of the port. It might be well to assert United States right to conduct the commerce of the port, but you can state that you have represented the case to the proper authorities and are awaiting instructions. Any forcible act of detention or seizure might produce most unsatisfactory results.

I inclose your prepared communication intended for the British vice-consul. It is unobjectionable and should be sent to him.

Since writing the above I understand from Captain Montgomery, of the British navy, who has just returned from Iloilo, that he discussed all these matters with the Iloilo merchants, endeavoring to come to some arrangement which would be satisfactory to the United States. He reports that he advised the merchants and the English consul to give a promise in writing to pay duties in the future upon all goods now taken out to whomsoever they might be due after affairs had become adjusted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. BARRY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Manila, P. I., January 21, 1899.

The COMMANDING GENERAL,

First Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, Iloilo, Panay.

SIR: I am directed to inform you that there will be sent out to-day by steamer *St. Paul* to Iloilo a number of discharged native-Spanish troops, to wit, to the number of about 600. These discharged soldiers live in the southern islands, and it is thought that they will give less trouble if landed at Iloilo than if landed at other points. You will therefore please receive them at Iloilo or in the vicinity. The vessel transporting them, with its guard—a company of the First Tennessee Volunteers—will be directed by you to return immediately to this port.

In regard to the collection of duties on merchandise at Iloilo, you were informed that your suggestions on that subject, received through Colonel Potter, would be submitted to Washington for decision. They were so submitted, and the following cablegram has been received in response:

"OTIS, *Manila* :

"The President desires no forcible measures to be used for the present in collecting customs duties at Iloilo.

"CORBIN."

You will therefore be guided by these instructions, which are in line with those sent you from these headquarters. Matters here remain in a very excited condition, and conflict with the insurgent troops is avoided only by the skillful supervision of officers. Please report the condition of affairs at Iloilo.

Very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS H. BARRY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Still General Miller was greatly dissatisfied with his surroundings. He could not perform military service, nor could he conduct business affairs. He was kept watching

and waiting under very unpleasant circumstances, which grew more irksome every passing day. On February 3d, the day previous to the opening of actual hostilities at Manila, he wrote:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
ON BOARD TRANSPORT NEWPORT,

Iloilo Harbor, P. I., February 3, 1899.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Department of the Pacific, Eighth Army Corps.

SIR: I have the honor to report the military situation here unchanged. The insurgents are reported to be placing another gun in position. This is outside and near the entrance to the fort, bearing on our ships.

The insurgents in town are to-day having a little trouble. Two companies in the main barracks demanded some pay and better food, and threatened to take up their arms and go back into the country if they were not paid. The row is not yet settled. Some \$15,000—export and import duty—have been received in the collector's office, and I presume the troops want a part of that.

Reports from the southern islands, Negros and Cebu, are to the effect that these people realize that they can not succeed with an independent government and want us to take possession.

I still feel that this place—Iloilo—ought to be captured. Such a step would deprive the insurgents of large receipts from customs, cripple their means to pay the soldiers, and arouse the people favorable to us in the southern islands to express more freely their true sentiments. I am well satisfied that a great proportion of the inhabitants of Panay, Negros, and Cebu are favorable to our occupation at once.

A large proportion of the supplies for the Iloilo people come from the American steamers from Manila, a trade which is carried on through the collector of the port of Manila with the insurgents at Iloilo. Is there no way to stop this trade? Cutting off supplies in this way will help to bring these people to terms. I can't understand how such a business can be carried on against the best good of our country.

Very respectfully,

M. P. MILLER,
Brigadier General, U. S. V., Commanding.

During this period rapidly succeeding significant events were fast approaching a state of war and strongly indicated the fixed determination of the insurgent government to drive the United States from Luzon as soon as it could gather its armed men in sufficient numbers. It had appropriated the railway, every engine, and most of its rolling stock. It was perfecting its intrenchments around us, planting its guns, concentrating its troops, and bringing up its army supplies, though still publicly asserting its desire for peace. With the cunning which it had always attempted to practice in its amateur diplomacy it endeavored to force the United States to commit the first physical act of hostility in the way of musketry fire, in order to appeal to the sympathies of the foreign public for a seemingly oppressed people, which it falsely claimed to represent. In this it signally failed. The knifing and attempted shooting of our picket sentries brought no hostile response, except the killing, by the intended victim, of the assassin who had so dexterously used the knife upon him. The excitement within the city was very noticeable, and the cruelty of the "Americano" was the theme. No one seemed to be possessed of any fixed determination but the Tagalo. All others were watching for new demonstrations and waiting for developments. Manila is unparalleled for diversity of race and babel of tongues; also for its grade of enlightenment from barbaric ignorance to the highest civilized stage. Rumors innumerable and of the most varied character filled the atmosphere. To-day attack was imminent, and to-morrow friendly councils were about to prevail. One fairly well acquainted with the scheming in progress and the trend of events could not reach any satisfactory conclusions on the probabilities of war, and to one unacquainted therewith sane conclusions were impossible. I endeavored to inform Admiral Dewey of the actual situation from day to day, and a few extracts from hastily dictated letters of that time will show how hard it was to formulate opinion. These brief extracts are also an index to swiftly recurring events. The following are furnished:

MANILA, P. I., *January 16, 1899.*

I have been too busy to write, but had there been anything special to communicate should have done so. The city is now very quiet and people are again appearing on the streets, seemingly confident that no immediate disturbances are likely to ensue. * * *

Our conferences with General Aguinaldo's commissioners are still in progress. The commissioners had a long session on Saturday evening and meet again to-morrow evening. The conferences seem to have quieted the atmosphere very much. The Malolos

congress on Saturday, I understand, disposed of some radical questions by vote. Indications are that the United States Government received favorable consideration. I do not look for anything to develop in the next few days, but we are obliged to keep up constant vigilance.

January 19, 1899.

* * * Everything remains quiet in the city. It is rumored this morning that insurgents say we are only trying to prolong our conference until we can receive more troops, and that the commission appointed, or to be appointed, by the President is only another ruse to gain time. Their army seems to be more or less excited and is considering the matter whether it would not be policy to destroy us all at once, before we can get any more soldiers. All this may be called street rumor, but it is very actively circulated. The insurgent army is becoming very tired of doing nothing and demands blood. Business is being transacted as usual; a good many people on the streets and quite a number returning again to town.

January 21, 1899.

I was very sorry when I learned yesterday that you had withdrawn the *Monterey* and *Concord*. I said last night that there was no immediate prospect of trouble. By that expression I meant that there would be no outbreak for a day or two. From my information this morning I am convinced that the insurgents intend to try their hand in a very short time—how soon I can not tell. They will not now permit us to cross their lines and have been very insulting to our officers, calling to them that very shortly that they would give us battle. My best information is that they have fully determined to attack from both outside and within the city before our additional troops arrive, and the least spark may start a conflagration. Your war vessels placed as formerly will not incite them to attack, but will add to their fears of success in case they begin it. They are no longer amenable to reason; the lower elements have gained control and their congress is powerless to manage them. The best Filipinos in the city say that they are going to attack the city, and that they will do it very soon, entertaining the insane idea that they can drive us out. Should they attack, the fight will be over before your vessels can reach the points where they were formerly placed.

I am sending out to-day for Iloilo a transport with 600 discharged native-Spanish soldiers who live in the southern islands, and am trying to get rid of about 1,500 of these native troops whose homes are in Luzon. They are all insurgents now and give us trouble in the city.

January 23, 1899.

* * * No exciting developments this morning. Another conference was held yesterday between Aguinaldo's and our representatives, resulting in very little. It was adjourned until next Wednesday. Aguinaldo is insisting upon the recognition of independence and the return of the *Abbie* and the launches. I understand that the Malolos congress passed the proposed constitution with the clause inserted which, Mabini insisted on, viz, "Placing the power in the hands of Aguinaldo to declare war."

The city is very quiet. Yesterday we got rid of 276 of the discharged Spanish native troops, sending them down the bay. We have still remaining 315 of the Macabebes who are afraid to go out of Manila, and about 300 other natives who want to stay here.

I had a long talk with General Rios yesterday. He says that there are 24 officers with servants, on his vessel, and considerable money, which he would like to have remain there, and 71 passengers, besides the soldiers and crew; that the officers belong to organizations which have been disbanded, and that they came here with their families and property with the intention of going back to Spain by first available transport at their own expense, and he does not want the soldiers or troops to land. I have directed the captain of the port to land the officers and passengers and to keep the vessel in the harbor. * * * Nothing this morning from Washington. The dispatch of yesterday directed me to make strenuous efforts to have insurgents release Spanish prisoners whom they hold. I replied that my influence was not great at present, and that I had made such an effort to release the Spanish priests that I was now accused of being in partnership with the archbishop.

January 24, 1899.

Things look a little ominous to-day. You have undoubtedly seen in the papers an account of yesterday's affairs at Malolos, viz: The proclaiming of the constitution, the proclaiming of Aguinaldo as president, captain general, and everything else, and the speech delivered by Paterno, in which he announced that they would drive the invader from the soil. Everything points to their determination to attack us, if they can persuade themselves that they can do so successfully, before the regular regiments arrive. This is confirmed in a great many ways and I am sure it is the policy on which they are at present proceeding. They may succeed in burning a portion of the town, but little else, I imagine.

January 25, 1899.

I am in receipt of your letter of this morning. I do not consider that the war is over for the present. The insurgents would attack at once if they could be convinced that their efforts would meet with success. The leading Filipinos of the city are afraid to come near me, and are in a very excited condition. They know the dangers of an outbreak at any moment, and we are holding all troops well in hand constantly. The business men of all nationalities are intently watching developments. The revolutionary government seems to be in the ascendancy, and our former Filipino friends who favored annexation a short time ago are, for personal safety, giving a sort of adherence to the Malolos government. All this I fully know, and a great deal more which I can tell you first opportunity, but which it would not be prudent to write.

The Cavite Filipinos went out to join the insurgent ranks during the inspection and review in that zone by their secretary of war—at least so I think—and they can quickly go back to the ranks at any time they may be called upon to do so.

February 5, 1899.

One of the * * * launches arrived yesterday, cleared from Hongkong; she is one of the three of which * * * wrote, and concerning which I reported that from information received here that I was quite certain was about to bring arms. Upon arrival her cargo tallied with her manifest and she was apparently all right. * * *

The officer in charge explained that she was about two days late in arriving owing to bad weather, which compelled her to lie off the coast. These two days gave her time to run to the coast and discharge. * * *

Yesterday afternoon General MacArthur, whose troops north of the Pasig have experienced trouble with the insurgents who have passed over his lines, sent Major Strong, his adjutant general, out to the officer in command to demand an explanation. Strong, on passing our lines, was placed under a strong insurgent guard and taken to Mandalayan, a point on the Pasig across the San Juan River. There he found the officer in charge and quite a considerable insurgent force taking from several boxes a quantity of new revolvers and Mauser rifles which had just been received. Spanish prisoners were there (the Spanish prisoners whom the insurgents hold) putting the parts of the rifles together and making them ready for distribution. * * *

There has been a great deal of friction along the lines the past two days, and we will be unable to tamely submit to the insulting conduct and threatening demonstrations of these insurgents much longer. I am informed, however, that the chief men of the insurgent government desire to avoid any conflict at present; possibly for the reason that they are expecting to receive arms very soon, possibly because they fear they may not be successful at the present time, and possibly because they may have a belief that they can secure what they desire without conflict. They are constantly asking me to make concessions, that they may be able to control their troops. They have seized a number of our men, and some, I think, inside our lines. Yesterday I sent Lieutenant Haan, of the Engineer Corps, to Malolos to secure the release of the men; he did not return last evening, but telegraphed me from Malolos that he would explain his delay on his return, which he intimated would be to-day.

The city is quiet, though there is a vast amount of underlying excitement. We are constantly losing our employes. Yesterday seven of our men at our Malacanan quarters left us suddenly to join the insurgents, so we are now very short-handed. They stole and took with them whatever they could find of value, one of them driving out of the lines Colonel Barry's carriage, which we consider lost property.

Notwithstanding these ominous signs, unremitting exertions were continually being made for a satisfactory solution of affairs. On the 11th of January I had sent my adjutant general, Colonel Barry, to Malolos, directing him to bear a written message to Aguinaldo, procure a personal interview with him if possible, acquaint him fully with the efforts we were making to preserve the peace, and impress upon him the necessity for more conservative action on the part of his troops. At this time a visit by an officer at the insurgent capital was not considered an agreeable pastime, as he was liable to receive gross insults. Colonel Barry, however, met with little difficulty, presented himself at Aguinaldo's headquarters, and requested of his secretary permission to pay his respects in person, stating that he was the bearer of an important communication concerning which General Otis desired him to confer with the general. Aguinaldo's secretary received the letter, stating that he would present it and make known General Otis's request. Soon after he returned, conveying General Aguinaldo's regrets that press of business did not permit him to accord the personal interview requested, and the colonel was referred to President Mabini, of the cabinet. Mabini received him graciously, and quite a lengthy interview followed. Mabini assured him, in substance, that the insurgent government had exerted itself to maintain friendly relations with the Americans; had thus far succeeded; that it would continue to make exertion to this end, but that it could not control its people beyond a certain point, as they were greatly excited; that his government would do all in its power to effect an amicable adjustment of pending difficulties. The communication which Colonel Barry presented was the one of January 9th in response to Aguinaldo's letter of that date, in which he announced the appointment of the insurgent commission and which appears on a former page.

I will now quote from my report to the Adjutant General of the Army of April 6th, in which I submitted a statement of the services of our troops during February, and endeavored to present succinctly the more important actions with resulting causes from which war ensued:

During the latter part of January the insurgents along their established lines and within the city exhibited increased aggressiveness, assuming a defiant attitude, so much so that our troops were gathered well in hand to meet any demonstrations which might be attempted. Insurgent armed parties entered far within our lines and defied our troops to resist their approach. To arrest these proceedings, our officers, and citizens of Manila connected with the insurgent government, were sent to insurgent general officers at various places along their lines to request that they keep their men in check, which

the latter invariably promised to do, paying, however, little heed to their promises. On February 1st a small detachment belonging to our engineer company was arrested within our territory and sent to Malolos. This act brought on the following correspondence:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

"*Manila, P. I., February 2, 1899.*

"General EMILIO AGUINALDO,

"*Commanding Filipino Revolutionary Forces, Malolos.*

"GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that a small party of engineers, consisting of a sergeant and four privates, who are engaged in making surveys for the completion of the map of Manila, which the Engineer Corps is now busy in perfecting, has been missing for two or three days and is reported to be confined in Malolos. The detachment was sent out to do work within the city, with directions to confine itself to the city and suburban lines. Why they were arrested I do not understand, nor can I imagine for what reason they are held at Malolos. I am also informed that a citizen connected with *Harper's Weekly*, newspaper, of New York, engaged in taking views for that paper, has also been arrested and held as a prisoner. I know nothing of this except from report, nor do I know who the man is. I am also informed that a private soldier who went beyond the lines without authority, and for what motive I do not know, is also held as a prisoner.

"I send my staff officer, Lieutenant Haan, of the Engineer Corps, to make inquiries and request your action in this matter.

"I am doing everything possible to preserve the peace and avoid all friction until the Filipino people can be made fully acquainted with the sentiments and intentions of the American Government, when I am confident they will appreciate the endeavors of the United States and will again look upon that country as their friend and protector. I also fully believe that the present unrest is the result of the machinations of evil-disposed persons.

"I am, General, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

"E. S. OTIS,

"*Major General, U. S. V., Commanding.*"

"Major General OTIS,

"MALOLOS, February 4, 1899.

"*Chief of the Forces of Occupation of Manila and Cavite.*

"GENERAL: In reply to your letter of February 2d, I have the honor to state that the sergeant and four American soldiers of the Engineer Corps, to-day liberated, were detained within our territory, beyond our advanced lines on Solis Street, examining our intrenchments and defenses at a distance of less than 200 meters.

"The said individuals carried a revolver, knives, a compass, plans of Manila and its suburbs, a book with topographical notes, a measuring tape, a machete, two penknives, scales, etc.

"I deeply regret that these soldiers have been taken within our lines, according to the testimony of our officers' witnesses of our detention, inasmuch as there exists a decree, dated October 20th, which prohibits all foreigners from approaching our defensive works, taking photographic views of the same, drawing plans, or entering our territory with arms, although free transit is permitted all who are unarmed.

"The correspondent of *Harper's Weekly* was arrested in San Juan del Monte taking photographic views, and the proof of this is that in care of Colonel Miguel he has been sent his camera and his horse.

"I must state that in consideration of the friendship of the Filipino people for the Americans the said soldiers have not been imprisoned, but detained in accordance with the spirit of the decree of October 20th last. They have been lodged in the Gobierno Militar and have been issued the daily rations of our officers. If they have been uncomfortable it is due to the excessive sobriety of our race and soldiers, who are accustomed to eat but little and sleep on the hard ground.

"With these explanations I believe, General, you will understand the motive for the detention of your soldiers to-day liberated and who have been treated with all due consideration.

"I therefore hope that your determination may be another motive on which to base our friendly relations with the great American Republic, and in consideration of this I also decree the liberty of the correspondent referred to.

"I am, General, as ever, your obedient servant,

EMILIO AGUINALDO."

It will be observed that the insurgent government insisted that this engineer party was arrested outside of our small field of operations, which I am confident was not the fact, but the correspondence is given to show the efforts of the American authorities to sustain the peace. During all this time our officers and men were insulted and openly proclaimed to be cowards; our outposts were attacked at night, and the impression became general that the insurgents, notwithstanding our efforts, would indulge soon in open attack, in the belief apparently entertained by them that they would meet with feeble resistance. During the entire month of January they had labored incessantly to strongly intrench their lines and place their artillery in position, and boasted freely of their intentions to soon drive the American forces out of Manila. On the night of

February 2d they sent a strong detachment to draw the fire of our outposts, which took up a position immediately in front and within a few yards of the same. The outpost was strengthened by a few of our men, who silently bore their taunts and abuse the entire night. This was reported to me by General MacArthur, whom I directed to communicate with the officer in command of the insurgent troops concerned. His prepared letter was shown me and approved, and the reply received (both papers found in General MacArthur's accompanying report) was all that could be desired. However, the agreement was ignored by the insurgents, and on the evening of February 4th another demonstration was made on one of our small outposts, which occupied a retired position at least one hundred and fifty yards within the line which had been mutually agreed upon — an insurgent approaching the picket and refusing to halt or answer when challenged. The result was that our picket discharged his piece, when the insurgent troops near Santa Mesa opened a spirited fire on our troops there stationed.

The insurgents had thus succeeded in drawing the fire of a small outpost, which they had evidently labored with all their ingenuity to accomplish, in order to justify in some way their premeditated attack. It is not believed that the chief insurgent leaders wished to open hostilities at this time, as they were not completely prepared to assume the initiative. They desired two or three days more to perfect their arrangements, but the zeal of their army brought on the crisis which precipitated their premeditated action. They could not have delayed long, however, for it was their object to force an issue before American troops, then *en route*, could arrive in Manila.

We now take up for review the more important affairs of the second period of the year which this directed report must present — the period extending from February 4, 1899, to the present date.

The returns of the United States troops rendered on January 31st gave a numerical strength present in the Philippines of eight hundred and nineteen commissioned officers and twenty thousand and thirty-two enlisted men. Of these seventy-seven officers and two thousand three hundred and thirty-eight enlisted men were absent in Cavite and at Iloilo Harbor. These numbers included all officers and enlisted men belonging to the line or attached to staff corps, a good many of whom had been detached for service in the various branches of civil administration which had been inaugurated or reëstablished. On February 2d I cabled to Washington that the deaths in all organizations since their arrival in the islands numbered two hundred and twenty, of which forty-one were due to the casualties of battle and accident, that sixty-four had been caused by typhoid fever, forty-three by smallpox, twenty-two by dysentery, eight by malarial fevers, and the others were due to various diseases; that the prevalence of smallpox caused apprehension, but that the entire command had been vaccinated several times, and twelve physicians, mostly resident, had been engaged several weeks in vaccinating natives; that nine per cent of the command was then reported sick, but that the great majority of all ailments were slight in character. Subtracting from the entire numerical strength of all troops present in the islands, those at Cavite and Iloilo, the sick, those serving in the civil departments, and those belonging strictly to and doing duty in the staff organizations, the effective men of the line, officers and soldiers, were about fourteen thousand. Of these, three thousand belonged to the provost guard and were expected to check the demonstrations of the natives and preserve order within Manila. The troops were occupying a great many buildings located in the various parts of the city, and it was the declared intention of the secret hostile organizations in our midst to burn them as soon as our troops should be called to the lines of defense determined upon in order to resist the insurgent attack from without, as well as to destroy by fire the more important business sections. For this purpose they had provided themselves with a considerable quantity of kerosene oil, some of which had previously been seized or confiscated. It was necessary, therefore, to detail an efficient permanent guard to protect each barrack building, which was made up partially of special duty men. And it might be remarked here that a curious feature of the insurgent plan of making war, which its soldiers invariably practiced for two months after active hostilities commenced, was to burn property indiscriminately, following Russia's example during

Napoleon's advance on Moscow, of which they had heard, or Spain's practice in the islands when the natives were considered to deserve chastisement.

After estimating the necessities for the proper protection of the city, it was ascertained that we had about ten thousand men available with whom to meet Aguinaldo's concentrated army, variously estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand, but we had the interior of the circumscribed half-circle which was occupied by his troops—his flanks resting on Manila Bay north and south of the city and about five miles distant from each other, and his center about four miles east of the walled town, cut by the Pasig River. The river was not fordable and there were no means of crossing it, except by small boats, hence insurgent troops of one wing could not give support to the other in order to meet any emergency of battle which might arise. We therefore had no fear for results in so far as the efforts of the encircling force were concerned. To a Washington dispatch of inquiry received about February 1st, I replied that in case hostilities were forced upon us we could handle Aguinaldo's army, and only feared the burning of the city by the unfriendly partially organized portion of the inhabitants.

Several weeks previous to this date we had moved the Nebraska regiment from its barracks in the thickly settled Binondo district to the high, unoccupied ground at Santa Mesa, the most eastern suburb of the city, where it was placed in camp. This change was made for sanitary reasons solely, as the regiment had been suffering from a very high rate of sickness caused by unhealthy locality. The new location was within the view and the range of the Mauser rifles of the insurgents along the San Juan River portion of their line. During the latter part of January I was informed by good Filipino authority that the insurgents meditated an attack on these troops and was advised to remove them or, in their exposed place, the insurgents would kill them all. General MacArthur, who commanded north of the Pasig, warned Colonel Stotsenberg, who commanded that regiment and camp, and placed two guns of the Utah Artillery in position a short distance removed therefrom. It was expected that the insurgents would make the initiative at this point and they acted strictly in accordance with our anticipations.

General Aguinaldo was now at the zenith of his power. He had recently repressed rebellion which had raised its head in central Luzon. He had assembled a pliant congress, many members of which had been appointed by him to represent far distant congressional districts, and which had voted him the dictator of the lives and fortunes of all the inhabitants of the Philippines. He dominated Manila, and when he ordered that the birthday of the martyred Rizal should be appropriately observed there, business was paralyzed and not a native dared to pursue his accustomed daily labors. Not a province had the courage to oppose his appointed governors, backed by their Tagalo guards, although a few of those governors had previously suffered martyrdom for the zeal exhibited in collecting money and sequestering private property. The southern islands were obedient. The appointed governor for one, and that one not eager for independence, wrote in January :

To the Honorable President of the Revolutionary Government of the Philippines :

HONORABLE SIR: This government has received the respected communication from the presidency under your command, ordering that under no pretext whatever are American or other foreign troops to be permitted to land on this island, which order it will be my pleasant duty to comply with as far as the scanty forces under my command will permit. I have, under to-day's date, ordered the officials under my command in charge of the towns of this province to follow the same instructions, under pain of the most severe penalties.

I have the honor to reply as above to the communication before cited.
God guard you for many years for our liberty and independence.

He was hailed from Europe as the savior of his country and as first of "the generous and noble Tagalo people," and was assured of "the sympathy of all liberal and noble nations." He was called upon to take a prominent part in United States politics, and those extending the invitation said :

President AGUINALDO :

DEAR SIR: In the interest and welfare of the Filipino Republic, I take the liberty to write you regarding an educational work to be published in this country representing

the views of the antiexpansion party, or the people who wish to see a free and independent Philippine republic.

The object of this work is to increase public sentiment against annexation of the Philippines. Therefore, believing that some facts from the pen of your honor would strengthen the cause, I am authorized to ask certain questions.

First. Will you kindly state the per cent of those who wish annexation to the United States, if such there be?

Second. Will the natives take constant interest in political affairs under self-government?

Third. Are they upon recognition ready to drop their arms and enter upon an enterprising industrial life?

After answering these questions, a short article regarding the Philippine feeling toward this country and their wished for independence will be appreciated, and I am confident will very materially strengthen this cause in the election to decide the policy of our country.

Hoping your sincere love for your people will insure an immediate reply, I remain,
Very respectfully,

He was confident that the great majority of people of the United States justified him in his rebellion, and as for its soldiers whom he had shut up in Manila, many sympathized with his people in their struggle for independence and would not fight him. To an unbeliever in this last conviction he said, "Go to the lines at Santa Ana and be convinced," and the man went and pretended to believe. The encouragements and friendly advice he received from foreign parts through newspapers and communications from admirers, absent delegates, and representatives assured him of an easy solution of the war problem before him if he could strike while only a few volunteers confronted him and before the regulars then *en route* could arrive. He therefore confidently concentrated his well armed and ammunitioned forces to man the holes his troops had been weeks in digging and where they would be secure from attack in any event, even if success did not attend his efforts to slaughter the Americans or drive them into the waters of the bay. These preparations consummated, he prepared the outlines of his declaration of war, the full text of which was published at Malolos and very shortly after his hostile shots were first responded to by our troops, and without considering cause or intent. The longed for opportunity had arrived and he hastened to embrace it. The declaration was circulated in Manila the next morning, and read as follows:

GENERAL ORDER TO THE PHILIPPINE ARMY.

Nine o'clock P. M., this date, I received from Caloocan station a message communicated to me that the American forces, without prior notification or any just motive, attacked our camp at San Juan del Monte and our forces garrisoning the blockhouses around the outskirts of Manila, causing losses among our soldiers, who, in view of this unexpected aggression and of the decided attack of the aggressors, were obliged to defend themselves until the firing became general all along the line.

No one can deplore more than I this rupture of hostilities. I have a clear conscience that I have endeavored to avoid it at all costs, using all my efforts to preserve friendship with the army of occupation, even at the cost of not a few humiliations and many sacrificed rights.

But it is my unavoidable duty to maintain the integrity of the national honor and that of the army so unjustly attacked by those who, posing as our friends and liberators, attempted to dominate us in place of the Spaniards, as is shown by the grievances enumerated in my manifest of January 8th last; such as the continued outrages and violent exactions committed against the people of Manila, the useless conferences, and all my frustrated efforts in favor of peace and concord.

Summoned by this unexpected provocation, urged by the duties imposed upon me by honor and patriotism and for the defense of the nation intrusted to me, calling on God as a witness of my good faith and the uprightness of my intentions—

I order and command:

1. Peace and friendly relations between the Philippine force and the American forces of occupation are broken, and the latter will be treated as enemies, with the limits prescribed by the laws of war.

2. American soldiers who may be captured by the Philippine forces will be treated as prisoners of war.

3. This proclamation shall be communicated to the accredited consuls of Manila, and to congress, in order that it may accord the suspension of the constitutional guaranties and the resulting declaration of war.

Given at Malolos, February 4, 1899.

EMILIO AGUINALDO,
General in Chief.

TO THE PHILIPPINE PEOPLE.

By my proclamation of yesterday I have published the outbreak of hostilities between the Philippine forces and the American forces of occupation in Manila, unjustly and unexpectedly provoked by the latter.

In my manifest of January 8th last I published the grievances suffered by the Philippine forces at the hands of the army of occupation. The constant outrages and taunts, which have caused the misery of the people of Manila, and, finally, the useless conferences and the contempt shown the Philippine government prove the premeditated transgression of justice and liberty.

I know that war has always produced great losses; I know that the Philippine people have not yet recovered from past losses, and are not in the condition to endure others. But I also know by experience how bitter is slavery, and by experience I know that we should sacrifice all on the altar of our honor and of the national integrity so unjustly attacked.

I have tried to avoid, as far as it has been possible for me to do so, armed conflict, in my endeavors to assure our independence and pacific means and to avoid more costly sacrifices. But all my efforts have been useless against the measureless pride of the American Government and of its representatives in these islands, who have treated me as a rebel because I defend the sacred interests of my country and do not make myself an instrument of their dastardly intentions.

Past campaigns will have convinced you that the people are strong when they wish to be so. Without arms we have driven from our beloved country our ancient masters, and without arms we can repulse the foreign invasion as long as we wish to do so. Providence always has means in reserve and prompt help for the weak in order that they may not be annihilated by the strong; that justice may be done and humanity progress.

Be not discouraged. Our independence has been watered by the generous blood of our martyrs. Blood which may be shed in the future will strengthen it. Nature has never despised generous sacrifices.

But remember that in order that our efforts may not be wasted, that our vows may be listened to, that our ends may be gained, it is indispensable that we adjust our actions to the rules of law and of right, learning to triumph over our enemies and to conquer our own evil passions.

MALLOS, February 5, 1899.

EMILIO AGUIBALDO,
President of the Philippine Republic.

The battle of Manila, which commenced at half-past 8 o'clock on the evening of February 4th, continued until 5 the next evening. Its details were fully reported on April 6th last, and it is not necessary to present them anew. I insert a short extract from that report to show the determination of the insurgents to provoke conflict:

During the entire month of January they had labored incessantly to strongly intrench their lines and place their artillery in position. * * * On the night of February 2d they sent in a strong detachment to draw the fire of our outpost, which took up a position immediately in front of and within a few yards of the same. The outpost was strengthened by a few men, who silently bore the detachment's taunts and abuse the entire night. This was reported me by General MacArthur, whom I directed to communicate with the officer in command of the insurgent troops concerned. His prepared letter was shown me and approved, and the reply (both papers found in General MacArthur's accompanying report) was all that could be desired. However, the agreement entered into was ignored by the insurgents, and on the evening of February 4th another demonstration was made on one of our small outposts, which occupied a retired position, at least 150 yards within the line which had been mutually agreed upon, an insurgent approaching the picket and refusing to halt or answer when challenged. The result was our picket discharged his piece, when the insurgent troops near Santa Mesa opened a spirited fire on our troops there stationed.

The engagement was one strictly defensive on the part of the insurgents and of vigorous attack by our forces, although during the night it was confined to an exchange of fire between the opposing lines on the north from the Pasig River to the Lico road, a distance of about two miles, with an occasional shot on the south side in the vicinity of Paco, and a few straggling shots on the extreme left in the direction of Caloocan. Admiral Dewey had placed two vessels a short distance off shore to the north and one to the south of our flanks, where they rested on Manila Bay, and shortly after day-break on the 5th I telegraphed him: Heavy firing all along our north front at midnight and at 4 A. M. Casual firing at Paco. Several casualties in Tondo district. *Charleston* and *Callao* could give efficient aid in that vicinity," and at 6.50 A. M. I wired him that "firing continues; few casualties; a sharp raking fire of one-half hour just to north of blockhouse on Vitas Pass would reach insurgent line and demoralize them." This was effected, and the *Monadnock* on the south was also doing good service. At midnight General Anderson, who commanded all troops south of the Pasig, consisting of King's and Owenshine's brigades, was directed to hold them in readiness to receive a morning attack, but not to attack until further instructed. Our immediate interests lay to the northeast and comprised the pumping station and deposito of the waterworks, which it was necessary to secure, although we had provided for their loss, in so far as the army was concerned, by erecting a number of distilling plants along the river banks, by which

good water could be obtained. Stotsenburg had attacked early in the morning, drove the enemy from the blockhouses in his front, and reported that he could capture the powder magazine and waterworks (deposito meaning, through pumping station understood at the time,) if desired. MacArthur had been pressing back the enemy in his entire front, inflicting heavy loss. He had called for troops to fill gap on Stotsenburg's left, and a battalion of the First Tennessee Regiment of the provost guard, under the command of its colonel, was sent to him, and the following correspondence by telegraph ensued:

General MACARTHUR: Stotsenburg reports, "Have captured blockhouses 6 and 7; burned 6. Can capture powder magazine and waterworks if desired." Battalion First Tennessee has passed to report to you. Let Stotsenburg go ahead with aid of Tennessee, if conditions permit, and capture magazine. Waterworks must wait. Not prudent to advance small force so far out.

OTIS.

General OTIS: Am making inquiries at various parts of line to determine expediency of moving Stotsenburg as you suggest, so as to extend entire line from Maraquina to Caloocan. Stotsenburg's success on right may have induced them to retire on the left. This I am now trying to ascertain. Do you approve of this movement if I find it expedient?

MACARTHUR.

General MACARTHUR: Do not think extension of our line from Maraquina to Caloocan prudent. Our flank would be greatly exposed at Maraquina. You had all your available troops under arms all night, and portions of them must have rest and sleep, so that you could not place more than 3,000 men on line permanently. I think Stotsenburg meant reservoir and not waterworks.

OTIS.

The Nebraska regiment and Tennessee battalion advanced rapidly during the morning and captured the powder house and deposito, and the South Dakota regiment on the left drove the enemy from all their intrenchments as far to the westward as the Lico road, and about noon the following telegram was sent to General MacArthur:

Reported that insurgent troops were arriving all night and this morning for service in your front. Think line you suggest from coast to Chinese hospital your proper one, not permitting Stotsenburg to expose your right flank unnecessarily.

The insurgents had firm possession of the railway and all of its rolling stock, and were utilizing it to the best advantage in forwarding to Caloocan its troops from the north. To my dispatch General MacArthur replied as follows:

Have your dispatch. Will act accordingly and try and occupy Chinese hospital and extend the line to the left from that point. We have everything now to include blockhouse 4, and I have no doubt when Colonel Kessler gets a gun, which I have sent to the front, we will demolish and occupy the hospital if it is still defended by the insurgents. At 11.20 A. M. Stotsenburg is crossing San Juan River at the bridge. Have authorized him to proceed according to your advice, but to be prudent and not go too far, as the left of the insurgent line still holding on, or at all events not yet occupied by us.

This line was established during the afternoon, and General MacArthur had little to contend with for the remainder of the day, his chief difficulty thereafter coming from the rear, from which an occasional hostile shot was fired, and in the evening he telegraphed he had everything at the front with the exception of two companies of the Montana, and continued: "If you will look at the map you will see that my line extends from a point opposite San Pedro Macati to the bay. It will hardly be possible to bring anybody in to-night, as new demands may arise. I suggest, but do not request, that a battalion be sent here for an extraordinary reserve, to be placed along the Lico road to Calle Iris.

Two companies were borrowed from the provost guard and placed as requested.

The troops of General Anderson became eager to attack the enemy early on the morning of the 5th, and at 7.48 o'clock permission was granted, the general being cautioned: "Do not advance too far, and look out for your flanks and the *Monadnock*."

General King had asked to swing his brigade, the left of which rested on the Pasig near Santa Ana, to the left, thereby driving the enemy in his front to the river, where he would have them at his mercy. This was authorized, and the Californias, Washingtons, and Idahos responding with great vigor, the movement was attended with signal success. The insurgent casualties here were very heavy and many were drowned in the

Pasig, having attempted to cross it to escape punishment. Meanwhile the right of Anderson's line, which was confronted by an almost impenetrable thicket, was meeting with serious difficulties. It had driven the insurgents from their intrenchments on the extreme right, but at the center in the jungle and swamp they held on with great tenacity. This position was pressed by a portion of the Fourteenth Infantry, under Captain Murphy, and Wheeler's troop of the Fourth Cavalry, which advanced slowly, shooting the insurgents in their formidable intrenchments, which they had constructed therein, as they refused to yield. At 11 o'clock A. M. I telegraphed General Anderson as follows:

Establish your final line from coast opposite Pasay to San Pedro Macati. This gives you a short line and command of all the roads leading to the north and fairly open country. You can undertake it as soon as Murphy overcomes difficulty in his front. The North Dakotas can advance along coast of bay near Pasay. You can attend to all this as soon as you are sure of capturing San Pedro Macati.

And I thereupon telegraphed Admiral Dewey as follows:

Have directed Anderson to establish southern line between Pasay and San Pedro Macati on Pasig. He will move down as soon as he has full possession of San Pedro Macati, which will soon fall into his hands. Will you keep vessel to the front to assist advance down coast?

General Anderson seemed doubtful if his troops could obtain possession of the indicated line (the Pasig and San Pedro Macati road) that afternoon on account of the difficulty experienced at his center. He had telegraphed from Battery Knoll, right of Paco bridge, at 12.30 P. M.:

King has taken Santa Ana; 200 prisoners. Many Filipinos reported killed. Our loss unknown; believed not to be heavy. Owenshine has cleared his front on his right, driving them back to our old intrenchments. Captain Murphy said to have advanced to blockhouse 14, but insurgents still hold flanking position on his right. Have sent down one gun which has opened on them, but do not know with what results. Firing still continues. Last seen of Smith (colonel of California regiment, meaning) was advancing on the right with two battalions and entering San Pedro Macati. Prevent insurgent reinforcements crossing river.

And later he telegraphed from Paco bridge as follows:

Major General Anderson presents his compliments and says that he has sent all available troops to rout insurgents on Captain Murphy's flank, but that present force is inadequate to accomplish this. He requests that he be reinforced with a battalion from General Hughes's command, and with these he is confident he can drive insurgents out.

Another battalion of the Tennessee regiment was borrowed from the provost marshal and was conducted by my aid, Captain Sanders, to the center of this line, but did not arrive until the ground had been carried.

I had sent Lieutenant Colonels Crowder and Potter to make known to General Anderson the particulars of the movement desired, and finally, fearing that some misunderstanding might result, explained to Lieutenant Colonel Barry, my Adjutant General, all particulars, making careful reference to the map, and dispatched him to confer with General Owenshine. He went direct to that officer, whose troops on the right of the line had returned to the original position of the morning, fearing the shells from the guns of the *Monadnock*, which struck uncomfortably near. When Colonel Barry explained fully to him what was expected of his troops he at once took up the advance, swinging a part of his line to the left, attacking the enemy in the flank — whom he soon routed and drove beyond the range of fire — and placed his entire line firmly on the Pasay road.

At 4.30 o'clock Colonel Barry telegraphed me as follows:

Have just returned from the fight in front of Murphy's position. Insurgents driven out in sharp fight when General Owenshine advanced toward Pasay. Little loss to our forces, but insurgents badly handled. Many killed. Will see General Anderson, then return to Malacanan. Word has just been received that Owenshine has taken Pasay without resistance. Anderson at San Pedro Macati. Will return to Malacanan.

At 4.45 I telegraphed General Anderson as follows:

First North Dakota, Fourteenth Infantry, and Fourth Cavalry on Pasay road. King must fall out and take position on that road to-night. That will be your permanent line. If you can spare Tennessee return it. May be trouble in Tondo and Binondo to-night. MacArthur's troops occupying position far in advance of this morning and all on the line.

During the night of February 4th and the following day the inhabitants of the city were greatly agitated, fearing for their personal safety. Streets were almost deserted, except by our troops. Two or three attempts were made to assemble by the secret military organizations, but were promptly checked by Brigadier General Hughes, the provost marshal general, who had admirably placed and retained his force at the most important points. His action was quick and decisive. Early on the morning of the 5th his police companies so effectively delivered their fire upon these assembling organizations that they were dispersed and discouraged. Their loss in killed could not have exceeded fifty or sixty, but they made no further very dangerous demonstrations until the night of February 23d, when they suffered a severe experience for their temerity. At the close of the day on the 5th Admiral Dewey inquired concerning the situation, and was replied to as follows:

Situation satisfactory. On south we hold road from Pasay to San Pedro Macati. On the north we hold the water reservoir, San Juan del Monte, and all blockhouses. Country peaceful and city quiet. Troops fought magnificently. Insurgent dead between 500 and 1,000. Lots of prisoners and 2 Krupp guns captured. Insurgents demoralized. We owe gratitude for your great aid.

Our casualties for the day in killed and wounded numbered about two hundred and fifty. Those of the insurgents will never be known. Our hospitals were filled with their wounded, our prisons with their captured, and we buried seven hundred of them. Their loss was estimated at three thousand, and considering the number who died on the field of battle, might be deemed conservative.

On February 6th it was ascertained that Colonel Smith, with his Californians, had not halted at San Pedro Macati, but had pursued the fleeing enemy up the Pasig River. No one seemed to know definitely his location, except that it was somewhere in the vicinity of the towns of Pasig, Pateros, or Taguig. He had gone on with two battalions of his regiment and occupied these villages, receiving the written surrender of the inhabitants. General Anderson was directed to withdraw him at once to the Pasay road, which he did not reach until the 8th of the month. The enemy took possession of the towns which he had evacuated upon his directed withdrawal, and celebrated victory. They had been collecting to the east of the town of Pasig and on the south, and there was danger that they would cut off Smith's retreat, in case he did not fall back without delay to his directed position.

A movement from the southern line was not considered advisable, as the bulk of insurgent troops were again concentrating on the north in the vicinity of Caloocan, and the short, admirable southern line which we had established was easily defended and could spare troops for any emergency at the north.

On the morning of the 6th our attention was given to the large number of partisans or bushwhackers, mostly in the rear of our lines, who were continually firing from nipa huts, or other places of concealment, upon our passing transportation, messengers, and detachments. Nearly all the barrack guards had been forwarded to the front, and the provost guard was widely dispersed on the outskirts of the city. In some instances it was necessary to resort to radical measures and destroy many of the nipa huts which, situated in the bamboo and banana thickets, gave protection to scattered insurgents who doubtless belonged to the interior organizations or city insurgent militia. The day was devoted to the removal of the dangerous and threatening obstacles and the burial of the dead. About noon Colonel Stotsenburg telegraphed from Deposito, or water reservoir, the following:

General MacArthur instructs me to wire suggestions about waterworks. They should be taken and line of pipe occupied and guarded. I think I can do it from here, and if necessary run the pumps, occupying the high ground in the rear, and connecting with the left of the First Division at San Pedro Macati. My command consists of the First Nebraska, Tennessee battalion, the 2 companies of the Colorado regiment, and 4 pieces of artillery. There is no engineer at the waterworks and no coal. I do not think we shall find any difficulty between here and there.

Stotsenburg's command was augmented by a battalion of the Twenty-third Infantry from the provost guard, under the command of Major Goodale, and he was directed to proceed and carry out his plan. Later that evening I sent for General Hale, who com-

manded the right brigade of MacArthur's line, informing him that I had just received information that a part of Stotsenburg's command was in difficulty, having been attacked by insurgents, and that it was short of ammunition and without water. Hale at once proceeded to the Deposito, and wired me that Stotsenburg upon leaving the water works had ordered Goodale to take his battalion out the Maraquina road, extending his right to connect with his (Stotsenburg's) left, and continued :

Although I had not contemplated sending any troops to Maraquina, I did not consider it desirable to change orders and leave Stotsenburg's left flank without the protection he was anticipating, and as there was little resistance met through the district traveled, and as we heard no firing on our left, there appeared no special danger in Goodale's position. We threw some shells in the direction of the headquarters at Maraquina to show them that they were covered by artillery fire and to deter them from any attack they might make on Goodale's command.

General Hale ascertained that the reports which I had received were greatly exaggerated and that no portion of Stotsenburg's command was in any immediate danger. He at once adopted measures to keep open communication with the pumping station, which Stotsenburg had successfully reached, by means of large detachments which patrolled the four miles of road between Deposito and the station, and the following morning I received this telegram from General MacArthur :

Stotsenburg just reports that he has found the missing pump machinery, that insurgents have abandoned Maraquina, and that 10 companies went toward Pasig. This command has been actively engaged since Friday and wants to rest to-day and to-morrow. I have authorized him to do so and not to make any further active movement of any kind without specific orders. Large band of insurgents, armed and equipped, moving toward Pasig. Recommend sending gunboat up river to prevent them crossing. Seem to be concentrating south of Pasig. Captain Randolph is now here and I can give him any orders you wish.

To which reply was made :

Order Captain Randolph to take the gunboat to San Pedro Macati and remain in that vicinity. Information will be forwarded to him at that point. Acknowledge and report action.

The gunboat referred to was a former Pasig River passenger steamboat known as the *Laguna de Bay*, which we had seized, though subsequently purchased, about two weeks before active hostilities commenced, for service on the Upper Pasig, should occasion require. On her we had placed machine and 6-pounder guns and heavy sheet-iron protection, and detailed for duty with her two officers and sixty-five men. She was commanded by Captain Randolph, of the Third Artillery, and afterwards by Captain Grant, of the Utah Artillery, who was an experienced steamboat man, having been formerly engaged as a captain of a passenger vessel plying the northern United States lakes. She was a formidable and ugly-looking craft, drawing four feet of water, gave the insurgents much uneasiness, and subsequently great fear whenever on the Pasig River, in the waters of the Laguna de Bay, or in the rivers of Bulacan province she chanced to appear. She was fearlessly handled and was considered to be equivalent to a regiment of men whenever engaged. Her repeated successes led us to purchase and put in defensive condition three other small light-draft river steamboats or launches, which, though inferior to the *Laguna de Bay* as fighting machines, have rendered excellent service.

The insurgent troops, which Colonel Stotsenburg reported as moving upon the town of Pasig, at the head of the river of that name, were those which, in connection with the insurgents of the south, it was believed were about to concentrate to resist Colonel Smith and his two lost battalions of the California regiment then in that vicinity, which on the 6th had been ordered to withdraw immediately to their intended position at San Pedro Macati.

On February 7th division commanders looked to the means of readily supplying their troops with ammunition, subsistence, and water, and whatever else might be needed. For this service we had only the primitive transportation of the country. A few days before the fighting commenced Major Devol, transportation quartermaster of the command, had been directed to assemble his hired carts at a certain locality in the city upon the first indication of active hostilities and to be prepared to seize and assemble there, also, all wheeled vehicles of which he could obtain possession. These instruc-

tions he carried out most effectively, and the firing line was at all times supplied with every essential requirement. Citizens who suffered losses thereby were instructed to submit their claims, which were promptly settled, and over \$7,000 (Mexican) were paid to them on these particular accounts. A good many unauthorized seizures were made by enlisted men going to and returning from the front sent in many instances for ammunition and rations. This was checked under formal orders issued on the 7th instant, and all inhabitants were compensated who thereby suffered.

On the morning of the 7th Colonel Stotsenburg reported that he had found all missing parts of the pumping machinery. Steps were at once taken to put this machinery in order and in the course of two days the city was receiving an abundant water supply, which continued since that date.

The demoralization of the insurgents, which the rough handling they had unexpectedly received from the American mode of conducting warfare hitherto unknown in these islands, and pronounced by them to be new and unsoldierly, continued for two or three days. The leaders, confessing that their men were overmatched by our troops, contended that they could overcome by numbers what was lacking in individual characteristics. They commenced at once a reconcentration of all their forces in every direction, hastening from the north by rail every available man whether armed with rifle or bolo. Still they had lost a good many of their original soldiers, who, thoroughly satisfied with the war for independence, had escaped to their homes in distant villages. There was no lack of ammunition or subsistence for the troops on the north, but those on the south had lost through capture all the rice and cartridges which they had stored near their original lines and could not be resupplied without difficulty. The bolo men of the city, who had remained quiet since the afternoon of the 5th, began to show again a turbulent disposition, and as early as February 8th became bold and defiant. It became necessary to make new combinations, for the insurgents still persisted in the intention to carry out their former preconceived plan of action, which was to be an attack on our front, assisted by an overwhelming uprising of the city insurgent militia.

Our southern line was short and secure. The northern line had a sharp protruding angle at the Chinese church, one and one quarter miles southeast of Caloocan; thence it extended southeasterly toward the deposito; thence south to the Pasig River with a strong outpost at the pumping station, four miles east of the deposito. The left of this was refused, running from the Chinese church to Vitas Pass in a southwesterly direction. Two battalions of the provost guard had been sent to the pumping station and other portions of it had been placed far out in the suburbs. The increased insurgent activity within the city obliged the return of all this guard for city service, and to effect it, the Wyoming battalion, three troops of the Fourth Cavalry, the North Dakota regiment, and two guns of Dyer's Light Battery were withdrawn from Anderson's front. The first organization relieved the Twenty-third battalion at the pumping station. The cavalry and artillery troops were sent to General MacArthur for use in the vicinity of the Chinese church, and the North Dakota regiment was placed in Malate (where an uprising was threatened) for temporary duty.

General MacArthur had requested permission to swing his left on the town of Caloocan thereby giving him an excellent continuous and direct line on good ground from that town to the deposito, but was requested to remain as quiet as possible for a couple of days until the enemy could effect complete concentration in his front, when another opportunity to punish him very severely would be presented. This he did, and on the 10th of the month (it having been reported that Luna had placed about four thousand insurgents south of Caloocan in front of MacArthur's refused left) he was directed to rectify his alignment, which he accomplished on the afternoon of the 10th, by a very spirited attack on the part of the Montana, Kansas, and Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Third Artillery (brigade of Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis) swinging on the Chinese church as a pivot. The attack, preceded by a fire of thirty minutes from the guns of the Navy vessels on and in front of Caloocan, consisted of an impetuous charge which swept away every obstacle, inflicting great damage on the enemy, who fought stubbornly within his intrenchments for a time, but finally fled indiscriminately to the rear. Our troops pur-

sued beyond the line which it was intended to establish, rushed on to and over the stone walls which surrounded the Caloocan cemetery, where the insurgents had placed a strong force, which they well-nigh destroyed. Darkness coming on the troops were quickly recalled, and the line, with the left resting on Caloocan, was occupied—the extreme left being refused to guard against any movement from the direction of the town of Malabon.

During the afternoon of February 8th I received the following dispatch from Admiral Dewey:

Have sent flag of truce to San Roque directing withdrawal of insurgent troops. If white flag is not flying at 9 A. M. to-morrow shall open with ships. Please direct colonel commanding to occupy San Roque after insurgent troops leave. This is most important in interest of navy.

San Roque was a thickly populated village connected with the naval station at Cavite by a causeway over a narrow intervening strip of water and was at the mercy of the guns of the navy. The insurgent troops formerly occupying Cavite had taken possession of this point, where they had been augmented by considerable accessions from the Cavite province. Our own troops, consisting of the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment, two California battalions of heavy artillery, the Wyoming Light Artillery, and the Nevada troop of dismounted cavalry, commanded by Colonel Loper, of the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment, occupied Cavite and guarded the causeway between the two towns. Upon receipt of the Admiral's telegram, Colonel Loper was properly instructed, and at 9 o'clock on the morning of the following day the insurgents, having kerosened San Roque, fired it and withdrew, crossing the neck which joins it to the mainland. Our troops at once took possession and by persistent efforts saved from destruction many of its best buildings. The inhabitants fled, preceding or accompanying the insurgents, and Colonel Loper stationed guards there and placed a force across the narrow neck of land at a point about a mile distant from Cavite, where he confronted the insurgent intrenchments on the main shore, where troops have since been maintained and from which point they have operated by reconnoissance as far as old Cavite and San Francisco de Malabon.

Affairs at the open ports of Iloilo and Cebu, for which foreign and domestic merchant vessels had persistently cleared, furnishing goods and paying tribute to the insurgent authorities, and foreign men-of-war were intently watching the progress of events, gave great annoyance. The questions presented bristled with conundrums of a political character, and the United States consuls on the Asiatic coast wanted positive information of condition and status. The territory was no longer Spain's, but we still hesitated to take decisive action for fear of provoking the insurgents, or really giving them the excuse to attack us when they desired. Now this last obstacle had been removed by their determined onslaughts on Manila, and it was very important for overmastering political reasons to take possession of these southern ports, through force or otherwise, as circumstances might demand. Notwithstanding our military strength at Manila was so limited that we could not pursue into the interior the fleeing enemy, we knew our ability to worst him should he appear anywhere in our vicinity, and concluded that exigencies compelled us to clear up the field which we were confronting at Iloilo. On February 7th I asked authority to direct General Miller to take the place. This being received, the Tennessee regiment, which had been acting with the Manila provost guard, was forwarded to that point, sailing on the 9th instant. On the evening of the previous day I dispatched Lieutenant Colonel Potter with the following instructions:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Manila, P. I., February 8, 1899.

Brigadier General MILLER, U. S. V.,

Commanding First Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, Iloilo, Panay.

SIR: The commanding general directs that you occupy Iloilo with your troops as soon as practicable, having a care for the lives and property of the inhabitants of that city and giving to citizens the necessary notice to withdraw therefrom in case resistance is anticipated.

The admiral commanding the United States naval forces on the Asiatic station will direct the commanding officers of naval vessels in the harbor of Iloilo to support you in your operations.

Avoid destruction of property in so far as may be possible with successful operations, and endeavor to prevent destruction of same by native troops.

The first Tennessee regiment will sail for Iloilo to-morrow morning, the 9th instant, and upon its arrival you will be able to make your dispositions.

The commanding general trusts to your ability and discretion, and does not desire to give you more specific instructions, permitting full latitude of action on your part. These instructions will be handed to you by Lieutenant Colonel Potter, who leaves this evening by steamer *Butuan*. He will remain with you until you are able to report the results of your action in executing these instructions, when you will dispatch him to these headquarters with report of same.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS H. BARRY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Shortly after Lieutenant Colonel Potter arrived with instructions, and on the morning of the 10th General Miller had a conference with the commanding officers of the United States war vessels in the harbor and with certain business men in Iloilo, when the time to be given the insurgents to surrender or evacuate and for the inhabitants to withdraw from the city was determined upon. With the navy commanders the plan of battle, in case it became necessary to forcibly take the place, was discussed, but not fully agreed upon. The results arrived at are given in the following communications:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
ON BOARD TRANSPORT NEWPORT,

Iloilo Harbor, P. I., February 10, 1899.

COMMANDING GENERAL NATIVE FORCES, *Iloilo*:

SIR: In a communication from Gen. Roque Lopez, dated December 31, 1898, it was stated that armed resistance would be offered to the forces of the United States in case they attempted to occupy Iloilo without the consent of General Aguinaldo. This communication was referred, for instructions, to Major General Otis, commanding the United States forces in the Philippine Islands. After a long delay orders have arrived, and I am now directed by him to occupy the city of Iloilo with my troops as soon as practicable. I therefore call upon you to deliver up the city of Iloilo and adjacent territory, and to surrender the armed forces occupying the same before sunset Saturday, the 11th instant, or I shall proceed with my troops to occupy the city by force. It is requested that you give warning to all noncombatants in Iloilo, Jaro, and Molo, that in case of resistance their city and villages will be exposed to bombardment. Any attempt on your part in the interim to close the Iloilo River or to throw up or improve any defensive works will at once be met by fire from the United States warships and my troops. Free ingress and egress to boats going to and coming from Iloilo will be permitted until sunset Saturday, the 11th instant. After this time all communications must be under flag of truce.

Official communication has been received by the steamship *Butuan* of the complete defeat and scattering of the insurgent forces in the neighborhood of Manila.

Very respectfully,

M. P. MILLER,
Brigadier General, U. S. V., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
ON BOARD TRANSPORT NEWPORT,

Iloilo Harbor, P. I., February 10, 1899.

To the British, German, and American Vice Consulates:

In view of anticipated hostilities, notice is hereby given you to cause all persons who are under your protection to seek a place of safety before 5 A. M. Sunday, the 12th instant. Hostilities may commence at any time after that hour and date.

Very respectfully,

M. P. MILLER,
Brigadier General, U. S. V., Commanding.

Official copies also respectfully furnished commanding officers H. M. S. *Pigmy*, and U. S. S. *Boston*, and U. S. S. *Petrel*.

By command of Brigadier General Miller.

CHAS. G. WOODWARD,
First Lieutenant, Third U. S. Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The Tennessee regiment arrived at Iloilo on the night of February 10th, and next morning, about 9 o'clock, four commissioners sent by the inhabitants boarded the *Newport*, General Miller's vessel, to discuss the situation. While in conference two shots were heard, which were fired from one of the war vessels as warning shots to the insurgents who were engaged in throwing up entrenchments at or near the fort located on the

city's water line, against which proceeding they had been warned in the letter furnished them the previous day. To these shots the insurgents replied, and at 9.30 A. M. the fort and the war vessels (the *Baltimore* and *Petrel*) became actively engaged. The army, not anticipating this action, had made very little preparations for landing its troops. The navy attack was followed by a landing of its men, the seizure of the fort, the hoisting of the United States flag over the same, and the entrance of the men to the city — the insurgents retiring before landing was effected, and firing the town during their retreat. Lieutenant Colonel Potter, who was a witness and participant in the affair, made written report of the events which came under his observation. The vessels which he mentions, namely the *Arizona*, *St. Paul*, and *Newport*, were troop transports; the *Boston* and *Petrel*, vessels of the Navy; the *Iloilo* and *Vicenti*, launches. Colonel Potter states as follows:

As we left the *Arizona* we saw the *Boston's* boats about halfway to the shore. The captain of the *St. Paul* wanted to move his vessel nearer shore, and was allowed to do so. As she anchored, her starboard boats were full, and we towed them in and landed them, while the *Iloilo*, which came up (having been relieved at the *Arizona* by the *Vicenti*, which left the flatboat had anchored) towed in the port boats a few minutes later. The exact time of this landing I did not note, but afterwards saw a recorded signal from the *Petrel* to the *Boston*, which said it was 12 o'clock. All of this took time, as the tide was running very strong. From our launch, as we preceded the *St. Paul* to her anchorage near shore, we saw the flag hauled down and ours go up, and soon after saw the navy forces advancing from the fort to the first warehouse, where they appeared to stop and turn back. This afterwards proved to be only the *Petrel's* men, who landed on the other side of the fort, where we had not seen them, while the *Boston's* men under Lieutenant Niblack, had gone uptown. Not knowing this, I started up the road, where I was met by a signal man from the *Petrel*, who said they had received a message from the *Petrel* that we must be careful in advancing into town, as a great many insurgents were left in the buildings as well as in rifle pits which were dug on either side of the street. This caused us to wait for a sufficient force to occupy all side streets and advance cautiously (at least half an hour being thus lost), when, to our surprise, on arriving at the customhouse, we found Lieutenant Niblack's force receiving a few shots from the enemy up river, but they had come to this point without seeing any insurgents, or hearing a shot.

At the first shot from the *Boston* the insurgents began firing the town as they retreated up town along the main street, fire being applied to both sides of the street. I saw some places where they had failed to set fire, but where wood saturated with coal oil was piled against doors. Before the navy was through with the bombardment, fires had been set away up on Calle Real, and as a strong breeze was blowing there was little chance of saving anything to leeward of the fires.

A few troops with General Miller got through the fires just beyond the customhouse, but the rest of us were cut off from advancing for two hours. These few troops advanced with no resistance, and took Jaro and Molo bridges. Fires were set along the road to the Jaro bridge before any possible landing could have saved them, and very little was burned except to leeward, where the smoke and flames were such as to drive back company after company trying to get to the few troops in front, who would be in great peril if attacked in force. But all attempts failed for a time. I saw two companies of Major Cheatham's battalion try to get around by wading on the beach, but they were driven back. It was a case which would have baffled professional firemen with a complete apparatus for fighting fire.

General Miller, in a report made February 20th, remarks:

No arrangement or agreement with the senior officer of the Navy was made that he should open the attack without conferring with me, but it seemed he construed my letter to the insurgents in that light and commenced the attack. My command had been living on the rough bay ever since first arriving. With great difficulty we had gotten possession of two lighters and three steam launches to transfer coal barges, etc., from supply ships to permanent ships. At the time of the attack the *Samar* was endeavoring to tow the barge *Cartagena* to the *Newport* for the purpose of placing a light battery on it. The *Arizona* had a coaling ship alongside; the other launch was en route to the *St. Paul*. * * * The Navy landed their forces promptly, and found upon arrival at the plaza an almost impassable barrier of fire toward Jaro bridge. I think a quicker landing of my troops would have found the same conditions in front; as it was, I pushed through the flames with what force I could get through and saved several buildings beyond the plaza, near Jaro bridge, and along the banks of the Iloilo.

I now quote from the accompanying report of General Hughes, commanding at present in the Visayan Islands:

Upon receipt of this information ways and means were taken by the insurgents, then in occupation and control, for burning the city. Large quantities of petroleum were secured and stored in the ayuntamiento, Calle Rosario, Calle San Pedro, etc. In the early morning of February 11th, before any shots had been fired or any immediate action was evident, these supplies of oil were distributed about the city and placed in dwellings, shops, stores, etc., so as to make the work of the incendiaries easy, swift, and sure. The statement is made that the local president and other officials in uniform assisted in

the distribution of the petroleum, and the mayor of the city, Señor Leon, is said to have followed the example of the mayor of Moscow by setting fire to his own house before abandoning the city, which had been confided to his care.

On the morning of the 11th the insurgents were discovered putting guns in position on the beach for defense, and as this was in violation of the conditions specified by General Miller in granting time for noncombatants, etc., to make their dispositions for what might occur, the naval gunboat *Petrel* fired two warning shots, upon which the land battery being put in position opened fire on the *Petrel*, which opened an action that had not been contemplated or expected on the part of either the troops or their commanders until the following morning.

Firing having opened between the hostile forces, the incendiaries in the city immediately began their assigned work, and the city was soon in flames. Meanwhile the troops were being landed on the beach and the right bank of the river, and working their way through and around the fire succeeded in reaching and securing possession of the bridge across the Iloilo River leading to Jaro, and also the bridge across the estuary on the road to Molo. Possession of these points assured General Miller's possession of the city. In submitting the fact to the department commander General Miller remarks:

"It was not contemplated to make an attack before the hour named to the consuls, but the insurgent forces having begun acts of hostility, military necessity required that action should be taken and followed up. Such action certainly made no difference regarding the destruction of property, as it was a matter of common report that every preparation had been made by the forces of the insurgents at Iloilo to set fire to the city at the first hostile shot."

In another letter, written by General Miller on the 21st of February, the following remark occurs:

"I have no doubt it is owing to the premature attack that any of the buildings are saved. The plan was one of total destruction by fire."

On the following day the suburb of Jaro was taken by Major Keller with a battalion of the Eighteenth Infantry and a battery of machine guns. General Miller reported as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Iloilo, P. I., February 12, 1899.

"ADJUTANT GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS:

"SIR: I have the honor to report the military situation as very vexatious. We have captured Iloilo, as before reported, but the position of the insurgents has been such that all the time we are exposed to sharpshooters' fire with the Mauser rifle, and no one knows when he is safe. Jaro and Molo occupied would relieve us from this trouble, but I should have a battalion of four companies more to hold Molo. To-day at 2 P. M. I sent a reconnoissance to both Jaro and Molo—a battalion of the Tennessee to Molo and one of the Eighteenth Infantry to Jaro. At Molo no enemy was found; at Jaro the enemy was encountered and skirmishing commenced at once. The insurgents were about 1,000 strong. They threw an accurate and concentrated fire. They fought well, but finally retreated to Jaro and were driven beyond it. I reinforced the first battalion with the second, and we held Jaro to-night. Second Lieut. F. C. Bolles, Eighteenth Infantry, attached to the machine battery, was wounded through the left leg below the knee and one private through the lung and another through the leg. Will send specific report as soon as possible. Our troops of the Eighteenth were under the command of Major Keller, and afterward the two battalions were under the command of Colonel Van Valzah. Major Keller's battalion, assisted by the machine gun battery, under Lieutenant Ostheim, did the work. Major Keller is an able, fearless, and brave officer; also Lieutenant Ostheim. I shall make recommendation about them later.

"Very respectfully,

"M. P. MILLER,
"Brigadier General, U. S. V., Commanding."

On the 14th of February Major Keller made a reconnoissance in the direction of Santa Barbara, and 4 miles from Jaro he encountered the enemy, about 500 strong, and drove them back some distance. He lost 1 noncommissioned officer killed and 1 wounded.

On the 19th of February a reconnoissance was made to Oton by a battalion of the First Tennessee Volunteers, but no enemy was found.

A battalion of the First Tennessee Volunteers made a reconnoissance in the direction of San Miguel *via* Mandurriao on the 25th of February. The enemy was found a short distance beyond Mandurriao and driven back without loss to our troops.

The military operations which have since taken place in Panay will be noted in a later portion of this report. As soon as Iloilo was occupied by our troops a government was established and has been successfully prosecuted.

The rapid changes in the spirit, demeanor, and demonstrations of the inhabitants of Manila of all classes between the 5th and 10th of February could be witnessed only in a community made up of the most heterogeneous elements. On the 6th the educated business classes, foreign and native born, were surprisingly hopeful that hostilities would soon end. The natives of the middle and working classes were sullen, though undetermined. The large Chinese laboring population rejoiced over the punishment of their race enemies and the opportunity offered it for looting the country from which the insurgent forces had been driven. These Chinese had followed quite closely our advan-

cing lines and secured many minor articles of property which by them were considered of value. We had employed them, too, extensively to perform a good deal of the work connected with supplying the troops at the front, and they performed faithful service. On the 7th business became active again and the streets were thronged as usual. The night was the most exciting portion of the twenty-four hours, as the occasional shots of our sentries, the burning of nipa buildings (the work of incendiaries), and the frequently detected interchange of signals between the insurgents within and those without the city lines gave constant warning of the dangers which threatened us. The means of supplying subsistence for this large motley population presented a problem for solution in which new conditions continually obtruded themselves. The great majority of the population never provides for the morrow and depends upon the numerous city markets for its daily supply of food, made up almost exclusively, rice excepted, of the products of the adjacent country. That source of supply had been virtually closed since the latter part of January, and inter-island traffic had been arrested by the event of war. On February 8th it was officially reported that the insurgent troops to the east of the city had returned to the mountains and those to the south had disappeared, whereupon orders were issued to permit the resumption of trade along the Pasig River to the Laguna de Bay. This it was expected would give Manila the products of the lake country, from which source she had always obtained a large portion of articles for daily consumption. No sooner, however, was this traffic reopened than the insurgents seized the Upper Pasig country and threw a large force into the towns of Pasig, Pateros, and Taguig, which it advanced to Guadalupe, within rifle shot of San Pedro Macati, where the left of General Anderson's line rested. The bold resumption of the offensive at this point, the rapid concentration taking place at the north, and the restoration of communication between the northern and southern insurgent armies depressed the better social element of the city and correspondingly elevated the hopes of the hostile military organizations in our midst. Active demonstrations, in attacking troops on the streets, setting fires in thickly populated districts, with an occasional murder or assassination, were resumed, and rendered it again necessary to take every precautionary measure for the city's safety. Orders were given to the division commanders to confine the duties of their men within the city to the protection of their barracks, and not permit them to patrol the streets, as the provost marshal general was prepared to effectually repress any attempt on the part of the inhabitants to inflict serious damage.

On the evening of February 9th I wired General MacArthur at the Chinese church, the advanced angle of his line, the following:

Reported that the insurgents will attack at 3 o'clock in the morning. Their plan to attack your front in large force and at the same time to rise in your rear in Lico district. They have been entering through Vitas swamps all day and landing at intersection of Calle Sande and Calle de Lemery at bridge. Bolo men will form between Vitas district and Lico road.

About the same hour General MacArthur telegraphed:

It has been necessary to reinforce the blockhouse at the mouth of Vitas Creek on account of the threatening attitude of the surrounding population. Please have the situation examined and either authorize the abandonment of the blockhouse entirely or make it part of the provost duty of the city. The company there is from Kansas, and concentration in front of that regiment is reported as still in progress.

The general was directed to hold on to the position, it being considered of vital importance, and assistance was sent to the company occupying the point. Later the general was instructed in telegram as follows:

Not intended that you should keep 3 troops at Vitas Creek unless necessary to protect your rear from contemplated annoyance on part of inhabitants of section. You are far out and General Hughes can not efficiently reach you. The bolo men of Tondo are restless to-day.

The action of February 10th, already hereinbefore reported, followed, but instead of having a quieting effect on the hostile portion of the inhabitants, appeared to incite them to greater energy. Rumors of meditated uprisings were constant and were only checked by the untiring watchfulness of the provost guard. Fires in the different sections of the city, mostly in the outskirts, were of nightly occurrence.

On February 15th the provost marshal general secured an order issued by the Malolos government through the responsible officer who had raised and organized the hostile inhabitants within the city and then departed for the insurgent capital, which directed a rising that evening, and which for barbarous intent is unequaled in these modern times of civilized warfare. A translation reads in part as follows:

First. You will so dispose that at 8 o'clock at night the individuals of the territorial militia at your order will be found united in all the streets of San Pedro armed with their "bolos" and revolvers and guns and ammunition, if convenient.

Second. Philippine families only will be respected. They should not be molested, but all other individuals, of whatever race they may be, will be exterminated without any compassion after the extermination of the army of occupation.

Third. The defenders of the Philippines in your command will attack the guard at Bilibid and liberate the prisoners and "presidarios," and, having accomplished this, they will be armed, saying to them, "Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them, that we may take our revenge for the infamies and treacheries which they have committed upon us. Have no compassion upon them; attack with vigor. All Filipinos 'en masses' will second you. Long live Filipino independence!"

* * * * *

Fifth. The order which will be followed in the attack will be as follows: The sharpshooters of Tondo and Santa Ana will begin the attack from without, and these shots will be the signal for the militia of Trozo, Binondo, Quiapo, and Sampaloc to go out into the streets and do their duty. Those of Paco, Ermita, and Malate, Santa Cruz and San Miguel will not start out until 12 o'clock unless they see their companions need assistance.

Sixth. The militia will start out at 3 o'clock in the morning. If all do their duty our revenge will be complete. Brothers, Europe contemplates us. We know how to die as men, shedding our blood in defense of the liberty of our country. Death to the tyrants, war without quarter to the false Americans, who have deceived us! Either independence or death!

Of course arrangements were made to immediately check this contemplated demonstration, but the order gave us our first positive assurance of the tactics which the insurgents intended to pursue and confirmed the rumors of intent which had been prevalent since the last week in January. This fortunate precaution served to keep very active the watchfulness of all officers charged with the safety of the city, and vigilance was rewarded on the night of February 22d, when a directed rising was attempted and was successful in its inception and primary stages. Considerable numbers of armed insurgents, passing by water and through swamps around MacArthur's left, entered Tondo, the northern district of the city, about a mile to the rear of his line, and there concealed themselves, awaiting their opportunity. Shortly after dark in the evening a number of buildings, some of considerable importance, situated in the thickly settled portion of Binondo, were simultaneously fired, having been previously kerosened, and while the city fire department (a department the membership of which was confined to natives who had always proved loyal) was making great efforts to extinguish the fires, or at least hold them under control, the fire hose was repeatedly cut and musketry shooting commenced very near them at the north, on the Tondo and Binondo line. This General Hughes, present in person, soon checked with his troops, driving the attacking parties northward, when other fires broke out in the Binondo district near the river bank, which threatened our army supplies. These were quickly extinguished and the armed insurgents again driven northward. Early the next morning General Hughes moved against this enemy secreted in Tondo, which may have numbered one thousand or more, drove it northward toward General MacArthur's lines, although it resisted stoutly from its concealments in the bamboo and rice paddies, and behind barricades which it had erected. The enemy's casualties numbered about five hundred, while General Hughes's loss, owing to the rapidity and fierceness of his attack, was very slight. This punishment put an end to the dangerous demonstrations within the city on the part of the insurgent inhabitants, and thereafter they failed to respond to the orders given them by the Malolos government, much to the latter's indignation, which charged them with a lack of patriotism. Since February 23d, few shots of sentinels or patrols have been heard within the confines of Manila, and those in the nighttime, which were aimed generally at the towers of churches and convents from which responsive signals were being transmitted to the signals seen at prominent points occupied by the insurgent troops.

While these interesting events were passing in Manila, our outer lines were being placed in a condition of defense so that they might be securely held by fewer troops, thus giving us the men to operate with and initiate attack on the increasing forces of the enemy, who were becoming quite bold again. The length of our line north of the Pasig River was about nine miles, and it was necessary to maintain it for the safety of the city and the protection of our water plant. Besides the force at the pumping station, we were obliged to keep a large detachment on the Mariquina road north of the station, and to patrol the road between it and the reservoir, a distance of about four miles. These detached troops, which were commanded by Colonel Stotsenburg, invited the attention of the insurgents. About the 12th instant they made a spirited attack on the Mariquina outpost, but were signally defeated and driven several miles northward through San Francisco del Monte toward Caloocan. On February 22d the First Nebraska and Wyoming Volunteers attacked and scattered a considerable body of insurgents between the reservoir, pumping station, and Pasig River, which had placed itself in that locality, and on February 24th a detachment of the Oregon regiment and a company of the Nebraska infantry attacked and defeated an insurgent force north of the Mariquina road. Similar actions occurred on the 25th and 27th of the month, when the persistent enemy was driven northward with considerable loss. Again, on March 5th, 6th, and 7th, portions of the Nebraska, Oregon, and Utah troops were obliged to attack and drive off other bodies of insurgent troops which appeared near the pumping station and on the Mariquina road. These expeditions served to check their ardor in that direction, and they began to pay more attention to other portions of our lines, becoming very annoying in the vicinity of Caloocan and in front of San Pedro Macati. At these points the troops wanted to attack, but nothing substantial could be gained thereby and the city would be exposed needlessly. The line of the Pasig was considered as the first requisite to improve our military situation, and we were awaiting the arrival of troops, daily expected. The Twentieth Infantry reported February 23d, and the Twenty-second Infantry March 4th and 5th. This gave us sufficient additional force to take the initiative. We had lost the Tennessee Volunteers, sent to Iloilo, and received two additional regiments, and our enlisted strength for duty in and around Manila, the provost guard included, numbered nearly fifteen thousand men. A provisional brigade was formed consisting of the Twentieth and Twenty-second regiments of infantry, three troops of the Fourth Cavalry, a section of Light Battery D, Sixth Artillery, two battalions of the Washington, and seven companies of the Oregon Volunteers, and Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. V., was placed in command. This brigade engaged the enemy at Guadalupe Ridge, near San Pedro Macati, at Pasig, Pateros, Cainta, and Taguig, and drove him out beyond these towns. The insurgents, however, concentrated near Taguig, and made a spirited attack on General Wheaton's troops there, inflicting a few casualties, but he collected his forces quickly and early the next morning made a counter attack, which the insurgents were unable to withstand, routed them and drove them fifteen miles down the shore of the lake. Their losses in killed and wounded numbered more than two hundred, while General Wheaton's casualties in the entire six days engaged (between March 10th and 17th) did not aggregate thirty. The gunboat *Laguna de Bay*, Captain Grant, of the Utah Artillery, commanding, assisted greatly in these affairs, opened the river to the lake which she entered, dispersed the insurgents' shipping, which consisted of launches, cascoes, and innumerable small boats, considerable of which were captured. Garrisons were established at the towns of Pasig, Pateros, and Taguig, with one gunboat in the lake and one in the river, when the remainder of the brigade was returned to the city and incorporated in other organizations. The line of the Pasig was thus established and the insurgent communication between their forces to the north and on the south was permanently interrupted.

In the mean time my native scouts were obtaining information at the north. Malolos had become a war depot; also Calumpit and Baliuag. It was reported that the former city contained a very large quantity of rifle ammunition; that the intervening country beyond Caloocan and along the line of the railroad was virtually covered with defensive works, intrenchments having been constructed every few hundred yards. Lieutenant

General Luna boasted of having available on the short line fronting General MacArthur's left sixteen thousand men, but my scouts numbered those between Caloocan and Malolos at from six to eight thousand and verified their estimates by personal observation. This concentrated insurgent force was then our true objective, and it was believed that it would stand and receive our attacks. Our troops were impatient to be let loose and were in excellent health and spirits.

The Fourth and Seventeenth Infantry, with Major General Lawton and staff, arrived from New York City between the 10th and 22d of March. New military combinations were made on March 17th, General Lawton relieving Major General Anderson, who had been advanced to the position of brigadier general in the regular establishment and directed to proceed to the United States. Both this division and the second, that of General MacArthur, were given three brigades, those in the first commanded by Brigadier Generals Owenshine, King, and Wheaton, and those in the second by Brigadier Generals Hale, Otis, and Hall. To secure sufficient force for the northern advance it was necessary to take all available organizations from both divisions, but Manila and the waterworks must remain covered. A separate column for General MacArthur was made up from his own immediate command, composed mostly of the volunteers, and consisting of the brigades of Brigadier Generals Otis and Hale, the Colorado regiment being left to guard the deposito and pumping station. Brigadier General Wheaton was directed to take command of the left of this line from La Loma to Caloocan, and the Kansans, Montanas, Pennsylvanias, and a battalion of the Third Artillery, and nearly all the Utah Light Artillery were relieved therefrom by the Oregon Volunteers, the Third and Twenty-second Infantry, a battalion of the Twenty-third infantry of the provost guard subsequently reporting, and two or three days thereafter the Minnesota Volunteers, which had been relieved from the provost guard by the Twentieth Infantry. Brigadier General Hall was assigned to the right of this line, having the Colorado and Wyoming troops, the Fourth and Seventeenth Infantry, and a platoon of the Utah Light Artillery. He was directed to make a demonstration to the north when General MacArthur should take up his advance, for which everything was in readiness March 24th. That night the troops intended to take part in this particular movement were withdrawn from the trenches and assembled behind La Loma and the Deposito, and very early the next morning proceeded on their march. General MacArthur's instructions were to move in two columns in echelon from the right, the right brigade (Hale's) preceding the left (Otis's) by a considerable distance, so that the latter would cover the left and rear of the former and neutralize any attack from the insurgents in that direction, who were very strong from Caloocan to Balintauag on the Novaliches road. Wheaton, whose left rested at La Loma, and who was expected to swing to the left on Caloocan at the proper time, was directed not to move until specially directed, unless MacArthur's left column should become seriously engaged and need assistance. The advancing columns were to move on Novaliches—Hale's brigade to that point by San Francisco del Monte and Bagbag, and Otis's keeping to the left and retired was expected to strike the Novaliches road near and to the right of Balintauag. Crossing the Tullahan River, fordable at Novaliches, they were to turn to the westward and thence proceeding by the road which strikes the railway south of Polo were to place themselves on the left flank of the enemy while General Wheaton made a frontal attack. This matured plan failed in part, owing to the natural obstacles which were constantly met on the line of march. Hale's brigade moving by San Francisco del Monte encountered serious difficulties there and beyond, and was obliged to drive off detachments of the enemy, by which it was unavoidably detained, and the left brigade gained the advance. It was attacked by the insurgents, when Wheaton commenced his swinging movement to the left and diverted their attention. The brigade struck the Tullahan River some distance below Novaliches, crossed its artillery and transportation only by a great deal of labor, because of the high banks and the dense growth of brush, while the right brigade continued on to Novaliches and took the designated western route. This march was exhausting in the extreme, and the entire day was consumed when the right bank of the river was attained. Early the next morning both brigades marched toward the railway, but could not develop a line northward

in the immediate vicinity of Polo, as intended, on account of the swamps, thick masses of brush, and tropical undergrowth through which the artillery and transportation could not be passed, not even the men.

While these brigades were executing this movement that of General Wheaton had engaged the enemy with great spirit. Some time before evening it had driven him from all of his intrenchments back and across the Tuliahan River, which it was about to cross in pursuit when its advance was arrested to await developments on the enemy's left flank by the troops expected from Novaliches. The next morning, as soon as the head of that column had about gained the railway line, it was permitted to renew the attack, and, quickly passing the river at two points and aided by the flanking troops, completely routed the enemy and drove him northward and beyond Polo, where he made a determined stand the following day, from which he was driven by General MacArthur's united troops with considerable loss. From that date to end of the month MacArthur pressed northward the enemy, who stubbornly contested every village and locality having defensive advantages and burned every town from which it was obliged to retreat. Our troops entered Malolos, the insurgent capital, March 31st. That alleged government had removed all its records and property, and its army set fire to the city when it retreated on Calumpit and Quingua before our advance. The troops needed rest, and it was necessary to repair the railway over which the advance had been made in order to forward the necessary supplies. The line of communication, too, was long, considering the position of the enemy on our flank and the few troops which could be spared to protect it, and it was believed that a water base could be established at Malolos which would make available for the field an additional fifteen hundred men. Our casualties from the commencement of hostilities to April 1st were twelve officers and one hundred and twenty-seven enlisted men killed and forty-eight officers and eight hundred and thirty-three enlisted men wounded. The sick among these troops which had advanced to the north increased fifteen per cent, due mostly to their exhaustive labors and to heat prostrations.

Efforts to secure a water line of communication by Manila Bay and the Malolos estuary were made immediately and continued for more than two weeks. The proper mouth of the estuary was found with considerable difficulty. A bar had formed in front of it, making the entrance very tortuous. Up this two of our gunboats worked their way, but encountered well-driven piles and other obstructions which the insurgents had placed there and around which mud and sand had collected, making the water too shoal for navigation. Near the mouth of the stream a dredge was used and the gunboats removed a good many of the pile obstructions, but satisfactory results could not be obtained and the work was abandoned. A considerable detail of soldiers was made to put in sufficient repair for immediate use the railway from Manila to Malolos, and Chinese labor was hired. The track had been considerably damaged by the insurgents and a number of bridges partially destroyed, but Major Devol, of the Quartermaster's Department, overcame all difficulties, and, with the engines captured at Caloocan, gave Malolos daily railway train service.

While these preliminaries to a farther northern advance were being made General Lawton, commanding the First Division of the corps, was directed to proceed to the city of Santa Cruz, on the south shore of the Laguna de Bay, and secure a number of launches and a Spanish gunboat, which were reported to be concealed in a narrow stream passing along the eastern limit of that city. Returning, he was directed to seize Calamba, an important strategic point on account of its being at the intersection of important roads and telegraphic lines. For this purpose he was obliged to draw troops from the lines about Manila and along the Pasig River. He collected and concentrated parts of organizations, numbering all told one thousand five hundred and nine men, consisting of three dismounted troops of the Fourth Cavalry, two mountain guns, eight companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, four companies of the Idaho and four of the North Dakota Volunteers, and an organization of two hundred sharpshooters, largely drawn from the Washington regiment. With these troops, in several cascoes towed by three of our gunboats, he proceeded across the lake on April 9th, captured on the follow-

ing day Santa Cruz, which he found intrenched and strongly defended, drove the enemy several miles into the interior, and proceeded to secure the vessels for which he had been sent. The water of the lake had become very low and the boats could not be passed over the bar at the river's mouth. Reporting this fact and the further fact that he could not make a landing at Calamba on account of shoal water, a dredge was sent him from Manila, and also instructions to return immediately to the city with his force as soon as he could secure possession of the vessels in the river, as his services were required here, and that the taking of Calamba was not imperative at this time. He returned on April 17th, bringing six steam launches and two cascoes which the enemy had concealed near Santa Cruz. The Spanish gunboat was not found, and was subsequently captured at Calamba with machinery in good condition, but without her guns, which the insurgents had taken for land service.

The insurgents at the north were becoming very bold again. They had worked around in the swampy country to the westward and rear of Malolos, and down along the roads, paths, and villages to the eastward, from which they were making occasional nightly incursions on the railroad for the purpose of destroying it. We could not remain quiet, as we did not have sufficient troops to maintain the long lines we were holding if we permitted the enemy to concentrate and take the initiative. The total strength of the Eighth Corps present in the Philippines at this time was nine hundred and sixty-seven officers and twenty-five thousand and thirty-six enlisted men, of whom five thousand were serving at Cavite and the Visayan Islands. Of these eight hundred and thirty-six were of the Engineer, Signal, and Hospital Corps; two thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine were sick and in confinement as prisoners, and some one thousand five hundred were on special duty in the various staff departments or assisting in civil administration. The available fighting force in Luzon, Cavite excepted, numbered, about sixteen thousand five hundred men.

General MacArthur could not advance beyond Malolos with the troops at his disposal while the enemy so seriously threatened his flanks and line of communication. To assist him, the formation of an independent column, to consist of nearly four thousand men, to be taken from Manila lines and the railway guards, and to move to the north, on the flank of the enemy, was determined upon. The formation and movement of this column was intrusted to General Lawton, who entered upon this special service as soon as he returned from Santa Cruz. He concentrated near Caloocan the Twenty-second Infantry, which had been relieved from duty on the railroad a short time previous; eight companies of the Third Infantry; the First North Dakota Volunteers; four troops of the Fourth Cavalry (one mounted); Hawthorne's battery of light guns, portion of Light Battery D, Sixth Artillery; and a detachment of the Signal Corps. He was furnished with such transportation of the country as could be secured, and was instructed to move these troops along the base of the mountains by Novaliches, San José, and Norzagaray, where the balance of his column, consisting of eight companies of the Minnesota and seven of the Oregon Volunteers, to be taken from the railway and to march from Bocaue by way of Santa Maria, would join him. The last named troops were to escort ten days' supplies for his command by quartermaster's transportation, which had just been received from the United States and was then being put in readiness for the road. These movements commenced, and the railroad south of Bigaa being thereby rendered secure, it was intended that General MacArthur should move on Calumpit, leaving sufficient force between Bigaa and Malolos to guard his line. General Lawton, after concentration at Norzagaray, was directed to move on Baliuag, from which point, the swamps being dry, he could act on an enemy opposing MacArthur's advance. General Lawton started from near Caloocan on April 22d; encountered some opposition from the enemy at Novaliches and *en route* from San José, which did not impede his march; but soon after leaving Novaliches his road, a well-defined and prominent one on all Spanish maps, became a trail, and subsequently a trail crossing or passing through rice patches, swampy country, and unbridged streams, over which his advance was conducted with the greatest difficulty. His troops proved equal to the occasion, and after he had lost many of his carrabaos, or water buffalo, from heat exhaustion, they cheer-

fully hauled the transportation, working one day the entire time for three miles progress. He in person reached Norzagaray on April 25th and met there the Bocaue column, which had arrived there that morning, and there awaited the Bocaue transportation and supplies, which had been detained, and the rear of the Novaliches column.

General MacArthur took up his advance on the 24th. The Bagbag and Calumpit rivers, over which the railroad bridges had been partially destroyed, were in his front, and there were no means of crossing them. The country was low, swampy, and considerable of it covered with brush, rendering it very difficult for military operations, and the insurgents had constructed strong intrenchments along the rivers and thought themselves secure. General Hale with his brigade was sent to the eastward, up the Bagbag River, and crossed in the face of fierce opposition at the Quingua Ford, about four miles from Malolos; thence swinging down the right bank of that river he took the enemy's intrenchments in reverse, inflicting heavy losses. Wheaton, who now commanded a brigade of the division, as soon as Hale's descent had somewhat cleared his front, succeeded in crossing his troops over the railway bridge, after slight repair, and that portion of Calumpit south of the river of that name was lost to the enemy the following day. Lieutenant General Luna commanded in person the insurgent troops north of the river and had collected a considerable force, estimated at four thousand men, to oppose the crossing, while three thousand were held at Baliuag, to the east. To his right as far as Hagonoy strong detachments were maintained, and also to his left connecting with Baliuag. In the face of this opposition MacArthur's men effected the crossing on April 28th, under the accurate concentrated fire of the guns of the Utah Light Artillery, commanded by Major Young. This fire drove back the enemy from the river bank and the Kansas men, swimming the rapid river, were enabled to secure boat transportation on the northern shore. Crossing with this and on the railroad bridge (of which, though a span had been dropped, the outer rails remained) a foothold was secured and the enemy was soon after driven northward up the railroad track for a distance of two miles.

General Lawton, having concentrated his force at Norzagaray and Angat, drove the enemy to the north and westward in a number of spirited engagements and was directed to proceed to Baliuag. A short time thereafter I was informed that two thousand armed insurgents were about to march north from San Mateo, a place eight miles northeast of Manila, under the command of General Pilar; that it would pass on a mountain road with the intention of gaining the flank of Lawton, who was directed to keep his scouts well out to the eastward from Norzagaray, which he did without discovering the expected hostile column which, to the number of one thousand had passed farther to the right and entered the country to the northeast of Baliuag. The latter place, with large stores of rice and sugar, was captured in a spirited attack after slight opposition, the enemy retreating northward, while General Lawton, maintaining great activity to his right and front, felt along the east bank of the Rio Grande in the vicinity of San Luis to ascertain if the enemy was present. He was detained at Baliuag to await the delivery of rations for his command by way of Malolos and to enable General MacArthur to secure an advanced point in a more open country and discover the whereabouts of the retreating enemy. On May 5th he was instructed as follows:

General LAWTON, *Baliuag*:

Can not determine definite movement until MacArthur gets in position and is prepared for further action. His advance is at San Fernando. In the mean time hold present positions, observing any movements of insurgents to the north and east of you. MacArthur is confident insurgents retired up railroad instead of passing northeastward.

On the same day the following telegram was sent to General MacArthur:

You will arrest your advance at San Fernando. It is impossible to ascertain route taken by insurgents, who were not expected to make a stand at San Fernando. It is believed they will take the road to Arayat, in the direction of San Isidro. They have strong intrenchments at first-named place. Report fully conditions and casualties as soon as practicable. We congratulate your troops.

Gunboats will soon start to seek entrance of Rio Grande, but we can not obtain any encouraging information. The river from Calumpit north is navigable; the mouth very difficult of access.

Lawton holds Maasin, Baliuag, and Quingua. Had quite a sharp engagement capturing first-named place. Insurgents attacked Owenshine's line last evening; quickly repulsed. They have appeared on the lake with cascoes and are very active.

On May 6th the following telegrams were sent, which show the situation as then understood:

Major KOBBE, *Third Artillery, Malolos*:

You will take command of all the troops on the railway between Calumpit and Marilao and so dispose them as to furnish the best protection to this line of communication. It is reported that a large force from the province of Morong is now moving to attack General Lawton's right by way of Norzagaray and Angat. It is possible that a portion of this force may appear at Santa Maria and attempt the destruction of the railway in that vicinity. With General Lawton's force at Baliuag, a detachment at Quingua, and another at Bagbag Bridge, it would appear that only that portion of the line between Guiguinto and Marilao could be in danger. Bocaue and Bigaa should be made strong, having detachments well out toward Santa Maria. Acknowledge receipt.

MANILA, May 6.

General LAWTON, *Baliuag*:

Please report localities at which rice and sugar found and destroyed by your scouts were captured and what section of country your scouts are observing to-day.

MacArthur's success at Santo Tomas and San Fernando greater than at first reported. Enemy's loss was very severe, they leaving some fifty or sixty dead on the field and probably a couple of hundred rifles * * * Enemy evidently thinks you are supplied by Angat. The insurgent force at San Mateo was ready to move last night. It is fairly well armed, has fair amount ammunition and plenty of rice. Subsistence and ammunition transported by extra men. Watch well by scouting parties country to the east of you. The reported line of enemy's march is Norzagaray, Angat, San Rafael, and Bustos. Also rumored that a force may strike at Santa Maria. General Hall will send out detachments to watch road by Novaliches. Acknowledge receipt.

From all the information I was able to obtain, and from the fact that the inhabitants of the Tarlac province and to the north of the same were not strongly in sympathy with the rebellion, I was convinced that Luna's immediate army, which had confronted MacArthur's troops, would retire by Arayat, a strong natural position and strongly intrenched, into the Tagalo province of Nueva Ecija covering San Isidro, where abundant supplies could be obtained. As soon as MacArthur, by scouting to his front, had definitely ascertained and reported that this army had retreated on the line of railroad the situation was understood. There was one objective army on the line of railroad and another covering the country in front of Baliuag and to the east of the Rio Grande General Lawton was detained at Baliuag scouting to his north and east for several successive days, taking, in the mean time Maasin, which he occupied with his advance, and capturing at various places a considerable quantity of the enemy's food supplies, which had been stored in improvised granaries. General MacArthur was directed to take Bacolor and Guagua to his left and rear, and thus establish a water base at Guagua, as the railroad was not in operation beyond Bagbag, south of Calumpit, and could not be placed in condition for use as far as San Fernando in less time than ten days, at least, and the bridges not for two or three weeks. Fortunately an engine and a few cars had been captured near San Fernando and could do service north of Calumpit after a slight repair of the railway track.

On May 7th Captain Grant, of the Utah Artillery, with two gunboats, was instructed to proceed from Manila to Guagua with supplies for MacArthur's troops, with whom he was directed to communicate at that point. He found the entrance of the Guagua River without difficulty, proceeded upstream until Sexmoan was reached, when he was fired upon by some five hundred of the enemy strongly intrenched on a projecting point of the river bank. He passed the point without responding, swung into the bank immediately after passing it, and opened a deadly fire, striking the insurgents in flank behind their breastworks, and quickly scattered those who were able to retire. He met no further opposition until Guagua was reached. Then he boldly ran along the city's wharves and cleared the place of the few armed insurgents present, who set fire to several buildings and retreated. Landing his men, he pursued the enemy a short distance, then assisted the citizens to extinguish the fires and retired to his boats. The San Fernando troops not appearing, he returned to Manila on the following day. Before Captain Grant

was directed to proceed to Guagua General MacArthur had signified his ability to communicate with him there, but subsequently, and after Grant was beyond recall, he reported that his situation was such with regard to the enemy that he did not consider the movement on Bacolor and Guagua prudent. At the first named place there was quite a force of the enemy intrenched, and he did not think his force at that time was sufficient to drive it off and hold the Guagua line while maintaining also his line of communication by rail. As soon as Captain Grant reported at Manila he was directed to find the mouth of the Rio Grande and pass up that stream to Calumpit, which place he successfully reached without marked incident on May 10th. He was then directed to proceed up the river and clear the banks of insurgents as far as Candaba, which he accomplished, having a sharp engagement at San Luis. These boats could navigate this river as far up as Arayat, a point some twelve miles northeast of San Fernando, and could keep that line open without much difficulty. It was determined, therefore, to move MacArthur's troop on Luna's flank, as a further immediate advance up the railroad was impracticable because of the impossibility of then taking supplies by that route; and after we had secured the Rio Grande, on May 11th, I telegraphed MacArthur as follows:

No intention to make San Fernando base for future operations. You say supply by water at that point impracticable and reconstruction of railway necessary. Several days yet required to reach Calumpit with railway, and probably several more necessary to reach San Fernando. Calumpit will be the base and troops supplied, for a time at least, by cascoes to be sent there at once. There are 6 feet of water in Rio Grande to Candaba, and it is practicable for light-draft boats to reach San Isidro. Your first objective is Candaba, where gunboats can meet you; thence probably by river road north. One half light battery and your convalescents, of which 100 South Dakota men should go up to-day, will be sent you, and probably 2 battalions Seventeenth Infantry. This will carry your enlisted force to about 4,000 and should be ample to drive any force enemy can place in your front. General Lawton has a more difficult problem. The enemy has a large force at San Ildefonso and San Miguel, and it is now reported that Generals Pilar and Geronimo have reached latter point. Should Lawton be pressed hard it may be necessary for you to give assistance by way of Candaba, otherwise he will join you on river near San Isidro. It is believed that gunboats, cascoes, and launches can supply you on river, and it will not be necessary for your train to carry very much supply. One battalion Seventeenth Infantry will probably be sent you to-morrow afternoon. You will necessarily need sufficient supplies on starting to take you to Candaba. There is great necessity for celerity of movement, and it is desired that it be inaugurated as soon as practicable.

To this dispatch the General replied that he would act on the instructions contained therein at once, but considered the directed movement a very delicate one and that conditions should be carefully weighed before it was attempted; that his position at San Fernando was satisfactory, and that he thought the troops should remain to recuperate until the railway could be repaired to that point; that he had about three thousand eight hundred men, two thousand six hundred of whom were continually on the fighting line, and that he desired to exchange regiments which were with him for some in rear, which were comparatively fresh; that Luna was in his immediate front with two thousand five hundred men and had one thousand at Mexico, on the Candaba road, and that there were possibly ten thousand between him and the Baliuag country. MacArthur's troops were at this time pretty well worn out, and a great many of them were on sick report. They had been fighting almost continually for three months in a tropical climate and over a swampy country through which wagon transportation could not be moved. There were no fresh troops to send to San Fernando. The withdrawal of the Spanish forces in Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago, where troops must be placed, the necessity of sending others to Cebu, and to increase those in Negros—all of which was imperatively demanded at this time—rendered conditions somewhat critical. I had also been directed to return the volunteer organizations to the United States without delay, and in response I cabled, on May 11th, to Washington as follows:

Volunteer organizations first to return now at Negros and 45 miles from Manila at front. Expected that transports now arriving will take returning volunteers. Volunteers understand they will begin to leave for United States latter part of month. Know importance of their presence here at this time, and accept sacrifices which United States interests make imperative. *Hancock* now entering harbor. Transports returning this week carry sick and wounded men. *Pennsylvania* and *St. Paul* not needed longer in southern waters where they have been retained, hence dispatched. Transports *Nelson* and *Cleveland* brought freight; return without cargo.

This I did after consulting with some of the most prominent volunteer officers, pointing out to them the delicate situation we were in, and they responded that the volunteers would willingly remain until it was cleared up or until more of the regular regiments then *en route* could arrive. We must now either advance at the north or retreat to Calumpit, holding the railroad in our rear and await reinforcements with which to replace all volunteers, having in the mean time a large insurgent force in our immediate front and continually increasing one south of Manila, which had become annoying and which now numbered five thousand men. It was therefore determined to direct MacArthur to hold on to San Fernando with what force he had, operating against and holding Luna as best he could; to send a detached column up the Rio Grande, and to permit Lawton to advance. The Ninth and Seventeenth Infantry had reported by April 23d, and the Twenty-first arrived on May 11th. This gave us opportunity to forward more of the Manila troops. Major Kobbé, Third Artillery, then at Malolos, was directed to Calumpit, to which point one battalion of the Ninth Infantry, three of the Seventeenth, and Light Battery E, First Artillery, were sent. He was ordered to proceed up the river with this force to Candaba, attended by the gunboats which were to haul cascoes loaded with twenty thousand extra rations. This command left Calumpit May 16th and reached Candaba the following day, having encountered little opposition.

On May 13th General Lawton reported from Baliuag that a commission sent by General Aguinaldo had presented itself and desired to be sent to Manila to confer with the United States Peace Commission. He was instructed as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Manila, P. I., May 13, 1899.

MAJ. GEN. H. W. LAWTON, U. S. V.,

Commanding United States Forces, Baliuag, Luzon.

GENERAL: The commanding general of the United States forces in the Philippines directs me to inform you that you will reply to the communication addressed to you by Gen. Gregorio del Pilar, of the Philippine forces at your front, which communication was delivered to me by Captain Sewell, of your staff, and is herewith returned, that should General Aguinaldo desire to send representative men to confer with the United States commission now in session in this city, you are at liberty and will pass such body through your lines, promising them safe conduct to and from Manila and ample protection during their stay here. Railway transportation between Malolos and Manila is freely accorded.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS H. BARRY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

This commission was received by me upon arrival and made known its mission, which was to take preliminary action toward the negotiation of terms of peace. It was quickly informed that cessation of hostilities depended entirely upon surrender of arms and the disbandment of their military organizations. Expressing then the desire to confer with the peace commission, it was afforded the opportunity. For lack of time I was not present at any of these conferences, which extended through two days. The commission was then sent north through our lines, having accomplished nothing in so far as my knowledge extended.

On May 14th General Lawton was given permission to advance on San Miguel as his objective. Leaving a battalion of troops at Baliuag he marched rapidly on Ildefonso, where he routed a strong force of the enemy by a dexterous flank movement to his right, and proceeding on San Miguel, where the enemy was strongly intrenched, accomplished the same result by similar tactics. On the evening of May 15th he was instructed as follows:

General LAWTON, *San Miguel*:

Your next objective is San Isidro, unless your progress so much impeded by enemy that your subsistence likely to give out, in which event you should seek road to Rio Grande and try to communicate with Kobbé's column and gunboats, where you will find rations. Kobbé's column will be pushed up as rapidly as possible, but can not tell how far gunboats can ascend river. Believe they can ascend to Arayat, where enemy have heavy intrenchments. Watch well your right. It is reported that a large number of insurgents are at Bianabato. Report not verified. No change in MacArthur's front. Still confronted by about 5,000 men.

Marching out of San Miguel the next morning, where he left a containing force, he struck the insurgents, whom he drove to the right and left, and bewildering them by his rapidity of movement, which rendered them unable to concentrate, he seized San Isidro, the third insurgent capital, on May 17th, General Aguinaldo and cabinet, with troops, having retired to Cabanatuan, fourteen miles to the north, on road leading into the mountains of northern Luzon. Late in the evening of that day General MacArthur reported as follows:

My information is not absolutely certain, but everything indicates that insurgents from my front and right retired along the railroad. A reconnoitering party reached the 67-kilometer post, and at that point discovered stragglers apparently in rear of a column moving in their front. We went out the road through Mexico to Santa Ana and found both points vacated, and were informed by natives that insurgent soldiers had gone to Angeles. Up to late hour this afternoon the line between here and Bacolor was still occupied by insurgents. To-morrow I hope to get definite information.

The following day it was ascertained that Luna had retreated on Tarlac with about three thousand men, leaving a considerable force under General Mascardo on General MacArthur's left, with headquarters at Santa Rita or in that vicinity. It was believed that a considerable insurgent force would be found at the strong defensive position of Arayat, and to that point both General Lawton and Major Kobbé were sent, General Lawton being instructed at midnight May 17th as follows:

General LAWTON, *San Isidro*:

Your next objective Arayat, down Rio Grande, after troops have rested and peace restored at San Isidro. Arayat reported to be strongly intrenched. Kobbé and gun-boats started up river this morning at 6. This early announcement, fearing telegraphic communication may be lost.

On the following morning the following information was sent him:

General LAWTON, *San Isidro*:

General MacArthur reports that from information almost positive he believes that 1,000 of Luna's men have retired to Floridablanca and Porac, which are to his left; that Luna with 3,000 armed men is at Tarlac. He states that all his information is to the effect that Luna has not sent assistance to the east and is not likely to do so, as there is no cooperation between him and the force on the San Isidro line. He states that Major Bell is on reconnaissance and now at or near Angeles; that he will not probably here from him until late this evening. MacArthur's information was obtained from inhabitants of the country and an Englishman, Mr. Sims, who left Tarlac last evening and has just entered his lines.

Should this information prove true, all of the force sent by you to San Miguel this morning should continue its journey to Baliuag. Troops at San Miguel can not be supplied during the season of heavy rains.

Lawton, descending the Rio Grande, and Kobbé, ascending the stream, struck the place on the same hour of the day; found only a small force, there, which quickly retreated. It was now determined to operate on General Luna's left flank, Lawton, reinforced by Kobbé, to take the road to Tarlac, when it was ascertained that General Luna had removed his headquarters to Bayambang, only a few miles north of Dagupan, and that his troops were retiring north of Tarlac. The railway facilities which the insurgents possessed rendered a rapid retreat on their part very easy.

The rainy season had now come and the volunteer organizations must be hastened homeward, and should a column be sent to Tarlac the enemy would retire, leaving us a destroyed or badly damaged railroad without the means to operate it, and we were seriously crippled for lack of wagon transportation. Our troops once at Tarlac could not be supplied, and all were needed at other points until we could consummate the difficult feat of exchanging the volunteers for organizations of the regular establishment. We must keep what we had gained, and could do that by establishing a line to the front, extending from San Fernando on the left to Baliuag on the right, from which it would be easy to resume operations. General Lawton was recalled, a sufficient force placed at Candaba, San Luis, Calumpit, and Baliuag to hold the country in rear, and steps were taken to return and ship the volunteers as rapidly as circumstances would permit. But the condition of General MacArthur's troops was not improving. The volunteers had again become very restless and desired to depart. On June 2d the surgeon of one of these regiments reported that of eight hundred and seventy-three officers and enlisted

men thirty per cent were in the Manila hospitals sick and wounded, thirty per cent were sick at San Fernando, "and of the remainder there are not eight men in each company who have the strength to endure one day's march." In respect to this report the chief surgeon of MacArthur's division remarked that he had made a careful examination of the men and that of the whole number in the regiment then present only ninety-six were fit for duty. The division commander remarked on May 22d and June 5th, with regard to these and similar reports, as follows:

The duty required of the men of this brigade, in common with the other commands of the division, has been severe and continuous since the 4th of February of the current year. The sun, field rations, physical exertion, and the abnormal excitement arising from almost constant exposure to fire action have operated to bring about a general enervation from which the men do not seem to readily recover, although the present conditions are very favorable. The four regiments now present have an enlisted strength of 3,701. Of these 1,003 are sick and wounded, leaving an effective of 2,698, which, after deducting necessary details for special duty, yields only 2,307 for the firing line, many of whom could not march 5 miles under the conditions which obtained from Malolos to this place.

The physical condition of the men in the organization which originally commenced the campaign in this division and are still at the front has during the past month been a matter of great concern. The difficulties are progressive and without any apparent fluctuation are growing worse from day to day.

For four months these men have been continually under arms night and day, exposed in a relaxing climate to a scorching sun, almost as destructive and much harder to bear than the enemy's fire, until apparently the severe, unrelenting, and almost unexampled strain has told upon whole organizations to such an extent that they are now completely worn out and broken in health.

Later the chief surgeon of the department stated, when commenting on the conditions presented:

I can add nothing to the careful and valuable report made by the chief surgeon of the division. The data must be accurate and the conclusion unimpeachable. These men and the men of the companion regiments have been overworked, are broken down, and will not be fit for duty as a regiment within any reasonable period. It is difficult to explain, except at a length that would be unacceptable, how these physiological factors operate, but the fact remains, and here is a striking illustration of it, that commands do become worn out precisely as the fifth indorsement states.

The weakened hearts and quickened pulses indicate a condition akin to that of typhoid fever convalescence, and restoration to physical efficiency will not take place in this climate within any reasonable period, and meanwhile such men display no vital resistance to acute disease.

This feature of the "soldier's irritable heart" was a condition well recognized during the severe strain of the civil war, but with these men there is the additional disability of general physical prostration.

These reports I forwarded to Washington on June 23d, with the following indorsement:

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army. I have inquired carefully into the condition of health of these organizations, which is now improving. The cause of sickness may be attributed, I believe, to the great strain attendant upon constant fighting, with lack of needed rest, neglect of person during this period, because of which a peculiar disease, designated itch, was developed, and indiscriminate consumption of fruit, which was abundant in the country over which troops passed and are stationed, and the use of water not potable. The South Dakota regiment was brought to Manila two weeks ago and is rapidly improving. The Kansas regiment is *en route* and the Montana regiment will soon follow. I think, like the Oregon regiment, when orders to take passage to the United States are issued, that both the Montana and South Dakota troops will recover with astonishing rapidity. There are few cases of serious illness. San Fernando, the present station of these troops, is considered somewhat as a health resort by the Filipinos, and there seems to be no good reason why men should not improve as rapidly there as in Manila, except that there is in the vicinity of San Fernando a very active enemy, which must be constantly watched, necessitating a larger percentage of men on outpost duty than at some other points.

The headquarters and ten companies of the Third Infantry, with a platoon of artillery and a mounted troop of the Fourth Cavalry, took station at Baliuag, and headquarters and two battalions of the Twenty-second Infantry were placed at Candaba and San Luis, to be assisted, in case of attack, by one of the gunboats which was left in the Rio Grande, and which was to be used also in forwarding supplies from Calumpit. The rains coming on and heavy storms having been predicted for that section of country the troops at San Miguel, whose rations were about exhausted, were ordered to fall back at once on Baliuag. They were attacked while *en route* at Ildefonso and Maasin, and were obliged to halt twice and drive off the enemy, which they did effectively, but the

enemy published and celebrated for a long time their signal victories at Ildefonso, San Miguel, and San Isidro.

During these Luzon military operations affairs in the central islands became more or less critical, demanded careful consideration, and occasionally an accession of troops. As early as February 3d General Miller had reported from Iloilo that the inhabitants of Negros and Cebu realized that they could not successfully establish an independent government and wished the United States to exercise control. After the capture of Iloilo the navy visited the city of Cebu and took quiet possession of the place—the commanding officer of the force assuming direction of the business of the captain of the port and collector of customs and entering into an arrangement with the more prominent citizens to permit them to conduct their own internal affairs. This was reported to me with the request that troops be sent to that port to assist the small navy force there in case of necessity. On receipt of this information, and on February 26th, the following order was issued and executed:

A battalion of the Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, Maj. G. A. Goodale commanding, will proceed at once by transport *Pennsylvania* to the port of Cebu, Island of Cebu, for the purpose of furnishing immediate protection to the inhabitants and property of that locality. The battalion will be supplied with rations for thirty days and 300 rounds of ammunition per man.

This did not relieve the officers of the Navy of the administration of civil affairs, the management of which it was desirable to turn over to the Army, and they continued in control awaiting our action to take formal possession. Upon General Miller's report that he had held a conference with some of the principal citizens of the island of Negros and that they had raised the United States flag, wished a few troops to protect them from the Tagalos, whom they had declined to receive in the island, and desired to be sent to Manila to present conditions and solicit aid, instructions were given for a compliance with their request, whereupon a committee of four gentlemen arrived here on the 21st of February. Several conferences followed. They had, they said, established a crude temporary government, appointing a governor who was one of their number; that if permitted to arm a small battalion of natives to be placed under the direction of the United States officers and to receive the assistance of a few United States troops, they were confident that the quiet of the island could be maintained and the Tagalo element successfully restrained. A great deal of conversation, consuming portions of several successive days, followed. They were eager to be informed of the purposes of the United States, and were informed that a military government with general supervision of their affairs must be erected and maintained until Congressional legislation prescribed the nature and measure of control which would be imposed; that no assurance could be given them except that the civil government to be finally established would be republican in character and would give them as much local representation as the intelligence and animus of the people permitted and as was in harmony with their own and the interests of the United States.

The troops asked for were provided, and the committee was advised to return, call their representative people together, and, acting with and under the advice of the military governor whom I would send, to formulate and submit a plan of government for the administration of strictly internal affairs, which upon receipt I would forward for the consideration of the United States supreme authorities. I selected for the governor Colonel Smith, of the First California Volunteers, now brigadier general of volunteers, an excellent soldier and a lawyer of experience. He had several conferences with them and won their confidence and esteem, when they expressed a strong desire to have him and a few troops accompany them to Negros, which was favorably acted upon.

To meet the situation which was rapidly developing in Panay, Negros, and Cebu, the following orders were issued:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 8. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT PACIFIC
AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Manila, P. I., March 1, 1899.

1. A military district, comprising the islands of Panay, Negros, and Cebu, and such other Visayan Islands as may be hereafter designated, to be known as the Visayan mil-

itary district, is hereby established and placed under the supervision of Brig. Gen. Marcus P. Miller, U. S. A., commanding First Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, with headquarters at Iloilo. The troops already sent to Cebu and those about to embark for Negros will furnish all possible protection to those islands, maintaining peace and order while administering the civil affairs throughout the islands on lines prescribed by the military government.

2. Col. James F. Smith, First Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, is hereby detached from his regiment, and will proceed by U. S. transport *St. Paul* with the troops mentioned in paragraph 5 of this order to Bacolod, Negros, *via* Iloilo, reporting upon his arrival at the last-named point to Brig. Gen. M. P. Miller, U. S. A., commanding the Visayan military district, the specific instructions which he has received from these headquarters and there to receive such additional instructions as General Miller may wish to give in furtherance of their execution.

3. Colonel Smith is assigned to the command of the subdistrict of the island of Negros, and will establish his headquarters at the capital of the islands, furnishing protection to the inhabitants thereof, whom he will assist to develop civil administration over the affairs of that island in accordance with the specific instructions already received from these headquarters.

4. Col. James F. Smith, First California Volunteer Infantry, commanding subdistrict of the island of Negros, will upon his arrival there, as directed in paragraph 2 of this order, proceed to organize from the natives of the island a civil police of 200 men, placing the organization under military discipline and retaining entire supervision of it. The men will be employed by the Quartermaster's Department and will be reported monthly on the quartermaster's form of persons and articles hired, on which will be stated their nativity and age, in addition to periods of service. Their compensation will be fixed by the scale of wages prevailing on the island, and the funds to pay for the services will be furnished from these headquarters. Each employé will receive a fixed ration, in addition to his money compensation, which will correspond to the native ration issued in this city. The Ordnance Department will turn over the necessary ordnance to arm and equip these men.

5. The Third Battalion of the First California Volunteer Infantry will embark at once on the U. S. transport *St. Paul*, prepared to proceed to Bacolod, island of Negros. It will be provided with rations for thirty days and 150,000 rounds of rifle ammunition. The commanding officer of this battalion (Maj. H. T. Sime, First California Volunteer Infantry,) will report to Col. James F. Smith, of that regiment, for more specific instructions.

* * * * *

By command of Major General Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

General Smith, with the troops and commissioners, left Manila on March 2d, and on arrival at Bacolod, the capital of Negros, he took station and successfully organized a battalion of two hundred natives, which has been loyal and has performed good service for the United States to the present date. But certain of the inhabitants of Tagalo nativity and others who were disaffected, aided by their friends in Panay, both with advice and war material, and assisted by the robber bands of the mountains, created disturbances in the western, central, and southern portions of the island which culminated in active hostilities. Smith, with his troops, went in pursuit of their concentrated forces wherever they chanced to be and successfully routed them, but it was impossible to cover the country and prevent reconcentration. He thereupon called for another battalion of his regiment, which was sent him on March 23d. With this increased command he visited all occupied points of the island, and especially held in check the people of Dumaguete and Bais, on the southeast coast, where the insurgent element for a time appeared to be in the ascendancy.

This force not proving sufficient to place troops at all necessary points, a call was made for the third battalion of the regiment, which was forwarded on May 21st. In the mean time the population of occidental and oriental Negros chose delegates to represent their several political districts in a convention at Bacolod, where, after some two months labor under the direction and protection of General Smith, a constitution was prepared for submission to the President of the United States. This document, having been received here, was forwarded to Washington about July 20th with appropriate remark, and served as a basis for the following order:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 30. }

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., July 22, 1899.

The people of Negros, through duly accredited representatives, having freely acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States over that island, and having developed and forwarded to His Excellency the President of the United States, for the consideration and deliberation of Congress, a proposed constitution or body of fundamental laws, upon which they seek to have established for themselves a republican form of government, it

is deemed essential, pending final action by the President and the Congress of the United States thereon, and while military supervision of the affairs of the island must be maintained, that a provisional government to administer its civil matters be instituted, and under which the people may enjoy the largest measure of civil liberty compatible with prevailing conditions and which shall conform to their desires as expressed in their proposed constitution.

It is therefore ordered that a government for that island be established as speedily as practicable in plan and scope as indicated in the following enumerated provisions—the same to remain in force until modified by constituted authority:

I. The government of the island of Negros shall consist of a military governor, appointed by the United States military governor of the Philippines, who shall command the United States troops stationed therein, a civil governor and advisory council elected by the people. The military governor shall appoint secretaries of the treasury, interior, agriculture, public instruction, an attorney-general, and an auditor, who shall act under his immediate instructions. The seat of government shall be established at Bacolod.

II. The military governor shall exercise the supreme executive power. He shall see that the laws are executed; shall appoint to office and fill all vacancies in office not herein otherwise provided for, and may, with the approval of the military governor of the Philippines, remove any officer from office. He shall perform such other functions as the duties of his position may require.

III. The civil governor: There shall be elected by the people a civil governor, who shall advise the military governor on all public civil questions, and who shall preside over the advisory council. He shall countersign all grants and commissions of a civil nature which are executed by the military governor; attend every session of the advisory council, and in case of a tie vote in said body he shall cast the deciding vote; shall receive all bills and resolutions of the advisory council; shall attest the official acts of the military governor in so far as strictly civil matters are concerned; shall affix the great seal with his own attestation to all civil commissions, pardons, and public instruments to which the official signature of the military governor is required, and perform such other duties as may be duly conferred upon him.

IV. The advisory council: An advisory council, to consist of 8 members, shall be elected by the people, and shall be selected within the following territorial limits: One from the island of Negros at large; three from Oriental Negros, and four from Occidental Negros. The times and places of electing these members, after the first election, shall be fixed by the advisory council on the approval of the military governor.

Occidental Negros shall have four members of the advisory council, representing four districts, constituted and designated as follows:

The cities and pueblos of San Carlos, Calatrava, Escalante, Sagay, Cadiz, Manapla, Victorias, and Saravia shall compose the first district.

The cities and pueblos of Estaquio Lopez, Guimbalaon, Silay, Talisay, Lacson, Granada, Murcia, Bacolod, Sumag, Cansilayan, and Abuanan shall compose the second district.

The cities and pueblos of Bago, Maa, Pulupandan, Valladolid, San Enrique, La Carlota, Pontevedra, La Castellana, and Magallon shall compose the third district.

The cities and pueblos of Ginigaran, Binalbagan, Soledad, Isabela, Himamailan, Suay, Cabancalan, Ilog, Dancalan, Guilhungan, Cauayan, and Isio shall compose the fourth district.

Oriental Negros shall have three members of the advisory council, representing three districts constituted and designated as follows:

The cities and pueblos of Dumaguete, Valencia, Bacon, Dauin, Zamboanguita, Siaton, Tolon, and Bayauan shall compose the first district.

The cities and pueblos of Sibulan, Ayucitan, Amblang, Tanhay, Bais, Manjuyod, Ayungon, Tayasan, Jimalalud, and Guijulugan shall compose the second district.

The cities and pueblos of Siquijor, Canaan, Maria, Lacy, and San Juan shall compose the third district.

V. Elections: The times and places of holding elections for the civil governor and for members of the advisory council shall be fixed by the military governor of the island.

VI. Qualifications of voters: In order to be qualified to vote at any election a person shall (1) be a male citizen of the island of Negros; (2) he shall have attained the age of 21 years; (3) he shall be able to speak, read, and write understandingly the English, Spanish, or Visayan language, or he must be the owner of real property worth \$500 or pay a rental on real property of the value of \$1,000; (4) he must have resided in the island not less than one year preceding and in the district in which he offers to register as a voter not less than three months immediately preceding the time when he offers to register; (5) he shall, prior to each regular election, during the times prescribed by law for registration, have caused his name to be entered on the register of voters for his district; and (6) prior to such registration he shall have paid all taxes due by him to the government: *Provided*, That no insane person, or deaf-mute who can not read or write, shall be allowed to register or vote. The military governor shall make suitable provisions for the registration of voters, for the preparation of ballots, and for the method of casting votes at the first election.

VII. The military governor of the island shall have the right to veto all bills or resolutions adopted by the advisory council, and his veto shall be final if not disapproved by the military governor of the Philippines.

VIII. The advisory council shall discharge all the ordinary duties of a legislature.

IX. The secretary of the treasury: It shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to receive and safely keep all the public funds not confided by law to the custody of other officers, to expend money only upon warrants drawn by the auditor attached to the vouchers upon which the warrants are drawn, to keep a careful account of all moneys received and expended by law, and once a month to report to the auditor an itemized statement of the warrants paid and the money balances on hand in the treasury. He shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

X. The secretary of the interior: It shall be the duty of the secretary of the interior

to supervise public lands, forests, mines, surveys, public works, provide for the taking of the census, and to take appropriate measures for safeguarding the public health. He shall perform such other duties as may be duly committed to his charge.

XI. The secretary of agriculture: It shall be the duty of the secretary of agriculture to study the agricultural resources of the islands with a view to increasing the wealth derived therefrom. He shall give special attention to the means of combating diseases or pests which attack animals or crops, to the study and recommendation of improved methods of cultivation, to the introduction of new products suited to the climate and soil, and shall perform such other duties as may be legally prescribed.

XII. The secretary of public instruction shall have charge of the establishment and maintenance of free public schools for primary instruction throughout the island, and of such other schools of higher instruction as may be required or suited to the needs or advancement of the people. He shall have general supervision of all matters relating to public instruction.

XIII. The attorney-general: It shall be the duty of the attorney-general to prosecute and defend all causes to which the Island of Negros or any one of its officers is a party, and to give legal advice to any officer of the civil departments whenever the same shall be required of him in his official capacity. He shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

XIV. The auditor: It shall be the duty of the auditor to report to the military governor, whenever so required, an itemized statement of the expenses of the government for past periods, and an itemized statement of all expenses of the government for the ensuing fiscal year, accompanied by a report of the amount of money on hand in the treasury to meet such expenses, and the amount of revenue necessary to be raised for government purposes by taxation or otherwise. He shall also report such scheme as to him may seem proper to secure economy in the public service. He shall draw warrants on the secretary of the treasury for all sums of money required and estimated for by officers of the government, after having satisfied himself of the legality and correctness of the proposed expenditures which the money asked for is to meet. He shall perform such other duties as shall be legally imposed.

XV. Municipal governments: Municipal governments shall be organized as soon as possible under the supervision of the military and civil governors and the advisory council. They shall have the usual powers and perform the usual duties of such bodies, subject to the direction of the military governor.

XVI. Officers of cities, towns, and municipalities in office at the time of the promulgation of this order shall continue to act in their official capacity until successors are elected, selected, or appointed and qualified.

XVII. The judiciary: The judicial power shall be vested in three judges, who shall be appointed by the military governor of the island. They shall severally hold court at such times and places as may be determined by the advisory council and the military and civil governors, and shall sit in banc, at a time and place to be fixed by that authority, in order to hear appeals. Their modes of procedure, terms of office, and compensation shall be fixed by the advisory council, on the approval of the military governor. Appeal shall lie from the court in banc to the supreme court at Manila, in all civil cases where the amount involved exceeds \$500 (Mexican), and in all criminal cases amounting to felony.

XVIII. Inferior courts shall be provided for and established under the advice and recommendation of the civil governor and advisory council.

XIX. The jurisdiction of the court shall not extend to nor include crimes and offenses committed by either citizens or persons sojourning within the Island of Negros which are prejudicial to military administration and discipline, except by authority specially conferred by the military governor. Jurisdiction to try and award punishment in these classes of cases remains vested in provost courts, courts-martial, or military commissions.

XX. All cases and actions pending at the time of the promulgation of this order are hereby transferred for trial and determination to the courts of appropriate jurisdiction provided for in the preceding paragraphs.

XXI. The style of all process shall be "The Judicial Department of Negros," and all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name of and by the authority of said judicial department.

XXII. Education: Free public schools shall be established throughout the populous districts of the island, in which the English language shall be taught, and this subject will receive the careful consideration of the advisory council.

XXIII. Revenue and taxation: The advisory council, presided over by the civil governor, is authorized to devise and adopt a system of taxation uniform in operation in order to raise revenue for the support of government and for all other necessary purposes. The burden of government must be equally and equitably distributed among the people.

XXIV. The military authorities will collect and receive the customs revenue, if any, will control postal matters and Philippine inter-island trade and commerce.

XXV. The military governor shall, subject to the approval of the military governor of the Philippines, determine all questions not herein specifically mentioned and which do not come under the jurisdiction of the advisory council.

XXVI. The compensation of civil officers shall be as follows:

		Mexican currency.
Civil governor.....	per annum.....	\$6,000 00
Secretary of the treasury.....	do.....	3,000 00
Secretary of the interior.....	do.....	3,000 00
Secretary of agriculture.....	do.....	3,000 00
Secretary of public instruction.....	do.....	3,000 00
Attorney-general.....	do.....	3,000 00
Auditor.....	do.....	3,000 00
Members of advisory council, for each day while in session.....	per day.....	8 00

And fifty cents for each kilometer of distances traveled between place of residence and place of meeting and return. The period of the regular session of the advisory council shall not exceed one hundred and twenty days during the year, but in case of necessity the civil governor, with the approval of the military governor, shall call extra sessions for such periods of time as shall be deemed proper and shall be designated in the call. Per diem and mileage at the rate fixed above shall be allowed members of the advisory council for any extra session they may attend.

XXVII. The military governor of the island is empowered to take all necessary action to put in execution the foregoing directory provisions. Instructions prescribing methods and date of election of officers who are to be selected by ballot will be issued, and the election will be held at as early a day as practicable.

By command of Major General Otis:

THOMAS H. BARRY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

In the new field of politics, upon which these people entered with alacrity, there were many disagreements—the result of personal ambitions probably, as well as of antagonistic honest opinion, and complaints were heard and opposition was frequently offered to the civil officers of districts to whom they had intrusted the preservation of law and order. Those exercising the civil power, acquainted with Spanish methods, sought to organize a military police force which was made responsible only to its founder and which executed his orders in a very arbitrary and oftentimes cruel manner. It was unreliable, and a portion of it served the Tagalo and robber element, to which many deserted. Through all the turmoils and difficulties experienced by the advocates for United States Government General Smith retained the confidence of all factions and assisted to heal their differences. They desired an election of such class of officers as might be permitted to direct local affairs under United States military supervision, and an opportunity to manifest their fitness for an abridged form of government has been given them. What the result will be can not as yet be forecast with any certainty, but it is to be hoped that they will meet the expectations of those desiring their ultimate welfare, both for the benefits they will receive thereby and also for the sake of example to the inhabitants of the other Philippine islands, who are now distrustful of United States intentions and its expressed good will toward them. By this latter and very large class of Filipinos affairs in Negros are closely watched, and a successfully conducted government there—one which will protect individual rights and give a fair measure of individual liberty—will be a most important factor in the pacification labors of these islands.

The United States troops in Negros have performed severe service. The Californians have been replaced by the Sixth Infantry, which, like its predecessors, has responded promptly to every demand and shown itself well able to master the military situation. General Smith still exercises supervision, and to his unremitting efforts, tact, and ability is due the fact that serious obstacles have been surmounted. Robber bands have always existed in the mountains of Negros, and their recent accessions from without encouraged them to assume a defiant front, but the heavy chastisements which they have received at the hands of our troops has well-nigh destroyed them.

Arrangements were made early to take over the civil administration of affairs of the city of Cebu. Lieutenant Colonel Hamer, of the Idaho Volunteers, a lawyer by profession, who had filled the position of judge of one of the Manila provost courts with great credit, was selected for that duty, and on March 14th the following order was issued:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 13. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT PACIFIC
AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Manila, P. I., March 14, 1899.

The island of Cebu will constitute a subdistrict of the Visayan military district, with headquarters at the city of Cebu. Lieut. Col. Thomas R. Hamer, First Idaho Volunteer Infantry, is assigned to the command of the same and will proceed to that city by way of Iloilo, where he will report to the commanding general of the district for any directions the latter may desire to convey to enable him to execute the specific instructions which he will receive from these headquarters to guide him in the performance of his duties. Colonel Hamer will report to the commanding general of the department for conference and instructions and will take passage on transport *Indiana*, which has been directed to proceed to Iloilo as soon as necessary repairs to the steamer can be made.

By command of Major General Otis:

THOMAS H. BARRY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The battalion of the Twenty-third Infantry which was sent to Cebu the latter part of February had not taken any action in civil matters, but had preserved order in the community. The citizens had looked after their own local interests, and officers of the Navy had continued to conduct harbor and customs affairs, from which they were now relieved by army officers detailed to perform the duties of those positions. Shortly thereafter the dissensions between the friendly-disposed and hostile-intentioned natives became bitter and culminated in the assassination of one of the most prominent citizens, simply because he advocated United States protection, and attempts were made upon the lives of a number of others who favored United States occupation. The towns within a short radius of distance began to show the first war paint of rebellion, and the mountain peaks behind Cebu exhibited preparations for defense, or possibly attack, in newly constructed rifle intrenchments. Contraband trade along the coast of the island was active and gave the small gunboats manned by the natives considerable exciting occupation. Colonel Hamer called for additional force, and a battalion of the Tennessee regiment was sent him from Iloilo. Shortly before incursions into the interior were made by detached companies of the Twenty-third Infantry, at first without encountering much opposition, but afterwards by very decided opposition. It was apparent that the rebellion was growing stronger each succeeding day, and that increased force would be required to cope with it. The Cebu people possess great numbers of small sailing crafts, with which they are accustomed to conduct trade between their own and neighboring islands. With these they skirted other coasts and robbed the inhabitants. They impoverished and reduced to hunger the natives of the island of Bohol, and with the aid of the Tagalos and other emissaries introduced arms and ammunition among their own people. On April 6th Colonel Hamer wrote:

Our present occupancy includes only the old town of Cebu, while the insurgents under Francisco Llamas occupy the adjoining town of San Nicholas, which, in fact, is a part of the city of Cebu. This man Llamas is an active and cunning fellow whom the natives fear to the extent of conceding to him supernatural power. I may say in this connection that the president seems to hold like views with the rest of the natives on this subject. The vice-president and treasurer deny that they fear him and say that if we had sufficient force to inspire the natives with confidence in our ability to protect them Llamas's standard would be deserted, as he is deeply hated as well as feared by the people, and they only await a safe opportunity to throw off his yoke. After carefully looking over the ground I have come to the conclusion that now is the time for us to perfect our occupation of the island. We can accomplish it now with the display of force, and in my opinion without the loss of a man. * * * The southern coast line of the island contains all the towns of any consequence. If you can send me two more battalions, I will undertake to occupy these towns and establish in each a government which will acknowledge the supremacy of the United States, and this, too, without the loss of single a man.

But there were no troops available, for Luzon demanded every armed man. We permitted Cebu to drift and foment opposition, careful to hold securely its principal city, an important trading point and one of the open ports of the Philippines. The insurgent leaders organized their forces as best they could, without much interruption on our part, until in their conceit they commenced to assemble a force four miles out of the city and on the overlooking mountains, with which to drive us off at the opportune time. It grew to one thousand five hundred and then to two thousand, having several pieces of artillery in position and rifles and ammunition in considerable quantities. Its positions were believed to be impregnable, and now as I write I learn that Colonel Snyder, of the Nineteenth Infantry, who a short time since was sent there with a portion of his regiment to relieve the Tennessee battalion—having collected all troops at hand, consisting of that contingent of his own regiment present, two companies of the Sixth Infantry sent by General Hughes from Iloilo, the Twenty-third Infantry battalion, and the Tennessee Volunteers, who chanced that way on their homeward voyage and who offered their services—has cleared the neighboring mountains of all insurgents, excepting those who now lie buried there, and has gathered in their weapons of war.

The better class of the population of the island of Cebu greatly desire stable government, and this they know they can not obtain without American supremacy and protection. When the Tagalo is driven out and the ignorant element which now cries for independence, having no conception of the meaning of the term, is forced to betake

itself to legitimate occupation instead of robbery, the island will be easily controlled, and at present it would appear that the time required to bring about that desirable condition of things would not extend far into the future.

About the middle of April I was requested by the Spanish authorities to relieve the troops of Spain in Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago. In the group of islands last named matters were represented from Singapore and other points as being in a very unsatisfactory state, and it was asserted that the Sultan and his *datos* were securing large supplies of arms and ammunition from the Asiatic and neighboring coasts. The inhabitants (Moros) had always given Spain trouble. They had always manifested toward Spain a feeling of subdued hostility when not actually at war with her, and she had been able to impose only a recognition of very much abridged sovereignty. The Spanish acting governor-general (General Rios), who for a long time had supervised Spanish affairs in the south, informed me that he had never succeeded in stopping there the trade in arms, and as for commerce, it could never be placed under proper restrictions. We felt, therefore, considerable hesitancy in dispatching to the archipelago the limited force which then could be sent from Manila, apprehending more or less difficulty in securely holding necessary positions should we garrison them. All the Spanish troops which were formerly stationed along the coast of the island of Mindanao had been concentrated at Zamboanga, its chief city. The Tagalos had taken possession of the northern and northeastern coast and, with their confederates, the country in the vicinity of the above-named place.

In March the Spanish authorities advertised for public sale at the naval station of Isabela, on Basilan Island, a short distance south of Zamboanga, thirteen of their gunboats which had been formerly used on the island coasts. These boats were purchased by a syndicate composed of private individuals, with the understanding that it would deliver them to the United States authorities in the harbor of Manila.

The agent of the syndicate, who after purchasing was about to leave for Isabela to receive delivery of the boats and transport them north, was informed that if he could secure the armament belonging to the vessels the United States would receive it from him at cost price. Having been promised protection by the United States Navy while *en route* with the vessels to Manila, he sailed for Isabela by one of the coasting merchant vessels, taking with him crews for such of the boats as were serviceable, and received them there from the Spanish authorities with their armaments, which he bought under the agreement above stated. He steamed out of Isabella Harbor, and to protect him on his voyage, awaited near Zamboanga the coming of the United States war vessel which by some misunderstanding had been detained at a northern port. While awaiting the arrival of this war vessel, and less than twenty-four hours before it reported, his fleet was seized by Mindanao insurgents, and nearly one half of his ordnance, consisting of artillery, rifles, and ammunition for same, was taken from him and landed about a mile from Zamboanga on the Mindanao coast. By this seizure the insurgents were supplied with a few pieces of artillery, eleven quick-firing guns, three hundred and seventy-five rifles, with considerable ammunition for all guns and pieces, and could therefore place themselves in fair condition for attack or defense. After they had captured and landed the arms complaint was made by the agent to the commanding officer of the Spanish troops at Zamboanga, who, it was understood, after having received the assurances of the insurgent chiefs that the arms would not be employed against his troops, did not concern himself further in the matter. The gunboats and what remained of the armament were convoyed to Manila by the naval authorities and turned over to the army, which completed the purchase by payment from the accruing civil funds of the Philippines. They were subsequently transferred to the Navy for use, and under the direction of its commander in chief have ever since rendered most efficient service along the shallow coasts and harbors of the islands. The possession of these arms by the Mindanao insurgents rendered it inexpedient to land troops at Zamboanga and attempt to hold the place with any force that could be spared from Luzon. General Rios was therefore informed that we were not prepared to relieve his garrisons at either Zamboanga or in the Sulu Archipelago until organizations then *en route* should

arrive; that the United States was entitled to a reasonable time to take over the places which Spain desired to surrender, and that since the ratification of the treaty such time had not intervened. Thus action was held in abeyance until May 13th, when news of a surprising character was received, which is shown in the following explanatory communication:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., May 14, 1899.

Admiral GEORGE DEWEY, U. S. N.,

Commanding United States Naval Force on Asiatic Station,

Flagship Olympia, Manila Harbor, P. I.

MY DEAR ADMIRAL: Yesterday I received a dispatch from Iloilo stating that the insurgents had made an attack upon the Spanish garrison at Zamboanga, using the arms and quick-firing guns which they had captured from the Spanish gunboats. They were repulsed, but the Spanish general in command and two of his officers were wounded, one enlisted man was killed and a few wounded. The insurgents have cut off their water supply and the Spanish garrison is left in rather a perilous condition.

Last evening a cablegram sent from Iloilo by the Spanish naval lieutenant, Cano, addressed to General Rios and sent in my care, was also received. This cited facts substantially as did the cablegram sent to me. General Rios telegraphed to Madrid and received directions to withdraw the Zamboanga and Jolo garrisons immediately. He called this morning and wished me to send troops down there at once. I made him no promise, but told him I would defer my answer until to-morrow. He asked me then if you would not send down a war vessel to cruise in those waters to give aid to the Spanish garrison in case it should be placed in extremity, to which I replied that I did not know, but I would seek the information from you.

The situation here is as follows: We have no more troops at the present time than we need here in Luzon, especially if we carry out the campaign as projected. Lawton took San Miguel yesterday afternoon and will be far out in a day or two. Kobbé with 1,500 men accompanies the boats up the Rio Grande from Calumpit and will start on Tuesday morning. MacArthur seems to have all he can do to cover the Pampanga province and give the inhabitants the protection from the insurgent troops which they demand. To the south of us the number of insurgents seem to be increasing, while to the east and north of the city they still maintain their hold.

We are still holding here the two Spanish vessels, the *Leon XIII* and the *Puerto Rico*, which General Rios desires to use to take his troops away from Zamboanga and Jolo. He said this morning that if these vessels could not be given him he must depend upon some of the merchant vessels in port to take his troops off or suffer the consequences of disobedience of his Government's orders.

Looking over the entire field, 2,000 men at least will be required to take and hold Zamboanga, its environments, and the water supply. The rebels there have a good deal of artillery, and, I think, are supplied with some 600 or 800 rifles, for which they have plenty of ammunition. Jolo can be occupied with about 600 men. I think, therefore, that it might be a good scheme to send the garrison to Jolo as soon as possible, or the Moros will destroy the fortifications and guns and turn them upon us when we appear. As for Zamboanga, I am afraid that we will have to permit the Spaniards to withdraw and take it later. * * *

Does it seem desirable to send a vessel down to southern waters, as Rios requests, or could you convoy our troops down south within two or three days?

One of our great needs here is light artillery. We have plenty on the transports coming, which, unfortunately, is not here now. The light battery which reported last week came off without its guns, and they are following it on the steamer *Leelanaw*, which left San Francisco on the 3d of the month. There are 20 companies of troops due here within the next two weeks; also quite a number of recruits. * * *

Yours, very truly,

E. S. OTIS,

Major General, U. S. V., Military Governor.

To this communication Admiral Dewey responded that he would convoy our troops and furnish General Rios with any assistance he desired, and I informed the general that, while regretting that we could not send troops to Zamboanga immediately, we would relieve his Sulu garrisons. The field was then carefully looked over, and as a battalion of the Twenty-third Infantry was already at Cebu it was determined to send the remainder of that regiment to the archipelago; whereupon the following orders were issued:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 28. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT PACIFIC
AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Manila, P. I., May 15, 1899.

The Twenty-third United States Infantry is relieved from duty at this station and will proceed at once by transport to Jolo, island of Jolo, and relieve from duty there the troops of Spain now constituting the garrison at that place.

The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation, and the subsistence will supply rations for this command for thirty days.

By command of Major General Otis:

THOMAS H. BARRY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

General Rios, with two merchant vessels, sailed on May 17th for the south to place in readiness for departure his garrison at Zamboanga, with the understanding that our troops would arrive at Jolo on board the transport *Leon XIII* in sufficient season for his archipelago garrisons to take advantage of it, sail by way of Zamboanga, when all of his command could embark, and proceed homeward. He promised to render useless all the Zamboanga guns and destroy all ammunition there which was not to be removed, and this it is believed he did.

The headquarters and two battalions of the Twenty-third Infantry, upon reaching Jolo, found the Spanish soldiers well prepared to depart, although they did not expect to be relieved by our troops. A Spanish staff officer took passage on the vessel with instructions from General Rios to govern their movements. The small garrison maintained at Siassi, island of Siassi, had been withdrawn to Jolo and the former place turned over to the Sultan, who had in person gone there from Maibun, his capital, and taken formal possession. The exchange of troops was quietly effected, full military honors were accorded, and the flags of the respective nations participating were saluted by our war vessel in the harbor when the Spaniards were formed to march out of the post and embark.

The force sent to Jolo arrived on May 19th, and consisted of nineteen line officers, two assistant surgeons, a chaplain, and seven hundred and thirty-three enlisted men. It relieved a garrison consisting of twenty-four officers and eight hundred enlisted men. The post or village is described as follows:

It is hardly more than a good-sized military post, beautifully laid out, with broad, clean streets, lined with flowering trees and gardens, and surrounded by a loop-holed wall about 8 feet high and 1½ feet thick. The population is estimated at 400, mostly Chinamen, one German, no other Europeans. Four male Moros live within the walls. The public buildings are in a dilapidated condition. The governor's residence and office is one small building. There is one group of barracks (four buildings) which will accommodate one battalion. The theater will accommodate one company, and outlying blockhouses two companies. A commissary, post office, schoolhouse, a hospital for about 100 beds, a market and some few small structures compose the remainder of the public buildings.

The commanding officer of the United States troops reported the day after his arrival that—

The situation, in so far as determined from our limited experience, is as follows: Spain possesses the small walled town known as Jolo. The governor has complete control within the walls. There are no civil courts, no civil officers. Outside the walls the Sultan of Jolo and Borneo is the ruler. Spain pays him \$200, Mexican, per month. At present he is not on the island, but is visiting one of the neighboring islands about 30 miles south. He has recently returned from Mecca, and now dresses in European costume. Spanish soldiers seldom go beyond the range of the outlying blockhouses. The relation between the natives (Moros) and Spain is not altogether harmonious.

Subsequent reports showed that the Spanish troops had received orders to prepare for withdrawal from the archipelago and expected to depart very soon, but had not been informed that they would be relieved by United States troops. The Spanish commandant and governor had therefore taken the Sultan to Siassi from Maibun and turned the place over to him, and intended to turn over Jolo also when his force should evacuate. Our arrival was most opportune, and a matter of surprise—unpleasantly so—to the Sultan, who expected to award his *datos* with this acquired possession. His *datos* on Jolo Island were not, however, on the most amicable terms with him, and seemed to be pleased to welcome the Americans. They called on Captain Pratt, who was in command of our troops, expressed friendly intentions, and gave adhesion to the United States.

The captain, with some of his officers, returned the call, were the first Europeans who had ever entered the house of the chief neighboring *dato*, and were hospitably entertained. The Sultan, disappointed, lingered at Siassi, where he had established a police and garrison, and did not respond to the invitation to call upon our officers. His mother, the Sultanness, however, who was at Maibun, sent the Sultan's secretary to welcome the Americans, when a return call was made upon her and she received our representatives most graciously and expressed gratification. Thus, through the diplomacy of Captain Pratt and his subordinates, a most satisfactory condition of affairs was

attained upon which to base future negotiations, which were conducted by Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. V., during July and August.

Brigadier General Hughes was relieved as provost marshal general at Manila and assigned to the command of the Visayan military district on May 25th. He proceeded to his headquarters at Iloilo, Panay, early in June with instructions to carefully supervise matters in Negros and Cebu, but not to conduct any military operations in Panay further than was necessary to hold Iloilo and its outlying villages, then in our possession, as no additional troops could be given him as the policy of nonaction in the island other than might be considered defense would result in dissensions between the Visayan and Tagalo, who, should we attack, would unite all factions for resistance. The policy has worked excellently. Tagalo soldiers to the number of about two thousand had been sent from Luzon. Their officers practically assumed the conduct of all Panay affairs, even if they did not do so ostensibly or expressly, and the Panay inhabitants have been made to suffer severe pecuniary losses and in some parts of the island great lack of provisions, while robbery and other crimes have prevailed. The manifested hostility between Visayan and Tagalo is now very pronounced. We have been invited by the former to take possession of northern and eastern Panay, with promises of assistance if we would consent to do so, and very recently the Tagalos assumed control in every particular, disarmed all the Visayans on the plea that they could not be relied upon for support, and are conducting a military government in accordance with their individual desires, the chief object of which is reported to be individual pecuniary profit.

While during the month of May the majority of our troops were operating to the north of Manila in central Luzon, the insurgents in the Cavite and Morong provinces, south and east of the city, were very active, and extreme watchfulness on the part of our thin lines of defense was necessary. Their numbers continued to increase until they had concentrated some six thousand on the south and some two thousand five hundred to the east. The former had been recently animated with some mysterious belief to the effect that the Americans were about to be given over to them for slaughter. Among them a battalion of boys of tender age appeared, whose mission was to throw stones at the enemy under the guidance of Providence; but one or two of the little fellows were wounded and the desire for self-preservation being stronger than their religious enthusiasm, they were seen no more. This concentrated southern force made daily demonstrations of some character, and an occasional attack, when the loss of a few of their men cooled their ardor for two or three successive days. An advance to the south with the intention of permanent or temporary occupation was not desirable. Should it be made and towns or villages be taken, the inhabitants would pray for their protection against the return of the insurgents, and this could not be given them from the troops available without seriously interfering with projected operations. Hence, on the south we had occasionally driven back the enemy a few miles when he became annoying and then returned the troops to the old lines. To the east and northeast reconnoissances were made frequently to locate the shifting foe, ascertain his intentions, and provide the necessary precautionary measures.

General Lawton was directed to disperse his troops at Candaba, turning over the Third, Seventeenth, and Twenty-second Infantry to the Second Division, to be established on the new line from San Fernando to Baliuag, with a station at Quingua, and to send back to Manila the most of the Fourth Cavalry, the North Dakota and Oregon Volunteers, placing Minnesotans on the railroad between Bocaue and Caloocan. He therefore gave orders for the troops at San Miguel to withdraw to Baliuag and left Candaba on May 23d.

The withdrawal of these troops and the descent made on Rio Grande to Candaba excited the insurgents to great activity, they supposing that a retreat was intended. They forwarded their forces by rail to General MacArthur's front and concentrated near San Miguel. On the march to Baliuag our troops encountered them morning, noon, and evening, and suffered in casualties two men killed and thirteen wounded, but the enemy left with them sixteen killed, a considerable number of wounded, and a few prisoners besides a small amount of property. This movement placed the entire Third Infantry, a

battalion of the Twenty-second Infantry, a troop of the Fourth Cavalry, mounted, and two guns at Baliuag, rendering the place too strong for attack, and the enemy withdrew to the north. Upon the following day, May 24th, a force of the insurgents attacked an outpost on the right of San Fernando, when a collision occurred involving the South Dakota, Kansas, and Iowa Volunteers and portions of the Seventh and Twenty-second Infantry, with the result that the enemy was badly handled and retreated, leaving fifty dead and thirty-eight wounded on the field, and we captured twenty-eight prisoners, fifty rifles, and other property; our casualties, seven killed and six wounded, all of the South Dakota regiment. These minor affairs corrected the impressions of the enemy as to our intentions of retreating, and no action of importance took place at the north for some time.

During the month of May we had a large accession of regular troops, consisting of six organizations, the Thirteenth Infantry arriving on the 29th of that month. On the last day of May there were present in the Philippines one thousand two hundred and one commissioned officers and thirty-three thousand and twenty-six enlisted men, of whom six hundred and fourteen officers and six thousand and ninety-eight enlisted men were stationed in the southern islands and at the Cavite naval station. Deducting the thirteen per cent of sick, special-duty men, and those undergoing court-martial sentences, there were for duty in all the islands twenty-five thousand eight hundred and nine enlisted men, and in Luzon, the Cavite arsenal excepted, twenty thousand nine hundred and sixty-five. This was a large force, sufficient to accomplish efficient work with celerity, but of the entire number present over sixteen thousand were volunteers or were awaiting discharge under War Department promises and less than eighteen thousand were regulars owing further services to the Government. These sixteen thousand men must be assembled, must be individually accounted for, placed in condition for departure, and shipped to the United States at the earliest date.

The great labor attending this shipment was entered upon on May 25th, when specific orders to govern all particulars of procedure were issued. The volunteers had been somewhat careless in rendering returns for men and public property and were not familiar with legal requirements in these matters. Hence several days were necessary to straighten out rolls, returns, and discharge papers after the organizations were assembled. Under the War Department directions it was ordered that the departure of these troops should be permitted in accordance with priority of date of arrival. This brought the Oregon and California troops first, but the latter were scattered over the island of Negros. The Oregon troops were assembled in Manila on May 26th and directed to hasten the necessary paper work and the transfer of public property which was to be left behind. This was not accomplished until about June 10th, and portions of the regiment in the mean time took part in the military operations in the vicinity of the city. It sailed on June 14th, a delay of two or three days attending its decision on a question it was allowed to determine whether to sail for San Francisco or Portland, Oregon. A regular regiment must be secured to relieve the Californians in Negros, and the Sixth Infantry, then *en route*, was selected. It did not arrive until June 18th, when it was sent south. But prevailing typhoons delayed relief, and the Californians did not leave Manila Harbor until July 26th, after the Nebraska, Utah, Pennsylvania, and Colorado troops had taken their departure.

Troops were about to depart much more rapidly than they could be received, and the country we were covering must be held. It was not possible, therefore, to make extensive offensive demonstrations until the Eighth Army Corps could pull itself together again. In the mean time the insurgents were making great exertions to worst us by attacking our lines of communication and our force in the province of Pampanga. But all of their efforts were futile and resulted in their repeated discomfiture.

The latter part of May it was reported that the inhabitants at Antipolo, Morong, and other near towns east of Manila were suffering heavily on account of the crimes committed by General Pilar's insurgent troops, and they called for protection. Pilar enjoys the reputation of being for years the bandit chief of that section of country. He stood high in the favor of Aguinaldo, either on account of the latter's fear of him or because

he had the ability to keep together and direct troops drawn from the criminal classes. He had within his command about two thousand five hundred men and formerly operated south of the Pasig, from which he had been driven, and subsequently commanded the province of Morong. As soon as General Lawton returned to Manila he was instructed to collect a force and cause these insurgent troops to be driven off. Assembling two thousand five hundred men at the pumping station, under command of Brigadier General Hall, he directed it on June 3d upon Antipolo, and at the same time moved eight companies of the Washington Volunteers by lake to Morong, and the First North Dakota and a battalion of the Twelfth Infantry on Taguig from Pasig. The rough character of the country in the direction of Antipolo and the heat of the day caused Hall's column to move slowly. He met with slight resistance from a scattered force of three hundred at the base of the mountains and entered that place the following morning. Morong and Taguig were taken, and the narrow strip of land extending into the Laguna de Bay from the north was explored without discovering the presence of the enemy, unless in the guise of the "amigo," with weapon carefully concealed, a character of the partisan which prevails extensively in this country when first captured by our troops. The insurgents had scattered, and most of them at least had taken the trails into the mountains, where they could not be profitably pursued. On the march to Antipolo our casualties were two men killed and nine wounded, and at Taytay two men killed. The enemy suffered a much greater loss and left nine dead and a number of wounded on the Morong field alone, where our troops did not meet with any casualty. Morong was occupied for a time and from it reconnaissances were made into the interior and along the shore of the Laguna. Its garrison was removed across the lake to Calamba, when that point became a permanent station.

The enemy had become again boldly demonstrative at the south and it became necessary to throw him back once more. He had intrenched himself very strongly in the vicinity of Parañaque and near Taguig; also in front of San Pedro Macati, the center of our line. On June 7th General Lawton was instructed to concentrate a force of four thousand men approximately in the vicinity of the last-named town, to be placed under the immediate supervision of Generals Wheaton and Ovenshine, move the same to the front and center in two columns, disperse the enemy in the immediate front, and then, swinging these columns to the right and left, place them in rear, if possible, of his strong positions on our flanks. Dispositions were completed on June 9th, and early the next morning the command moved out. Six companies of the Colorados constituted the advance guard, took the direction of the intrenchments in the immediate front, which they attacked with great vigor. The enemy was soon driven and scattered. Wheaton, swinging to the left, soon routed the insurgents in that direction, who made such rapid flight to the south that few of them were caught. Ovenshine took up his swinging movement to the right to place his troops on the Bacoor road south of Las Piñas, but, unfortunately, the day was one of the most enervating of the year. The sky was cloudless and no air stirring. The troops, which had recently arrived from the United States, began to be overcome with the heat before they had marched two miles. The colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry was prostrated from sunstroke, and nearly all of that regiment fell out on the line of march before it had proceeded as far south as Parañaque. General Lawton accompanied this column in person, and, quickly taking in the situation, directed Wheaton's column to join as soon as possible; but before this was accomplished the enemy, advancing from Parañaque, boldly attacked what remained of Ovenshine's men. He was repulsed after some active skirmishing, and, Wheaton joining, the march in the direction of Las Piñas was continued, and late in the afternoon General Lawton was obliged to halt a little south of east of Las Piñas, but could not secure the road by which it was believed the enemy would retreat. His men had suffered severely from the hard march, and especially from lack of water, for scarcely any that was potable could be found by them.

Fully fifty per cent had succumbed to the heat and fatigues of the day. The insurgents, too, had suffered from the same causes, and, in addition, had been signally defeated. They left on the battlefield a great number of dead, over seventy of whom

were discovered and counted, while our casualties summed up at one enlisted man killed and two officers and twenty-one men wounded. That night the enemy escaped from Parañaque and Las Piñas by the Bacoor road and across the Zapote River, along which they had constructed formidable intrenchments, where they had, in 1896, gained a great victory over the Spaniards, and where they believed they would be invincible. In fact, a great number of them had made religious vows, assumed under superstitious rites, to overthrow the Americans there or die in the ditches.

The most conservative estimate of their numbers was three thousand, and to meet this condition of affairs new combinations must be made. The Thirteenth Infantry was brought into Manila and placed on the north line, relieving the Fourth Infantry and Wyoming Battalion, which were sent to General Lawton, who in the mean time had carefully reconnoitered the enemy's position and had concluded to attack at the Zapote River bridge of the Bacoor road. In reconnoitering near that point in person with two companies of the Twenty-first Infantry he was suddenly attacked on front and flanks by a large force of the enemy from its brush concealments, whereupon, returning a short distance and hurrying up supports, he threw it back upon the river. His troops, having been resupplied with rations and ammunition, and his reinforcement forwarded, all by water transportation plying between Manila and Parañaque, he, on June 13th, attacked the enemy in his intrenchments on the Zapote. The country was most uninviting for military operations, and he made his dispositions for a main attack on the river bridge, near which, after hard and persistent effort, he had secured a position which flanked a portion of the enemy's lines. The Navy had, in the mean time, at a point on the shore of the bay, landed from one of its vessels near Las Piñas thirty-eight men and a quick-firing gun where it could do execution on the left flank of the insurgents should they attempt demonstrations in that direction. At 3 o'clock that afternoon General Lawton wired to headquarters in Manila that the battle was severe, and that the enemy was fighting in strong force and with determination. Twenty minutes later he telegraphed, "We are having a beautiful battle. Hurry up ammunition; we will need it;" and at 4 o'clock: "We have bridge. It has cost us dearly. Battle not yet over. It is a battle, however. I can not approximate our loss. It will be fifteen or twenty, I think. Several are killed—two or three. I have not had time to ascertain." That evening he telegraphed as follows:

LAS PINAS, June 13—6:01 p. m.

ADJUTANT GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC:

Impossible to give many details of fight. We were engaged at close range this morning. Enemy came boldly into the open ground and advanced to 130 and 100 yards. This evening we assaulted trenches 25 feet thick, crossing river in their front. Many of enemy's dead lay in trenches. We now occupy south side of river. The report of wounded in engagement this a. m. was exaggerated. Many heat prostrations were reported wounded. The number will be about 7 or 8. The surgeon reports 29 wounded, now in hospital. I know there are several more to come and none of the dead are yet in. I believe some 40 will cover the killed and wounded for the day. The men and officers fought like Americans, and I will mention later several for most distinguished gallantry. Among them General Ovenshine; Captain Sage, Twenty-third Infantry; Lieutenants Donovan and Connelley, Twenty-first Infantry, the latter two wounded.

LAWTON, Major General, Volunteers.

The enemy fled southward up the Zapote River to Imus and San Nicholas, a few westward along the shore of the bay, and our troops took possession of Bacoor, extending their outposts toward Old Cavite and Imus. The inhabitants gladly welcomed their arrival and offered to furnish every assistance in their power if the requisite protection could be given them. It was not desired nor was it the intention to pursue the enemy southward under any circumstances if it involved us with even temporary occupation of the country, as our strength did not justify such a scattering of our forces, and as every available man should be sent toward our true objective in the north. The Cavite and Batangas provinces, though the original hotbeds of all insurrections in these islands, were without military importance under the conditions then prevailing, and General Lawton, before moving out of Manila, was warned against taking possession of any southern country which looked to permanency. However, the inhabitants of this section were suffering for rice and those near the bay coast had not planted their crops.

They importuned us for the continued presence of troops, that they might unmolested commence their planting and be assured that they would receive the reward of their labors. On the morning of June 15th General Lawton telegraphed as follows:

A representative of the civil government at Imus has just come, formally announcing the surrender of that place and inviting the Americans to enter. He states the insurgents all left yesterday afternoon in the direction of San Francisco de Malabon. He states the people of that section are frightened and tired of war and want peace, and welcome the Americans with pleasure. This man states in further explanation of the direction taken by the troops leaving Imus that they went in several directions, but generally toward Dasmariñas and Malabon; that the men were much demoralized, but were afraid of their generals; that they have little ammunition, one rapid-fire gun, and one muzzle-loading gun. They commenced removing the cartridge factory three days since and that it was taken to Buenavista, which lies between Malabon and Dasmariñas. The reconnoissance made yesterday did not find the enemy, although it went almost to Imus. The bridge below Bacoor is now in our possession and guarded. One hundred and twenty-five insurgents buried yesterday here. Sixteen men, including one captain, were buried at Imus yesterday. I think we should push the enemy a little more. This man states that the people do not wish war and that they look upon the Americans as friends and are glad to see them come, but that Aguinaldo and his cut-throats (this is his own expression) only desire war. The vicinity of our fight on the extreme right, where the reconnoissance was made this morning, has not yet been visited; many dead must be found there.

While General Lawton was operating in the vicinity of Las Piñas and the mouth of the Zapote River three hundred men of the Cavite garrison, taken from the California Heavy Artillery and the Pennsylvania Regiment, were sent southward on reconnoissance along the neck of land which connects that point and the main shore, against the town of Noveleta — this to create a diversion in our favor and ascertain what we could of the enemy's positions and intentions. These troops were engaged on this duty and incidental movements for three successive days. They penetrated the country to Old Cavite, San Francisco de Malabon and nearly to Rosario, and determined the fact that no great number of insurgents could have retreated in that direction, although still in considerable force in that section. The following response, therefore, was sent to General Lawton's telegram, which is above set out:

Do not think that insurgents retreated to San Francisco de Malabon, except probably small detachments may have gone in that direction. Road from Imus to Malabon very bad, and all insurgents have retired from Noveleta. Their proper line of retreat would have been south. We do not wish to hold Imus, but you can send there a couple of battalions with 2 guns for temporary purposes, utilizing for present dispositions all troops you have and the 3 battalions sent you this morning. My information is that many insurgents have received instructions from Baldamero Aguinaldo to return to their homes with their guns, and to secrete guns for future use. This may account for the unusual number of "amigos" at Parañaque. Rice and beef for distribution to the inhabitants will be sent to Las Piñas, also to Parañaque, in the morning.

That morning I had cabled to Washington the following:

MANILA, P. I., June 15, 1899.

AGWAR, Washington:

Success Lawton's troops Cavite province greater than reported yesterday. Enemy, numbering over 4,000, lost in killed, wounded, and captured, more than one third; remainder much scattered; have retreated south to Imus, their arsenal. Of 5 pieces of artillery, 3 captured. Navy aided greatly on shore of bay, landing forces occasionally. Inhabitants in that country rejoice at deliverance, and welcome with enthusiastic demonstrations arrival of our troops.

OTIS.

It subsequently appeared that the insurgent army, after retreating through Imus, divided, the larger portion continuing its retreat south to Dasmariñas, about eight miles distant therefrom, the remainder proceeding westward to Malabon, where they were found in increased numbers on June 16th by the Cavite reconnoissance detachments. On that day General Wheaton was sent to Imus with the Fourth Infantry and a platoon of artillery.

On this day the military operations of the insurgents in the north, who were again becoming quite active, received a severe check, and once more comparative quiet in that section was restored. At noon we received a dispatch from General MacArthur, sent from San Fernando, as follows:

At about 1:30 this a. m. an extensive demonstration was made by insurgents against this place. They appeared on our entire front, on both sides of the river—that is to say, the town was entirely surrounded. The diameter of the line of insurgent operations was about 3 miles. As far as the town was concerned, the attack was reported at all points, with considerable loss to insurgents. Our loss not yet ascertained, probably not large. Line went down immediately. * * *

Since writing have information of 50 feet of track being taken up in vicinity of Apaite station. Mallory takes material, and will repair break if possible. We have in neighborhood of 50 of enemy's dead in our possession and something like 25 wounded. Some 75 guns have been captured and are in our possession or destroyed. Our loss so far reported, 12 wounded; mostly slight. Further particulars as soon as ascertained.

In the afternoon the following was received:

SAN FERNANDO, June 16—1:11 p. m.

ADJUTANT GENERAL:

In reply to wire requesting report of particulars of attack this a. m., reference is respectfully made to my previous message in the premises; in addition to which it is further remarked that preparations inside the insurgent lines have been apparent for a number of days, and that the affair this a. m. was premeditated and intended to be on a very large scale, with a view to surrounding this command and severing communication between here and Calumpit. There is very little doubt now that Aguinaldo was present in person and that the number of troops employed numbered quite 5,000 armed men, many of whom have been recently brought from the north by train, and possibly even from the line east of the Pinag de Candana. This elaborate preparation resulted in complete failure at every point, although every position in our front was attacked. We have in our hands in the neighborhood of 100 dead and wounded insurgents, and their losses probably run well into the hundreds.

MACARTHUR, Major General.

And later in the day General MacArthur telegraphed:

It is reported, with a considerable probability of being true, that Aguinaldo was present in command of troops here this morning, or in the immediate vicinity, supervising operations. The demonstration was on a very extensive scale, in which not less than 3,000 men were employed, and probably very many more. The movement has been in preparation for several days; the details were very elaborate. The Iowa regiment did some fine work immediately after appearance of enemy in their immediate vicinity. They made an extensive return in fine shape, and drove the insurgents back through their own works and out of sight, with heavy punishment of enemy, 15 of whose dead were left in their hands and 12 wounded. The Kansas regiment also made a handsome offensive return. The insurgents left 39 of their dead with them and quite a number of wounded.

After General Wheaton had reached Imus he endeavored to locate the enemy by reconnoissance, and, believing him to be in considerable force, he was strengthened by additional troops, so that he had with him the entire Fourth and a battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry, the Nevada Cavalry, and four pieces of artillery. On the morning of June 19th he sent Major Bubb, with his battalion of the Fourth Infantry and one gun, southward on the Dasmarinas road. Shortly before noon, when the reconnoitering party had advanced some six or seven miles without encountering opposition and was about to return, the enemy, in strong force, concealed in the thick brush and the surrounding swampy undergrowth, suddenly made an attack on its front flank. Bubb, fighting his men skillfully against heavy odds, slowly retreated, for four hours inflicting punishment on the enemy, until General Wheaton, learning of the affair and taking the two remaining battalions of the Fourth Infantry and three guns, joined him. Wheaton then quickly threw forward his entire force, routed the enemy, and drove him at rapid pace back on Dasmarinas, near which he bivouacked for the night. As soon as this movement was reported, a battalion of Ninth Infantry was hastened from Bacoor to Imus for the purpose of strengthening the force left there, thus rendering the place secure against attack from the direction of either San Nicholas or Malabon, and to reinforce Wheaton, if necessary. Its position at Bacoor was taken by two hundred men hastily moved across Manila Bay in cascos from the Cavite Arsenal. On the evening of the following day this dispatch was received:

DESMARINAS, June 20—6:40 p. m.

Major General OTIS:

Yesterday I sent Bubb's battalion, Fourth Infantry, and one 3.2-inch gun on reconnoissance on Dasmarinas road, from Imus. Seven miles out he met the enemy in force, advancing to attack on Imus. He engaged in combat with them until 1, in person, reinforced him with 2 battalions and 3 guns. The enemy was completely routed, flying in the direction of Dasmarinas and San Francisco. His loss in killed was large—55 of his dead were brought to Dasmarinas church. The column bivouacked on the Dasma-

rinás road for the night. This morning I reinforced the column with 7 companies and advanced and occupied Dasmariñas, small bodies of the enemy resisting on the front and flanks. They had 6 killed and 2 wounded brought to Dasmariñas church. Our loss so far, only 3 wounded. Yesterday we had 4 killed and 20 wounded—all of the Fourth Infantry. The enemy's main body is now between here and San Francisco. Dasmariñas has but few houses, is surrounded by swamps, and is a long day's march from Imus. Road impracticable in bad weather. I will return to Imus with my command to-morrow, unless otherwise directed.

WHEATON.

He was directed to drive off or destroy the insurgents' moving arsenal or cartridge manufactory reported to be at Buenavista, a near point, and thereupon returned to Imus, as the roads had been rendered impracticable by heavy rains for any further operations in that section. Buenavista could not be reached on account of intervening swamps, and the column returned to Imus, experiencing difficulty in moving the artillery over the wretched roads. Shortly thereafter all troops were retired from Imus, except the Fourth Infantry and a platoon of artillery. The Fourteenth Infantry and a troop of cavalry were left to garrison the towns of Bacoor, Las Piñas, and Parañaque. Local municipal governments of a primitive character were established, supervised by officers present in command of troops, and the people, apparently well satisfied, betook themselves to the planting of their rice and their formerly accustomed avocations.

We had thus, under circumstances which had been forced upon us by the determined opposition of the insurgents, enlarged our holdings in the south by a considerable acquisition of territory which was without strategic importance, although it made control of the waters of Manila Bay less difficult, as the coast was now in our possession from the province of Bataan to the Cavite Peninsula, excepting the slight portion between Bacoor and Noveleta on the south. But this occupation deprived us of the active aid of two thousand five hundred men for field movements when their services at the north were important.

We were now busily engaged in discharging over sixty per cent of the enlisted men of the artillery and infantry regiments of the regular establishment, which had joined us previous to February, and in bringing into Manila and preparing for departure the volunteer organizations. We had still in the Visayas six thousand two hundred men and in Luzon twenty-six thousand, of whom more than twenty thousand were for duty, but the most of the volunteers were not considered available, except possibly to meet some unexpected emergency, and before the end of July more than eight thousand of them had been discharged or sailed for the United States, their places being in part taken by new arrivals.

The end of the month found us with twenty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty-seven enlisted men, of whom twenty-three thousand two hundred and seventy-nine were reported for duty, and of whom eighteen thousand were in the island of Luzon. Active hostilities were maintained by a continued series of minor affairs, notwithstanding the unparalleled heavy rainfall of forty-six inches in a single month, with an accompaniment of a number of severe typhoons. These affairs occurred mostly on our railway line of communication and at the north, and attended our endeavors to open the Laguna de Bay country for traffic with Manila, for which the inhabitant were particularly desirous. The latter efforts were not successful to any great extent because of insurgent bands which appeared at various points on the lake to secure the commercial advantages and the persistent labors of traders in Manila, either insurgent sympathizers or seekers (who were of varied nationalities) for individual gain, whom pecuniary profit influenced more than conscience or fear of punishment. It was found to be impossible to hold in satisfactory check contraband trade, and as for the rice and other articles of subsistence sent out of the city, it was ascertained that the greater portion of it found its way to the insurgent troops. This trade was therefore again placed under restrictions, which are enforced still. The troops doing duty in the lake region were active. A dismounted squadron of the Fourth Cavalry, under command of Captain McGrath, supplied with a launch and cascoes as transportation, visited many points on the lake and were received at times with white flags and the friendly demonstration of the inhabitants and at times by the bullets of the insurgent troops, whom they invariably

drove into the interior, but who returned after our men departed. On July 26th Calamba, which had been strongly intrenched and supposedly firmly held, was captured by General Lawton's troops, consisting of the Twenty-first Infantry, a squadron of the Fourth Cavalry, and a battalion drawn from the Washington regiment, all placed under the command of Brigadier General Hall, with the loss in casualties of three men killed and eleven wounded. The insurgents stoutly resisted, but, as it has always happened in such cases, they experienced a costly discomfiture. Los Baños, the location of an expensive military hospital erected by Spain, was also taken, and the two places are still held by our troops, composed of a platoon of Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery, and the entire Twenty-first Infantry. Several attempts have been made to dislodge them by concentrated forces of the enemy, which have resulted in failure and severe punishment.

Our returns for August 31st showed a total Army force present in the Philippines of thirty thousand nine hundred and sixty-three officers and enlisted men, of whom more than three thousand five hundred were volunteers awaiting shipment and men of the regular regiments about to be discharged, and hence could not be reckoned among the availables. Of this total, twelve and a fraction per cent were sick, leaving twenty-seven thousand one hundred and eighty-nine officers and men for duty. Deducting therefrom the volunteers, there were left less than twenty-four thousand officers and men for duty, of whom four thousand one hundred and forty-five were absent in Jolo, the Visayan Islands, and at Cavite Arsenal. Of the less than twenty thousand remaining for duty in Luzon, two thousand six hundred belonged to the provost guard of the City of Manila, one thousand nine hundred were on special duty, three hundred and forty-five were in confinement, and nearly nine hundred were members of the Hospital Corps. The force of active combatants outside of the city was therefore between thirteen thousand and fourteen thousand men, of whom five thousand were required to hold the long line encircling the same. We received from the United States in August one hundred and thirty-three officers and four thousand two hundred and forty-seven enlisted men, consisting of an engineer company, the Nineteenth Infantry, ten companies of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry, two troops of Fourth Cavalry, and one thousand one hundred and ninety-five recruits for the various regular organizations.

The casualties in killed and wounded among all United States troops in the Philippines from August 1, 1898, to August 31, 1899, number nineteen hundred, and were, from the period from August 1st to February 4th, which includes the capture of Manila from the Spaniards, one commissioned officer and eighteen enlisted men killed or fatally wounded, eleven officers and ninety-seven enlisted men wounded, but not fatally; and for the period from February 4th, when the insurgents declared war against the United States, to August 31, 1899, nineteen officers and three hundred and forty-two enlisted men killed or who died of wounds received in battle, and eighty-seven officers and thirteen hundred and twenty-five enlisted men wounded.

The majority of the wounded have recovered. Only four enlisted men have been reported as captured in action. One hundred and seventy-eight men dropped as deserters are still at large. Many of them escaped from the islands, but this desertion list includes men who absented themselves from their companies without permission and carelessly wandered beyond our lines into the enemy's country. These possibly aggregate thirty or forty. A few men who had been discovered as former deserters from the Army, again deserted direct to the enemy, and some of them, it is rumored, hold commissions in Aguinaldo's forces. One officer, Captain Rockefeller, Ninth Infantry, is missing. While inspecting his picket posts near Manila on the night of April 29th he lost his bearings and wandered away from his command. Search was made for him for two days by a detachment of his regiment, but unsuccessfully, and no satisfactory information had been received concerning him although repeated inquiries in various directions have been made. Deaths from accident for the thirteen months ending August 31, 1899, aggregate five officers and ninety-one enlisted men, of which fifty-eight resulted from drowning and eleven suicide. Those drowned were mostly engaged in reconnaissance duty at the time and lost their lives in attempts to cross rivers swollen

by heavy rainfalls. Deaths from disease number twelve officers and four hundred and twenty-six enlisted men, of whom ninety died of variola, one hundred and twenty of typhoid fever, and seventy-two of dysentery. Therefore the total loss by deaths from battle and disease of the Eighth Army Corps in the Philippines for the thirteen months ending August 31, 1899, was thirty-seven commissioned officers and eight hundred and seventy-nine enlisted men, and the total of deaths and casualties of every description, slight wounds included, numbered one hundred and forty-four among commissioned officers and twenty-two hundred and eight among enlisted men.

During the entire period covered by the foregoing general recital of the strictly military operations of the troops in these islands, the varied subjects arising in civil administration, the settlement of affairs between Spain and the United States, and the antagonistic individual interests connected with trade and commerce gave constant perplexity and required unremitting labor. When the armed insurgents had been driven away from the vicinity of Manila, the inhabitants of Manila asked for some sign of American expressed intention in inaugurating its Filipino government. We had control of nearly all of the province in which the city is situated, and it was believed for a time that we could with safety set up a provincial governor, and revive, to a certain extent, the formerly enforced civil regulations with which the people were acquainted, amending them so that reported past abuses could not be practiced. The organization of a civil government for Manila was also taken under advisement, but conservative precaution indicated that such action might be attended with risk, especially as to property, for the population was becoming very dense, and much of it of a floating character, and needed close watching and a measureable degree of repression. Manila is now and for some time has been looked upon by the natives as the only safe refuge in Luzon, and unless those seeking it for an abiding place were restrained numbers would soon become too great to carry out necessary sanitary measures for the preservation of the public health and possibly to enforce the required regulations for the public safety. No correct census of the city's population has ever been taken, and none has been attempted for several years. Estimates vary widely. Conservative people place it under four hundred thousand and some educated and practical Filipino residents report it as high as six hundred thousand. The majority of this mass is irresponsible and easily excited. Insurgent agents, some with fair social standing, if not prominence, and holding appointments from Aguinaldo, are continually plotting in our midst, and Manila and every landed province under our control has its accredited insurgent governor. Under these prevailing conditions the introduction of a civil supervision of affairs by citizens, though under general military control, has been deferred. In the city a civil native police force has been organized, numbering three hundred and sixty, which is divided into four companies, each having its native captain and sergeants, and has worked admirably thus far in connection with the provost guard. These men, like our fire department, have thus far proved true, and are feared by the criminals and disloyal element of the population much more than our soldiers who patrol the streets, because they are known to and are closely watched by them. Other cities and towns in our possession were accorded local government under military supervisory restrictions, as shown in the following directory provisions of orders, viz :

1. In each town there will be a municipal council, composed of a president and as many representatives or headmen as there may be wards or barrios in the town, which shall be charged with the maintenance of public order and the regulation of municipal affairs in particulars hereinafter named. It will formulate rules to govern its sessions and order of business connected therewith, and by majority vote (to be determined by the president in case of a tie) will, through the adoption of ordinances or decrees, to be executed by the president, administer the municipal government; but no ordinance or decree shall be enforced until it receives the approval of the commanding officer of the troops there stationed.

2. The president shall be elected by a *viva voce* vote of residents of the town, approved by the commanding officer, and, together with the headmen or representatives of the council, shall hold office for one year. He shall be of native birth and parentage and be resident and property owner of the town. The headmen shall be elected by a *viva voce* vote of residents of their wards or barrios and shall reside and own property therein.

3. The president shall be the executive of the municipal council to execute its decrees issued for the following purposes, viz :

To establish a police force,

To collect taxes and license fees, to act as treasurer of public funds, and to make disbursements on warrants of the council.

To enforce regulations relating to traffic and the sale of spirits, to establish and regulate markets, to inspect live stock and record transfers and brands of the same.

To perform the duties formerly belonging to the lieutenant of the paddy fields.

To enforce sanitary measures.

To establish schools.

To provide for lighting the town.

4. The senior headman, or one designated by the council, shall be vice-president of the same, assistant to the president, and shall be *ex officio* lieutenant of police.

5. The headman of a ward is the delegate of the president for that ward; shall take measures to maintain order, and shall have power to appoint two assistants.

6. The council shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases, but on the application of parties in interest and their agreement in writing to accept the award of the council, it shall hear and decide cases involving property not exceeding in value \$500.

7. In criminal matters the president, representing the council, shall make the preliminary examination and, according to the result, discharge the prisoner or transfer him immediately to the custody of the military authorities for trial by provost court.

8. The lieutenant of police may arrest or order the arrest of persons violating a city ordinance, disturbing the peace, or accused of crime; but no person shall be held in confinement longer than twenty-four hours without a preliminary examination, and no person shall be arrested for nonpayment of taxes or for debt.

9. The president shall render to the council during the first week of each month a certified account of collections under each tax, and of disbursements made during the preceding month. Said accounts, having been approved by the council, shall be forwarded, with vouchers, to the commanding officer of the troops, who shall make and retain a certified copy thereof.

10. Special appropriations shall require a unanimous vote of the council; regular disbursements may be made by ordinary decree on a majority vote.

11. Whenever the commanding officer of troops shall notify, in writing, the council that in his judgment a decree issued under subdivision 3 is inadequately executed, or shall make any other criticism or recommendation, the council will convene as soon thereafter as practicable to consider his communication and shall make written reply thereto, which reply, if he deem it sufficient, he shall forward, with his remarks, through military channels, to these headquarters.

12. The foregoing provisions, tentative in character, are subject to amendment by enlargement or curtailment, as special conditions or development may make necessary.

In most instances these simple local establishments answer all purposes of a temporary nature and are drawn from former Spanish decrees and customs. In some cases the president has been discovered to be an ardent insurgent, engaged in forcing money collections in the interest of the enemy, but he is apt to desert his post and join his friends with his extortions before he can be arrested. One in whom confidence had been placed sold out for a general's commission and is now actively engaged in annoying our troops south of Manila. The lack of manifested surprise or indignation on the part of citizens by whom these criminals had been instructed with the management of local affairs on discovering that they had been deceived and robbed presents an unfavorable commentary on the moral complexion of the native.

The Spanish civil courts, from which criminal jurisdiction had been taken, as heretofore shown in this report, had voluntarily closed their sessions in October and November, leaving the administration of justice by constituted tribunals to the provost courts of our creation. These provost courts could meet requirements in commercial matters, but the business of merchants and the property transactions of inhabitants necessitated judicial assistance of a strictly civil nature. The reestablishment of civil courts became the subject of mature deliberation. A number of conferences were held with Judge Arellano, a leading Filipino lawyer, who accepted the position of secretary of state in Aguinaldo's cabinet under popular pressure and from which he had withdrawn of his own volition shortly after acceptance, in the conviction that he could not thereby serve the interests of his people. After much hesitancy he promised to comply with my request to assist in the reestablishment of the supreme court of the islands and those of inferior jurisdiction for the city of Manila and suburbs. He advised strongly against a purely native judiciary, as the Asiatic consular court practice would result, since domiciled foreigners would not submit to the orders of a native court except under protest and appeal for relief to their own governments, and this would give rise to international difficulties. He advised that judges be selected from the most competent lawyers of the islands, and from United States officers versed in the law and acquainted with United States civil codes of procedure, to the end that simpler forms of practice might be substituted gradually for the cumbersome and dilatory methods hitherto pursued by Spain.

The Spanish law, built upon royal prerogative, legislative enactments, and decrees of governing officers issued under conferred powers, extending over a period of centuries, has never been codified. In order to organize tribunals of justice, with membership other than Spanish and with modified powers and forms of procedure, in order to impose upon the inhabitants the laws of Spain intelligently amended in essential particulars, required exhaustive research. This labor Judge Arellano undertook and carried to sufficient completion to enable us to make the necessary legal modifications and to organize the courts. His recommendation for the appointment of certain men to the bench who were drawn not only from Luzon but also from the Visayan Islands were approved and orders prepared by him and Lieutenant Colonel Crowder, of the judge advocate's department, were duly issued, as follows:

GENERAL ORDERS,)
No. 20.)

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., May 29, 1899.

I. Chapter 3, title 2, of the Organic Royal Decree of January 5, 1891, prescribing the qualifications of appointees to colonial judicial office, is, in its application to judicial appointments in the Philippine Islands, hereby suspended.

II. The supreme court of the Philippine Islands (audiencia territorial), heretofore administered in the city of Manila, the exercise of whose jurisdiction has been suspended as to criminal affairs since August 13, 1898, and as to civil affairs since January 30, 1899, is hereby reestablished and will exercise the jurisdiction, civil and criminal, which it possessed prior to August 13, 1898, in so far as compatible with the supremacy of the United States in said islands, and will administer the laws recognized as continuing in force by proclamation from these headquarters dated August 14, 1898, except in so far as they have been, or may hereafter be, modified by authority of the United States.

III. The following appointments are announced:

President (presidente), D. Cayetano Arellano.

CIVIL BRANCH (SALA DE LO CIVIL).

President (presidente), D. Manuel Araullo. Associate justices (magistrados), D. Gregorio Araneta, Lieut. Col. E. H. Crowder, judge advocate, U. S. V.

CRIMINAL BRANCH (SALA DE LO CRIMINAL).

President (presidente), D. Raymundo Melliza. Associate justices (magistrados), D. Ambrosio Rianzares, D. Julio Llorente, Maj. R. W. Young, Utah Volunteer Light Artillery, Capt. W. E. Birkhimer, Third U. S. Artillery.

ATTORNEYS (MINISTERIO FISCAL).

Attorney of the supreme court (fiscal de la audiencia territorial), D. Florentino Torres. Assistant attorney (teniente fiscal), D. Dionisio Chanco.

The appointment of subordinate officials of this court will be announced later.

IV. The supreme court as above constituted will meet upon the call of its president at the earliest practical date for the purpose of organizing and for the formulation of such recommendations relating to its procedure under United States authority as may be deemed by it advisable.

The officers herein named and all others who may be appointed hereafter to act in any capacity in connection with the administration of courts of justice in these islands will, before entering upon the discharge of their official duties, subscribe and take the following:

OATH OF OFFICE.

I, ———, having been appointed ——— in the Philippine Islands, recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America. And I do solemnly swear that I will maintain good faith and fidelity to that Government; that I will obey the existing laws which rule in the Philippine Islands, as well as the legal orders and decrees of the duly constituted government therein; that I impose upon myself this voluntary obligation without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter. So help me God.

The prescribed oath may be administered by the judge of the provost court of Manila, or by such other officers as may be designated for that purpose by proper authority.

By command of Major General Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 21. }

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., June 5, 1899.

The courts of first instance of the province of Manila and the courts of the peace heretofore held in the city of Manila, P. I., are hereby reestablished and will exercise the jurisdiction, civil and criminal, possessed by them prior to August 13, 1898, in so far as compatible with the supremacy of the United States in the Philippine Islands and the exercise of military government therein, and will administer the laws recognized as continuing in force by proclamation from these headquarters dated August 14, 1898, except in so far as these laws have been, or hereafter may be modified by authority of the United States.

The division of the province of Manila into the four judicial districts of Binondo, Tondo, Quiapo, and Intramuros, as such districts existed prior to August 13, 1898, is continued. The territorial jurisdiction of the justice of the peace in each of these districts shall be coextensive with that of the court of first instance therein.

The following appointments are announced for courts of first instance:

DISTRICT OF BINONDO.

Judge, D. Antonio Majarreis; district attorney, D. Perfecto Gabriel.

DISTRICT OF TONDO.

Judge, D. Basilio Regalado Mapa; district attorney, D. José Ner.

DISTRICT OF QUIAPO.

Judge, D. Hipolito Magsalin; district attorney, D. Vicente Rodriguez.

DISTRICT OF INTRAMUROS.

Judge, D. José Baza Enriquez; district attorney, D. Lucio Villarreal.
The following for the justice courts:

DISTRICT OF BINONDO.

Justice of the peace, D. José M. Memije; substitute, D. Ramon Manalac Alberto.

DISTRICT OF TONDO.

Justice of the peace, D. Pedro Ricafort; substitute, D. Ignacio Ver de la Cruz.

DISTRICT OF QUIAPO.

Justice of the peace, D. Martiniano Veloso; substitute, D. Claudio Gabriel.

DISTRICT OF INTRAMUROS.

Justice of the peace, D. José Martinez Quintero; substitute, D. José del Castillo.
The following appointments in the supreme court of the Philippine Islands are hereby announced:

Secretary of civil branch, D. Roman Espiritu.

Secretary of criminal branch, D. Ramon Fernandez.

Assistant attorneys, D. Tomas G. Del Rosario, D. Antonio Constantino.

Secretary of the fiscalia, D. Bartalome Revilla.

The secretaries of the court above appointed shall receipt to Lieut. Col. E. H. Crowder, judge advocate, U. S. V., for records and property pertaining to their respective branches of the court.

The division of the city and province of Manila into two districts for the purpose of registering titles to property, as such districts existed prior to August 13, 1898, is confirmed, and the following appointments of registrars for the same announced:

Registrar for the north district, D. Simplicio del Rosario.

Registrar for the south district, D. Francisco Ortigas.

By command of Major General Otis:

THOMAS H. BAREY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 22 }

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Manila, P. I., June 17, 1899.

I. The supreme court of the Philippine Islands and the courts of first instance and of the peace for the province of Manila, reestablished in General Orders Nos. 20 and 21, current series, this office, are announced as open and in the exercise of their jurisdiction, civil and criminal, on and after Wednesday, June 21, 1899. The sessions of the supreme court will be held in the building known as the "audiencia;" those of the courts of first instance and of the peace in the building known as the "Casa de la Moneda," Intramuros.

II. The jurisdiction of the courts specified in Paragraph I of this order, and of other civil courts which may hereafter be reestablished, shall not extend to and include

crimes and offenses, committed by either citizens of or persons sojourning within the Philippine Islands, which are prejudicial to the military administration and discipline, except by authority specially conferred by the military governor. Jurisdiction to try and award punishment in the class of cases designated remains vested in provost courts, courts-martial, or military commissions.

By command of Major General Otis:

THOMAS H. BARRY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

These orders were followed by others abolishing useless offices and methods of procedure, prescribing rules under which attorneys could be admitted to practice, in putting in force an amended notarial law, and announcing the appointment of notaries and other court officers. The court of the *audiencia* took up at once unfinished business and the hearing and deciding of appeal civil causes. It has worked industriously and conscientiously under the able leadership of the president, and I doubt if any former Philippine tribunal has ever displayed equal legal ability. Some friction attended the running of the minor courts, which has been greatly reduced and has about ceased under special provisions of orders issued to meet varying conditions. The jurisdiction and punishing power of the superior provost court has been extended to meet cases of fraud involving the public revenue. All of these tribunals have succeeded in accomplishing the objects for which they were established beyond my expectation, and will, I am convinced, lay the foundation upon which to build an able and satisfactory judiciary for the islands when peace shall succeed war.

Two of the three civilian members of the so-called peace commission, which was appointed early in January, arrived on March 5th, and the third, Colonel Denby, on April 2d, two days after our troops had entered the insurgent capital of Malolos. The first meeting was held on March 20th, when an organization was effected and its presiding officer, President Schurman, was requested to prepare an address to the Filipino people, to be issued as a proclamation, expressive of the desire and intentions of the United States Government in taking control of the islands. This he did, and the paper which he subsequently presented was pronounced excellent in tone and most admirably indicative of the liberal and humane policy which it was understood by all that the United States intended to adopt. It was unanimously decided to print, publish, post, and disseminate as much as possible among the inhabitants under insurgent domination this address, printing the same in the English, Spanish, and Tagalo languages. This was done, but scarcely had it been posted in Manila twenty-four hours before it was so torn and mutilated as to be unrecognizable. It suffered the same fate as the proclamation of January 4th, set out heretofore in this report; but it produced a marked beneficial influence on the people, especially those outside our lines, as it carried with it a conviction of the United States' intentions, on account of the source from which it emanated, it being an expression from a committee of gentlemen specially appointed to proclaim the policy which the United States would pursue.

So pernicious to insurgent interests was its effect that Aguinaldo or his officers took measures to repress it wherever it was possible for them to do so. It is still the subject of discussion, and insurgents of influence have recently expressed a willingness to accept its terms and abide by its promises could they be assured that Congress would redeem them. This commission will probably very soon report its proceedings, investigations, conclusions, and recommendations, if it has not already done so. Though a member, I found it impossible to attend many of its sessions, and am ignorant of the scope or particulars of its labors. Its members, especially Colonel Denby and Professor Worcester, who remained here until their very recent recall, were of great assistance in strengthening the confidence of our native friends in the promises and good intentions of the United States with regard to the country, and aided me in many ways by counsel and by their investigations of practical subjects which were presented for determination.

The shipment of Spanish prisoners of war was taken up in earnest as soon as the ratification of the Paris treaty was officially communicated; also the settlement of property rights between Spain and the United States, upon which extended argument was indulged in as to the meaning of treaty provisions which must determine ownership.

There were also involved the rights of many private citizens who had invested in undelivered Spanish bonds of a late issue, which had been retained in the treasury or who had deposited with the Spanish Government money or securities for the performance of obligations assumed. Under a mutual agreement boards of officers to consider all questions of disagreement or on which antagonistic opinion was held were appointed by the resident authorities of the two nations interested, Spain also appointing a special liquidation committee of her citizens to present her interests in matters of a strictly civil nature. The labors of these boards were very great and extended over a period of several months. The United States board was convoked in the following order:

A board of officers, to consist of Maj. Charles McClure, chief paymaster of the department; Maj. C. U. Gantenbein, Second Oregon, U. S. V., and Second Lieut. M. A. Hildreth, First North Dakota, U. S. V., is hereby appointed to meet and confer with a committee named by his excellency Division General Diego de los Rios y Nicalau, Spanish army, for the purpose, as stated, of clearing the accounts of the Spanish Government in the Philippines. The board will determine upon some definite course of procedure by which the Spanish committee can have access to all records and documents now in possession of the United States authorities which it may desire to consult, and will arrange therefor. No property or records can be delivered until the proposed treaty receives validity through ratification, and the board will continue its sessions anticipating that event when definite instructions looking to a settlement of public affairs, judicial and executive, can be conveyed. The board will ascertain fully the desires of the committee as to the nature and full extent of its desired action and give it every possible facility consistent with the present status of affairs.

Membership in this board was frequently changed, owing to emergencies of service. All of the original members were sooner or later relieved and substitution made, Lieutenant Colonel Miley taking the place of Major McClure, and the former, an officer of very marked ability, who died in September, was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Hull of the judge advocate's department, through resulting seniority. The duties of the board are approaching completion, and probably it can be dissolved soon. It was found necessary to give it broad latitude of action, and on April 22d was empowered to administer oaths and take testimony in matters over which it was authorized to exercise jurisdiction, either by way of investigation or arbitrament. Questions of property rights upon which agreements could not be reached were referred for instructions. The more important of these were submitted to Washington for authoritative decision, and a construction of the meaning of the treaty provisions was obtained, which served as a rule for future guidance. The accompanying brief report of this board shows the character and general scope of its action, with its conclusions, but not the varied details of proceedings, which were exhaustive on all subjects presented for consideration.

At an early date there were presented claims of corporations which had obtained and were operating under Spanish concessions, for payment for public services, losses accruing for lack of protection as promised in those concessions, or for damages to property inflicted by both insurgents and United States representatives; also very many claims from business houses and private individuals for destruction, loss, damage, or retention of their property, whether occasioned by the insurgents or our troops. Minor ones of undoubted validity were adjusted and paid from public funds, but those in which doubtful questions of legal obligations arose have been held in abeyance. To give attention to all claims presented it was finally necessary to organize a board of claims, and the following order was issued:

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 3. }

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., April 18, 1899.

A board of officers is hereby appointed to consider and pass upon such claims against the United States Government, preferred by parties resident or otherwise in the Philippine Islands, and arising by reason of United States occupation, as may be submitted to it from this office for investigation and opinion. It will be guided in its decisions by the rules of interpretation adopted by this office in its past consideration of demands of this nature, in so far as they be applicable to circumstances and conditions. The board will meet to-morrow, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, at the office of the judge advocate of the Department of the Pacific, for the purpose of organization and fixing upon methods of procedure to govern its deliberations; and thereafter it will hold its sessions at such times and places as the presiding officer may announce:

Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. E. H. Crowder, judge-advocate, U. S. V.; Maj. C. U. Gantenbein, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry; Capt. H. A. Greene, Twentieth United States Infantry; Capt. J. G. Ballance, Twenty-second United States Infantry.

By command of Major General Otis:

THOMAS H. BARRY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Membership in this board has been changed occasionally as circumstances compelled, but the senior member is still serving thereon. It formulated and published rules to govern its proceedings and for the information of all persons who desired to submit claims and by which they were to be guided in the preparation and submission of the same.

Sixty-four claims, aggregating \$605,000 (Mexican money), were received from residents of southern Luzon and for the most part Manila, and mostly involving the burning and looting of abandoned houses in the battles of February 5th and 22d at Manila. Few of this character appear to possess merit and are poorly sustained by proof of facts. Several asking for the return of property which was captured in the enemy's country or which was seized by our men for convenience of transportation have been adjusted without difficulty. The destruction of private property as a necessary incident of war in driving the insurgents from their defensive positions in the suburbs of Manila is a question involved in passing upon most of these demands. Twenty-five claims, aggregating \$1,338,116 (Mexican), have been received from Iloilo. They are defectively and carelessly drawn and very indefinite as to details. Only in a few cases is proof of ownership of property submitted. All but two call for damages to property incident to the forcible occupation of the city by our troops on February 11th last, when the insurgents upon retiring burned a considerable portion of it. One of the two exceptions is a claim for \$6,000 presented by a Spaniard through the consular office, because of the seizure of his printing establishment, after abandonment, wherein was printed a scurrilous newspaper, violently incendiary and abusive to the United States while our troops occupied Iloilo Harbor, before the seizure of the city. The other is also a demand for \$6,000 from a Spaniard for the destruction of his boat and cargo by the United States Steamship *Bennington* while believed to be engaged in illicit trade. Mostly all others of these claims are based on the alleged responsibility of the United States to pay damages to the several owners of property destroyed in the Iloilo fire set by the insurgents upon forced evacuation, because of the fact that the United States began the attack on the city before the expiration of time announced in the notice to residents that it would commence, thus depriving them of the opportunity to remove or place their property which was destroyed in better condition for preservation. The action of the Army and Navy, which constitutes the chief argument of the claimants for the legal validity of their demands, has been set out heretofore in this report. All but two of these claimants are subjects of foreign countries.

Under War Department instructions giving protection to the owners of patents and copyrights issued by the United States, the following directions were published:

I. The offices of patents, of copyrights, and of trade-marks, heretofore administered as separate bureau of the "Director General de Administracion Civil," are hereby consolidated into a single office, to be known as the Office of Patents, Copyrights, and Trade-marks, and placed in charge of Capt. George P. Ahern, Ninth U. S. Infantry, who will receipt to the Spanish authorities for all records, documents and property pertaining thereto.

II. The duties enjoined in Circular No. 12, division of customs and insular affairs, in reference to the filing here of patents and trade-marks issued in the United States and duly registered in the United States Patent Office, and all duties which, under the laws relating to patents, copyrights, and trade-marks applicable to the Philippines, pertained to the "Director General de Administracion Civil" and his subordinates, are hereby devolved upon the officer in charge of the office of patents, copyrights, and trade-marks above designated; all matters of administration arising in that office which, under those laws, required the action of any higher authority than the "Director General de Administracion Civil" will be forwarded for consideration and action to the office of the United States military governor in the Philippines.

III. So much of Article 27 of the royal decree of October 26, 1888, regulating the concession and use of trade-marks, as requires reference to the Real Sociedad Economica of industrial marks, designs, or models presented for registration, for investigation and report as to whether such marks, designs, or models are already in use or are the property of third persons, is hereby suspended.

The business of this bureau has been active, requiring the work of an interpreter and two clerks under the constant supervision of Captain Ahern. It required him to collect and file all former Spanish records obtainable on this subject, some of which were kept in Spain, and now the office is running smoothly comparatively. Every mail from the United States brings many certified patents for file and the exacted fee of \$1 for filing more than pays the office expenses.

In Manila and a few other cities where our troops are stationed to give inhabitants protection schools have been established. Parents and children are eager for primary-school instruction and are very desirous to acquire a speaking knowledge of the English language. In the city of Manila more than five thousand children are attending these schools, which are maintained at a cost of nearly 10,000 Mexican dollars a month. Instructors are drawn from the former Spanish and Filipino teachers, augmented by Americans, some of whom are discharged men from volunteer organizations and some from those who came to the islands on account of individual desire. The superintendent is a former soldier who had considerable experience in this profession in the United States. Many applications for positions as teachers are received through mailed communications and from persons who, if the references furnished can be relied on, would render valuable services here, but it will require time to firmly establish this educational plant. The higher education which the islands have hitherto enjoyed, as well as that of a minor character, has been entirely under the control of the religious orders and has centered in Manila. The Dominican order, rich in landed estates acquired through a series of years, inaugurating its educational policy under royal assistance, money contributions, and decrees when the educational field was entirely in the possession of the clergy, and seizing on by degrees to the educational institutions and scientific schools organized by the Jesuits under royal protection and conducted with funds from individual testators after that order had been driven from the islands, built up the University of Manila and gradually incorporated in it these Jesuit foundations. Great effort was made to sever them from Dominican authority by recent statesmen of advanced ideas, but without success, and now the leading Filipinos demand that severance and a return to State supervision. Much time and labor in historical research has been expended by Lieutenant Colonel Crowder of the law department in the investigation of these matters, and his able reports of past and present conditions and legal conclusions derived therefrom have so presented the subject that radical action can be taken in some instances and has been determined upon. The Archbishop of Manila, who, I am informed, is a member of the Dominican order, has served parole notice that he will strenuously oppose such action and has been invited to submit his protest at an early date.

In our last allusion to the Sulu Archipelago it was stated that the occupation of Jolo by our troops on May 19th and the friendly relations established between them and the representative Moros placed affairs there in a very satisfactory condition for future negotiations, which were conducted by Brigadier General Bates. The islands of the archipelago, that of Basilan, and those of Palawan and Balabac, were localities of concern. In Palawan, where Spain maintained a resident governor and to which she had transported some of her state criminals, the Tagalo had succeeded. The Spanish governor had been murdered and all prisoners released. At Balabac a very important lighthouse had been established, which was necessary to the safe navigation of those waters. At Basilan a naval station of some importance had been built up. Our Navy looked after all matters connected with the Palawan Islands in so far as keeping affairs there in check were concerned; reestablished the light at Balabac, where it had dispersed and driven off with loss an attacking party of natives and where it keeps a small detachment of men, and has closely watched Basilan and the near city of Zamboanga. Conditions may be inferred from instructions given on July 3d and 11th to General Bates, who was sent to the Sulu Archipelago to propose terms of agreement to the Moros, who had become very importunate to be informed of the meaning of our occupation of the islands, and to explain United States intentions. They are as follows:

OFFICE MILITARY GOVERNOR IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Gen. J. C. BATES, U. S. V.,

*Manila, P. I., July 3, 1899.**Manila, P. I.*

GENERAL: In compliance with orders this day issued directing you to proceed to the Jolo Archipelago, there to execute specific instructions to be communicated by the department commander, you will proceed as soon as practicable to the United States military station of Jolo, on the island of that name, and there place yourself in communication with the Sultan of Jolo, who is believed to be at Slassi, where he was sojourning when the last information concerning him was received.

You are hereby appointed and constituted an agent on the part of the United States military authorities in the Philippines, to discuss, enter into negotiations, and perfect, if possible, a written agreement of character and scope as hereinafter explained, with the Sultan, which upon approval at these headquarters and confirmation by the supreme executive authority of the United States, will prescribe and control the future relations, social and political, between the United States Government and the inhabitants of the archipelago. The written memoranda herewith furnished you, which mention cursorily and very briefly the past political status and recent history of those people in so far as their domestic and political relations with other nations are concerned; which present suggestions and recommendations, contained in the remarks and speculations of persons who have been personally acquainted with them, as to the proper policy of control or supervision which should be adopted by the United States in its dealings with their native authorities; which give the extent and results of contact and relationship with them thus far developed on the part of the United States through its military agency established in the port of Jolo, will enable you to understand the character and difficulties of the labor with which you are charged.

By reference to these memoranda you will perceive that in your discussions with the Sultan and his datos the question of sovereignty will be forced to the front, and they will undoubtedly request an expression of opinion thereon, as they seem to be impressed apparently with the belief that the recent Spanish authorities with whom they were in relationship have transferred full sovereignty of the islands to them. The question is one which admits of easy solution, legally considered, since by the terms of treaties or protocols between Spain and European powers (those referred to in the memoranda) Spanish sovereignty over the archipelago is conceded. Under the agreement between Spain and the Sultan and datos of July, 1878, the latter acknowledged Spanish sovereignty in the entire archipelago of Jolo and agreed to become loyal Spanish subjects, receiving in consideration certain specific payments in money. The sovereignty of Spain, thus established and acknowledged by all parties in interest, was transferred to the United States by the Paris treaty. The United States has succeeded to all the rights which Spain held in the archipelago, and its sovereignty over the same is an established fact. But the inquiry arises as to the extent to which that sovereignty can be applied under the agreement of 1878 with the Moros. Sovereignty, of course, implies full power of political control, but is not incompatible with concessionary grants between sovereign and subject. The Moros acknowledged through their accepted chiefs Spanish sovereignty and their subjection thereto, and that nation in turn conferred upon their chiefs certain powers of supervision over them and their affairs. The kingly prerogatives of Spain, thus abridged by solemn concession, have descended to the United States, and conditions existing at the time of transfer should remain. The Moros are entitled to enjoy the identical privileges which they possessed at the time of transfer, and to continue to enjoy them until abridged or modified by future mutual agreement between them and the United States, to which they owe loyalty, unless it becomes necessary to invoke the exercise of supreme powers of sovereignty to meet emergencies. You will therefore acquaint yourself thoroughly with the terms of the agreement of 1878, and take them as a basis for your directed negotiations.

Possibly you will discover that the Sultan and datos are laboring under the mistaken impression that Spain, upon withdrawing recently her military forces from the islands, reconveyed sovereignty to them. This claim on their part is mentioned in the memorandum citing the action of the United States troops at Jolo, and may be seriously entertained by them, because of the reported Spanish action in placing them in possession of Slassi, accompanied by promises to likewise turn over Jolo. If they seriously entertain such an illusion, it will require tact and adroitness to dispel it, and a discussion of the United States' benevolent intentions, and its wish to establish friendly relations with them in order to carry out those intentions, should precede any decided attempt at correction.

The territorial extent of the Jolo Archipelago, as authoritatively established, is set out in the accompanying memoranda in all essential particulars, except as to the island of Basilan, where Spain maintained an important naval station, which is still in existence, though not yet in United States actual possession. You will make inquiry with regard to this island and ascertain if the Sultan claims any authority over it, conceding nothing, however, on the point as to the right of absolute control on the part of the United States. The naval station is closely connected with Zamboanga, over which and the adjacent country Spain exercised complete supervision. The Sultan and datos have exacted tribute from Cagayan-Jolo and Balabac, and, in fact, from southern Palawan; also, when possible, from other islands which Spain owned absolutely for more than three hundred years. Hence, the fact of taking tribute is not proof of a legal right to do so. Palawan and Balabac are not considered to be portions of the archipelago, though it may not be policy to attempt to determine with the Sultan, at present, any question of ownership which may arise in discussion. Spain maintained a governor in Palawan, and shore accessories, such as lighthouse, etc., with some form of supervisory government in Balabac. The United States demands with regard to these islands will be announced when the result of practical investigation now being pursued is ascertained. It may be well, therefore, to avoid presenting this matter to the Sultan or his representatives in

these directed preliminary negotiations, and should he advance it, policy dictates that time should be requested to arrive at a knowledge of facts.

It is greatly desired by the United States for the sake of the individual improvement and social advancement of the Moros, and for the development of the trade and agriculture of the islands in their interests, also for the welfare of both the United States and Moros, that mutual friendly and well-defined relations be established. If the Sultan can be made to give credit to and fully understand the intentions of the United States, the desired result can be accomplished. The United States will accept the obligations of Spain under the agreement of 1878 in the matter of money annuities, and in proof of sincerity you will offer as a present to the Sultan and datos \$10,000, Mexican, with which you will be supplied before leaving for Jolo—the same to be handed over to them, respectively, in amounts agreeing with the ratio of payments made to them by the Spanish Government for their declared services. From the 1st of September next, and thereafter, the United States will pay to them regularly the sums promised by Spain in its agreement of 1878, and in any subsequent promises of which proof can be furnished.

The United States will promise in return for the concessions to be hereinafter mentioned, not to interfere with, but to protect the Moros in the free exercise of their religion and customs, social and domestic, and will respect the rights and dignities of the Sultan and his advisers. It promises not to interfere in their affairs of internal economy and political administration further than to respond to their requests for assistance or to render supervisory action through advice and instruction in those special features of administration connected with the development of trade and agricultural resources, and the methods of conducting and employing the same for the improvement and efficiency of government. It agrees to insure to the Sultan and his people the enjoyment of these rights and privileges against all foreign nations, and will declare all trade of the Sultan and his people with any portion of the Philippine Islands conducted under the American flag free, unlimited, and undutiable. It demands, of course, the right to exercise control over the places within its actual occupation.

In return for the promised assurances the Sultan and his chiefs, acknowledging the sovereignty of the United States, should stipulate to permit that Government to occupy and control such points in the islands as the execution of the obligations which it assumes make necessary, whether for naval or military operations against foreign aggression or to disperse attempted piratical excursions. They will agree to accept and fly on occasions, and continuously, the American flag as the emblem and proof of United States sovereignty. They should promise to give a loyal support to the United States to maintain the integrity and peace of the archipelago, not to permit acts of piracy by their people on its waters, and to assist the United States Government to suppress and abolish this crime by whomsoever attempts to commit it, whether American, inhabitant, or alien. They should agree to deliver to the United States authorities for trial and punishment all persons, other than those of their own people, whom they arrest on the charge of committing crimes or misdemeanors. They should stipulate to prohibit the purchase by or the delivery to their people of rifles or war materials, as the possession of them has a tendency to stir up strife among their separate communities and to destroy the peace of the islands, which, for the welfare of all parties concerned, should be maintained.

Should the Sultan and his datos request assistance by way of instruction, through competent American representatives, to improve port regulations and conveniences in the interest of commerce or to build up agriculture and increase merchantable products in the islands, or to instruct the rising generation of Moros in industrial and mechanical pursuits through the medium of schools or practical appliances, the United States will gladly respond. It will endeavor to select the proper individuals to go among and associate with them to impart constant valuable information in all such matters—the necessities of which for the growth in riches and the well being of all inhabitants of the islands should be impressed upon the Sultan and his principal advisers.

All these and other subjects of minor significance, which will suggest themselves to you in the progress of the negotiations, when conditions will be better understood, are for your consideration and appropriate action.

Any agreement which you may be able to effect will be of force only upon approval and ratification by superior authority, and this must be distinctly understood and so stated in the instrument. The agreement will be subject to future modifications by the mutual consent of all parties in interest.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,

Major General, U. S. V., Military Governor.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., July 11, 1899.

Gen. J. C. BATES, U. S. V., *Manila, P. I.*

GENERAL: Referring to instructions of the 3d instant in the matter of the directed conference having in view the execution of an agreement with the Sultan of Jolo, it is considered expedient to modify slightly, in certain particulars, those instructions and to state somewhat more specifically objects which it is desired to attain.

By an investigation of the records in the Manila archives to discover the meaning and extent of certain stipulations in the agreements made from time to time by and between the Spanish authorities and the Sultan, which establish condition of trade in the Archipelago and announce the status of the Sultan, it is discovered that these conditions and status are very varying, and it can not be ascertained. In fact, it is a conclusion to be drawn from the records, that Spain never announced nor conceived a definite, fixed policy of control over the archipelago which looked to improvement and permanency. Its frequent recorded actions seem to have been the result of a desire to

temporarily meet difficulties growing out of some strained relationship with the Moros existing at the time, accompanied by the evident fixed purpose to maintain a sufficient number of troops in the archipelago to show to Europe that occupation in fact which would demonstrate Spanish sovereignty.

By no other conclusion can the varying stipulations of executed agreements between Spain and the Moros be accounted for. They are not explained in any recorded correspondence, and conditions existing at the dates they were entered into warrant the belief at which we have arrived. It will be seen that the Sultan and his *datos* are at one time given all the revenues; that Spain permits the Sultan to collect all revenues at ports in actual Spanish occupation, notwithstanding its treaties with European powers permit it to levy duties at such ports, and that Spain's entire action deprives it of money receipts, but imposes upon her continual heavy expenditures for only simple nominal occupation of a few ports. Neither has Spain ever attempted to lay the foundation for any reforms looking to the future collection of revenues to meet any of the outlay, whether by the development of trade or improvement of natural resources. The pursuit of such a policy, if policy it can be called, is suicidal to the interests of the supervising country and the interests of the people supervised. The United States should seek to adopt a policy which, if devoid of immediate national benefit, promises beneficial results both in the matter of revenue (that is, revenue to meet the necessary outlaying expenditures) and at the same time will be attended by the improvement of the educational and social conditions of the inhabitants and the development of their country in trade and agricultural resources — that is, a policy which will be mutually advantageous to all parties concerned.

It is therefore important to make somewhat more specific the former instructions and to modify them in certain particulars, as follows:

It is quiet important that the United States shall occupy the principal distributing centers of trade, to build up and develop a revenue and to supervise that development. This the Spanish treaties with foreign powers permit. Siassi should be occupied by our troops at no distant day and two or three other important points. This necessity you will keep in view in your negotiations and will show the Sultan the blessings which would be conferred upon his people by intelligent establishment and development.

In declaring "all trade of the Sultan and his people with any portion of the Philippine Islands, conducted under the American flag, free, unlimited, and undutiable," care must be taken to guard against the possibility of the introduction of foreign commerce into the archipelago and thence into other Philippine ports without paying the prescribed duties. It is only the products of the archipelago which can have the benefits of interisland commerce.

While the Sultan might be supported and may receive revenue from certain avenues, pearl fisheries, etc., which he is now enjoying, there should be some understanding as to future revenues to be derived from a newly-constructed and increasing trade in foreign products. Negotiations should look to the establishment of a financial and commercial system based upon modern methods, which, while not destructively antagonistic to present conditions, can be developed upon lines consistent with modern practices.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,

Major General, U. S. V., Military Governor.

General Bates had a difficult task to perform and executed it with tact and ability. While a number of the principal *datos* were favorably inclined, the Sultan, not responding to invitations, kept aloof and was represented by his secretary, until finally, the general appearing at Maibung, the Moro capital, a personal interview was secured. He being also Sultan of North Borneo and receiving large annual payments from the North Borneo Trading Company, expected like returns from the United States, and seemed more anxious to obtain personal revenue than benefits for his people. Securing the port of Siassi from the Spaniards, establishing there his guards and police, he had received customs revenues from the Sandaken trade which he was loath to surrender. Negotiations continued well into August, and finally, after long conferences, an agreement was reached by which the United States secured much more liberal terms than the Spaniards were ever able to obtain. Full reports of the conferences have been duly forwarded, together with the agreement proposed for authoritative action. It is believed that if peace can be maintained a trade can be built up which will prove highly beneficial to both the United States and the Moro people and will be the means of opening avenues through which a more advanced civilization can be developed in these islands.

The population of the Sulu Archipelago is reckoned at one hundred and twenty thousand, mostly domiciled in the island of Jolo, and numbers twenty thousand fighting men. Hostilities would be unfortunate for all parties concerned, would be very expensive to the United States in men and money, and destructive of any advancement of the Moros for years to come. Spain's long struggle with these people and their dislike for the former dominant race in the Philippines, inherited, it would seem, by each rising generation during three centuries, furnishes an instructive lesson. Under the pending agreement General Bates, assisted by the officers of the Navy, quietly placed

garrisons of one company each at Siasi and at Bongao, on the Tawi Tawi group of islands, where they were well received by the friendly natives. With the approval of the agreement, the only difficulty to a satisfactory settlement of the Sulu affairs will arise from discontent on the part of the Sultan personally because of a supposed decrease in anticipated revenues or the machinations of the insurgents of Mindanao, who are endeavoring to create a feeling of distrust and hostility among the natives against the United States troops.

The Sultan's government is one of perfect despotism, in form at least, as all political power is supposed to center in his person; but this does not prevent frequent outbreaks on the part of the *datos*, who frequently revolt, and are now in two or three instances, in declared enmity. All Moros, however, profess the Mohammedan religion, introduced in the fourteenth century, and the sacredness of the person of the Sultan is therefore a tenet of faith. This fact would prevent any marked success by a *dato* in attempting to secure supreme power. Spain endeavored to supplant the Sultan with one of his most enterprising chiefs and signally failed. Peonage or a species of serfdom enters largely into the social and domestic arrangements, and a *dato's* following or clan, submits itself without protest to his arbitrary will. The Moro political fabric bears resemblance to the state of feudal times—the Sultan exercising supreme power by divine right, and his *datos*, like the feudal lords, supporting or opposing him at will, and by force of arms occasionally, but not to the extent of dethronement, as that would be too great a sacrifice for a Mohammedan people to seek to consummate. The United States must accept these people as they are, and endeavor to ameliorate their condition by degrees, and the best means to insure success appears to be through the cultivation of friendly sentiments and the introduction of trade and commerce upon approved business methods. To undertake forcible radical action for the amelioration of conditions or to so interfere with their domestic relations as to arouse their suspicions and distrust would be attended with unfortunate consequences.

The experience of the past year has conclusively demonstrated that the labors demanded to organize, supply, command, and exchange an army actively engaged in hostilities are small in comparison to those which are required to supervise the business, social and political interests, and the individual rights of several millions of people without established government or any existing rules of action excepting such as may be imposed by military control. In the Philippines chaos, in so far as a civil administration of public affairs is concerned, followed the overthrow of the despotism of Spain and was succeeded throughout the islands by the rule of the sword, which has recently been directed by a few unprincipled Tagalos, who have retained power thus far, although it is gradually passing from their grasp, by deceiving the ignorant masses with the assertion that the United States intended to enslave and destroy them, and with the cry for independence and republican government. The experience of the people has taught them that the rule of Spain was mild in comparison with this substituted governing power, and the great majority of them—at least of those who are able to reflect or who have property at stake—desire its destruction. Many are held in subjection by the armed bodies in their midst, and their lives and property would pay the penalty of resistance should they attempt it either by word or act. During this political transition business interests and individual property rights have been in jeopardy. Incorporated companies holding valuable concessions granted by Spain, business houses which have made large money investments for the purpose of conducting trade and commerce in these islands, vested property interests, recently acquired estates by testament and descent, and those encumbered by mortgage or embargo, are fruitful sources of continually recurring questions which require able civil administration and the assistance of courts of justice with their auxiliary appliances to properly adjust, but which have been thrust upon the military authorities for determination, together with all matters of a criminal nature involving alleged fraudulent transactions which demand speedy remedial action, as well as offenses of a more serious character. Fortunately the large property interests held by corporations and business houses belong for the most part to Europeans, and are to a certain extent respected by the insurgent

government through fear of incurring universal civilized condemnation should it destroy or openly appropriate them.

So, also, the foreign element of the population engaged in conducting trade are very largely citizens of strong European governments, whose persons are comparatively secure wherever in the islands they may wish to journey. Hence, it has been possible to carry on trade whenever the interests of the United States or the necessities of the large Philippine population dwelling within the country of our occupation has demanded it. Unfortunately, too, it might be said, this comparative security of person and property incites the commercial classes to business activity and a desire for insurgent trade incompatible with war conditions, even though contraband does not materially enter; has occasioned voluminous correspondence and incessant applications for trade permits, necessitated constant watchfulness on the part of the army, and especially of the navy, and has required at times needed unpleasant consequent action. The volume of trade, however, for the year ending August 31st, has been quite large, and merchants have suffered much less than is generally supposed. Of the three staple articles of the island, hemp, tobacco, and sugar, only the latter shows a very marked depreciation in amounts secured and exported. About the same quantity of hemp has been taken from the shipping ports during the past as in the preceding year, and large exportations of tobacco have been made. There still remain in the islands considerable quantities of both hemp and tobacco, but Aguinaldo a short time since issued what was called a decree, most injurious to his interests, forbidding his Tagalo guards to permit, at the ports where they were stationed, the entrance of any merchant vessel flying the American flag, and as all inter-island commerce is carried on under that flag, his decree virtually terminated at all points where his troops are maintained, with the result that the inhabitants are deprived of rice and other necessary articles of food. The decree has caused discontent and suffering and has taken from the insurgents much of their revenue, while it has not affected United States interests nor the inhabitants within our lines, as they are now well supplied and will soon reap an abundant harvest from their crops, which they have planted since United States protection has been given them.

So unpopular is this decree that the outside inhabitants declare that they will resist its execution should American vessels appear in their harbors, but our experience thus far is that a battalion of Tagalo guards can hold down many large communities of unarmed natives. Merchants, if permitted, would take all the risks of inter-island trade notwithstanding this restrictive decree and solemnly contract to suffer all losses attendant upon their venture, which would sooner or later doubtless appear as claims from marine insurance companies; but a wise policy dictates that trade facilities should remain for the present in the condition which Aguinaldo by his decree intended to place them. He has acted under it in one instance only, and then in the case of a vessel anchored in a port of western Luzon and which had sailed before it was known that the decree had been issued. His troops seized the crew and cargo and when the navy went to its relief burned the vessel and fired upon the rescuing party. The return fire of the navy upon the entrenched insurgent troops has been publicly proclaimed from insurgent headquarters as an act of barbarous warfare which should be condemned by all civilized nations.

The customs receipts (a fair index of the volume of trade) for the year ending August 31st were \$7,783,000, currency of the country—a larger amount than ever before received in an equal portion of time, and this while we held the port of Iloilo for only six and that of Cebu for but five months of the period.

In the matter of the public revenue, the United States has collected less than one half of the greatest total amount which Spain has drawn from the islands in a corresponding length of time, for the reason that the extent of our occupation of territory has been very limited and because some of its former most prolific sources of taxation have been ignored. The largest yearly amount which Spain ever received was a little less than \$17,500,000, of which a little more than one third was derived from customs, one quarter from the sale of "cedulas personales," or certificates of personal identity, which every inhabitant was obliged to purchase, and about \$1,200,000 from lotteries and gambling

and the opium and cock-fighting contractors. The \$5,500,000 which Spain received from cédulas, licensed gambling, and contracts which the United States courts would hold void on grounds of public policy, would in any event, even if all the islands had been pacified and occupied, have been lost to us, as no attempts at collection would have been made.

However, the cédula tax might have yielded something, for although this is the most hated by the natives of all taxes formerly imposed upon them, they desire the cédula, as this simple means of identity is valuable to them in conducting business and when journeying through the islands. In response to the expressed desire of the inhabitants of Manila for this ticket, it was given on personal application at a nominal sum sufficient to defray the cost of issuance, and over sixty thousand of them were distributed in a short space of time from the Manila office of internal revenue. The annual revenue of nearly a million of dollars received by Spain for convict labor, exclusive taxes on Chinese residents, sales of public lands, profits of the mint, and local consumption tobacco taxes could not be collected by the United States. So, also, the internal-revenue collections on real estate, industries, and stamped paper have been confined to Manila and Iloilo, and the yield therefrom has been but a fraction of the receipts which our control of all the islands would have insured. The internal-revenue receipts during a year of occupation of Manila, or from August 18, 1898, were \$577,748. The grand total of all public money receipts from every source for the year ending August 19, 1899, one year from the date the United States took possession of the public offices in Manila (August, 1898, yielding very small returns), amounted to \$8,239,435, of which \$7,790,692 were from customs alone. Larger returns from legitimate sources might have been obtained, but it took time to adjust the machinery for collection, and long-existing fraudulent practices have been indulged in. Heavy punishments have been meted out when offenses have been detected, and the labor to improve the civil service is still being diligently prosecuted.

Spain's system of taxation was very ingeniously devised in order to obtain all revenue possible to cover the expenditures of administering the islands, but I believe that every annual budget showed a deficit. With the restoration of peace and active business conditions, the development of natural resources, the introduction of machinery and practical business enterprises, the construction of railroads and highways, and the encouragement of the people in profitable labor, I am convinced that trade and commerce would be greatly increased and the amount of revenue doubled in a short period of time, without imposing the burdens which were complained of during Spanish supremacy. Even in this season of war commerce has increased. For the five and one half months ending with December last, seventy-seven foreign and two hundred and sixty coast vessels entered and eighty foreign and two hundred and fifty-one coast vessels cleared from our ports, making a total of six hundred and sixty-eight vessels, with a total tonnage of six hundred and fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty tons; while for the six months ending with June last, one hundred and fifty-five foreign and three hundred and sixty-seven coast vessels entered and one hundred and sixty-three foreign and four hundred and nine coast vessels cleared, making a total of one thousand and forty-nine and having a tonnage of one hundred and thirty-three thousand nine hundred and thirty-five tons.

The most of the revenue received has been expended, both for war and civil purposes, by a few selected disbursing officers, and every dollar has been accounted for. There remained on August 31st, \$1,364,085.39, nearly one half of which stood pledged to pay for temporary barracks and hospitals for troops and for a large refrigerating plant to be erected in Manila. All results of action taken in connection with the collection and expenditure of the public revenue from the date of the capitulation of this city to June 30th last, the end of the fiscal year, are shown in the accompanying reports of the collecting and disbursing officers, to which attention is invited.

The present current money of the islands consists of the Filipino dollar, of which 6,000,000 were sent from Spain in 1897, about \$10,000,000 in subsidiary coins, eight or ten millions of Mexican dollars, and \$1,500,000 in bank notes of the Banco Espanol-Filipino.

The former standard money was gold, consisting of Spanish "onzas" and the \$1, \$2, and \$4 gold pieces minted in Manila. All of these have been driven out of circulation by the cheaper silver currency. The Banco Espanol-Filipino is the only bank which has the power to make paper issue. Under Spanish concession and in return for loans made to that Government, it was granted the privilege of issuing its notes amounting to three times its capital stock of \$1,500,000, and its paper dollar is considered the equivalent of the Mexican silver dollar. The Spanish Government had representation in the management of this bank, and recently the bank invited the United States authorities here to avail itself of this privilege by the appointment of an accredited agent, which invitation has been declined, as such action might be construed to be an acknowledgment on the part of the United States of its obligation to recognize under treaty promises the validity of the Spanish concession. The War Department has paid out in Manila United States gold currency in considerable quantities, and it is believed that about \$3,000,000 from these disbursements have been hoarded by the inhabitants. The money in circulation, therefore, in the Philippines is less than \$30,000,000 of silver, or the equivalent—a very small sum to transact the volume of business; but then a large share of this trade depends upon credit and the exchange of the country's products that comparatively little money is required to conduct it. However, during the yearly periods of greatest exportation money to move the crops becomes very scarce and rates of exchange high. Exchange fluctuations were greater in Spanish times than at present, for in 1878 Spain prohibited by decree the importation of Mexican dollars of a mintage later than the date of the decree except under high duty payments and gave no substitute. This induced smuggling from the foreign Asiatic ports, and the smuggler was paid a handsome profit for the hazard he encountered. The enterprise was brisk until money became plentiful and exchange had again returned to a nominal figure.

When money was in great demand the price of the Mexican dollar was considerably above its Hongkong value in gold and sold in Manila for from ten to fifteen per cent more than its actual value. The currency of the country still fluctuates daily according to the price of silver in the great money markets of the world and has no stable value. This, however, appears to affect very little ordinary business unless purchases of merchandise and services must be paid for in gold, when these fluctuations enter largely into the calculations of profit and loss. The merchant who buys gold in Manila must pay not only the rate of exchange, but the estimated cost of transporting the metal, and if he wishes to convert gold into silver he must pay high exchange rates and the cost of shipment of the Mexican dollar. The public revenue is paid in the currency of the country, as is most expedient, else daily silver fluctuations would necessitate daily difficult calculations upon the gold value of the money offered at the various public offices; but as it is for the most part expended here for services and on local contract purchases the difficulties attending rates of exchange are not serious. The officers and enlisted men of the Army who are paid in gold have been the principal sufferers, as they are obliged to exchange their gold for silver to meet their local payments. The two established banks of the islands other than the Banco Espanol-Filipino, above mentioned, are branches of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. These have been made depositories of the public civil funds and generally make the money exchanges for the Army. For a long time they allowed but two dollars silver for one in gold, but recently have arranged for receiving gold deposits from disbursing officers on account and to make payments thereon in gold. This entire question of the currency requires the mature deliberation of our most eminent monetary authorities.

Of the islands of the Philippines which contain large populations and which furnish valuable products for shipment to foreign marts, which engage largely in trade and in which business interests of importance have been established, the United States have not as yet taken possession of Samar, Leyte, and Mindanao, and none of Panay with the exception of its chief city and surroundings. The southern and northern coasts of Luzon, where hemp and tobacco are produced in large quantities, still remain subject to insurgent dictation. When United States occupation of these islands and provinces

will be effected depends upon the arrival of troops in sufficient numbers to justify the establishment of permanent garrisons.

Little difficulty attends the act of taking possession of and temporarily holding any section of the country. A column of three thousand men could march through and successfully contend with any force which the insurgents could place in its route, but they would close in behind it and again prey upon the inhabitants, persecuting without mercy those who had manifested any friendly feeling toward the American troops. The policy of the insurgent authorities has been to arm the bandits of the mountain sections and the natives who have formerly lived on the proceeds of crime. Many of these men have deserted the ranks, and now armed, plunder their countrymen who have property or money without discrimination. If communities could be protected against this source of danger and be assured of protection from the outrages which have been committed by the organized insurgent force, formidable opposition to American supremacy would cease. The inhabitants have confidence in the American troops. Even the insurgent leaders take advantage of the humane and charitable policy which the United States authorities have thus far pursued. They seek to place their families and property in Manila, where a number of the families of the most noted of their chiefs are now living in comfort and luxury, believing, notwithstanding their conduct and offenses, which, under approved rules of war, would subject their families to removal and all their property to confiscation, and which rules it may yet be to our interests to apply, that they can pursue rebellion as long as they desire and in the end escape all punishment. So confident are they of the nature and scope of American charity that their ill-gotten gains—acquired through robbery, in fact, but under the guise of a pretended government contending, they say, for liberty against oppression—are deposited in our banks or are invested in our trade. And still, while they manifest this absolute confidence by their individual acts, they publicly circulate the most malicious statements their active imaginations can invent regarding United States intention and the horrors of war which our troops indulge in. An active society in Hongkong, composed of their people and certain Europeans retained under high pay, and in which American membership is believed to exist, which feeds and fattens upon the corruption it is able to produce, fills the islands and the world with its invented published statements of abuse. While they fill the newspaper press with their false statements of atrocities committed by our troops, their chief, Aguinaldo, writes:

We will never accept a treaty of peace dishonorable to the Filipino arms, and consequently disastrous to the future of the country, which is what our enemies desire. For this reason I advise all those who feel that they have not strength to make this sacrifice, and whose services are not indispensable to our government, to return to the capital or to the towns occupied by the enemy, reserving themselves in order to strengthen the organization of the government when independence is gained. They can then take the places of those who need rest after the fatigues of the struggle. I am not displeased that some of the Filipinos have accepted positions from the Americans. On the contrary, I am glad of it, for in that manner they can better appreciate the true American character. I am still more glad because of the fact that our enemies having had recourse to Filipinos for the discharge of the duties of high offices in the public administration, will demonstrate that they acknowledge the capacity of the people to govern themselves.

While the Tagalo newspapers publish to the portion of their people still dominated by the insurgents stories of insurgent prowess, and sum up American losses in battle to date at an even twenty-six thousand, Aguinaldo publishes his proclamations, exhorting the people to hold out until December, when the American Congress will surely grant them independence under his leadership, against which all good Filipinos, I am certain would most assuredly protest. On this line one of the principal members of the Hongkong junta writes:

Do you think that the country should deliver itself completely to the promises made by those who call themselves representatives of that great Republic and great people when we well know by the Constitution of the country that they can not be trusted, because they are not authorized for that purpose and can not be except by the approval of Congress? If this be so, is it not true that it is better to wait for Congress first to determine the governmental régime to be established in our beloved country? On the other hand, it is certain that if that struggle is not kept up the parties will unite and we shall hereafter be treated as the negroes are. * * * And why not, then, my dear friend, support that other party, in order that we gain recognition of our rights, with all

the necessary guaranties? Otis and company offer but little security that the autonomy or any other system of government which they establish there will be respected. I am informed that there is not a countryman of ours who does not want peace, but they want it on a basis of guaranties in favor of the people.

Even more; so just is our cause that, gaining sympathy, several European powers have made official offers to provide us with everything we require; but as we consider the war which is being sustained is not against America, because we know that eighty per cent of that great people, which on one occasion struggled for the independence which it now enjoys, is in favor of us, but only against McKinley and his party. Other offers made have not been accepted because we have complete assurance that very soon the imperialist party will come to reason and will concede us the guaranties, etc.

So deep an impression have statements of this character made upon able Filipinos who favor United States control and are conscientiously laboring for its complete establishment that I am importuned by them for information as to the trend of United States political affairs and to state if, in my opinion, they are finally to be surrendered to the mercies of their insurgent countrymen.

The islands are flooded with the abusive literature which has birth in Asiatic ports and is published in Spanish and native languages. What was ostensibly a private letter prepared by a European who has never visited these islands, and which was written in Hongkong, is circulated publicly by the Hongkong junta. Extracts therefrom read as follows:

You and the Filipinos who aspire to peace in the form of autonomy believe the hollow words of the Yankees. You write me: "We have no people to govern ourselves. That is the truth. We shall have them after ten years of American sovereignty."

I reply: We shall not have them in ten, twenty, or a hundred years, because the Yankees will never acknowledge the aptitude of an inferior race to govern the country, and, as you know, under the heading of inferior races they class the Spaniards themselves. Do not dream that when American sovereignty is implanted in the country the American officeholder will give up. Never! This is what will happen: During the first few years they will admit a few Filipinos, either because it is difficult for the Yankees to learn at once the administration of the country, so different from America, or in order to disarm for the moment the suspicion of the Americanist Filipinos. After those five or ten years of apprenticeship they will tear off the mask with which they now dissemble their true object of governing the country exclusively by Anglo-Saxons, as they have done with all countries which belonged, prior to Yankee domination, to the Spanish Empire. With that proud scorn which characterizes the Yankee in his political and social contact with colored people, they will close their ears to the complaints and aspirations of the sons of the country, and will laugh at those who helped to bring the country under the American yoke.

Yes, my friend, the Americans have no intention of leaving the Philippines, and once that sovereignty is recognized and the brave Filipino army disbanded they will send to the Philippines swarms of genuine officeholders, who will treat the noble sons of the country as they do the "colored gentlemen" in the United States. To the Yankees you are only a "nigger," who in the present circumstances, full of difficulties for the Yankees, is the object of a more or less perfectly simulated respect. But alas for you when the day arrives when the Yankees will no longer need your help and cooperation!

Do not look for the Americans to do anything to assist the national progress of the country. In America the Government takes no part in the education of the nation. All education is the work of private individuals or associations. The Yankees have absolutely no interest whatever in raising to a higher educational level the native masses, both because the Government will not interest itself in such an enterprise, and because such a policy would be contrary to the object of the American imperialist, which is to convert the archipelago into a field for exploitation by trusts and officeholders.

If the Filipinos accept American sovereignty with a halt and blind autonomy, if they permit the United States to seize the offices of the country and make these sacrifices in the hope that when they have fit men to govern the country the Americans will turn the government over to the native element, reducing the American personnel to the governor general, then the Filipinos are going to sacrifice their liberty, their honor, their race, and, in short, everything which is included within the meaning of nationality, upon the altar of illusions. For if the Americans are the sovereigns, it depends upon them to say whether the Filipinos have sufficient men for the government of the country. They never will say it, because interests of the purse, of race, and, in short, all the vital interests of Anglo-Saxonism will prevent it—American interests which prevent a real and sincere autonomy, which are the same which caused the Spanish friars to oppose the assimilation of the country and the secularization of the curacies.

The disaffected element of the population, or the emissaries of Aguinaldo's government, contend that the United States has given nothing substantial as yet in response to its administrative promises. The archbishop, they declare, still holds political sway, the friars have not been driven out nor killed, the Spaniards have been continued in office, the chief representative of United States authority here (who has never witnessed Roman Catholic ceremonies a dozen times in his life) is an ardent Romanist and draws inspirations from the droppings of the Roman Catholic sanctuary as set up in the Phil-

ippines. Remove these abominations, they say, and we will willingly accept United States protection and supremacy. Secretly these same critics and complainants assert that these friars and Spaniards render valuable aid to the insurgent cause in many ways, and the number of Spaniards now offering their troops is strong proof that their assertions are correct.

The insurgent armed forces are not to be feared except as they oppress their own people and delay returns to conditions of peace. The length of time they have been in the field and their conduct has given the practical lesson to the inhabitants that they can not expect security under Tagalo rule. The lesson is deeply impressed and required time to produce conviction. Had the rebellion been crushed immediately upon its open defiant demonstrations of last February it would soon have appeared in new form, for the mass of the people were intoxicated with the cry for independence and self-government which the reflecting classes now realize is impossible until true political education is more generally diffused. The political conditions which will follow armed resistance demand the most serious attention of our eminent statesmen, and Congressional action can not be too much accelerated. Now all executive functions of a civil character in these islands centers in a military command which is called upon to administer the law governing the various departmental offices of the executive branch of the United States Government and to set aside Spanish decrees when such are in conflict therewith. The multitude of obtrusive and perplexing questions which arise for determination can only be appreciated by those who have confronted such a situation. I have been assisted in all duties of administration by a conscientious, hard-working, and able staff, who, with the officers ably exercising the command of troops, have given me their loyal support. I herewith transmit their several annual reports, which furnish valuable details on particular subjects which are only alluded to in a very general manner in the foregoing pages.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,
*Major General, U. S. V., Commanding Department
of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, and
Military Governor in the Philippines.*

REPORT

OF

BRIG. GEN. IRVING HALE, U. S. V.,

COMMANDING SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

OF OPERATIONS OF HIS BRIGADE NEAR WATERWORKS. FEBRUARY 6 TO 9, 1899.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Manila, P. I., February 10, 1899.

ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Second Division, Eighth Army Corps.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this brigade on February 6th to 9th, inclusive, 1899:

Operations of Sunday, February 5th, as given in separate report, resulted in capture of insurgent positions and establishment of our line through Blockhouses 4, 5, 6, 7, San Juan Bridge, Pulverin, Deposito, San Juan Del Monte Church, San Felipe Convent, and Mandalayan, to the Pasig opposite Santa Ana.

Monday, February 6th.—On Monday forenoon, February 6th, one battalion Twenty-third U. S. Infantry and one battalion (three companies) Oregon Volunteer Infantry were ordered to Deposito to coöperate with the Nebraska regiment, two attached companies of Colorado, and Utah guns, under Colonel Stotsenburg, in the capture of the waterworks on Mariquina River, three and one half miles east of Deposito. The Tennessee battalion was ordered back to provost guard in city, but when the messenger reached Deposito they were already in the field and the message did not find them. When they reached the waterworks I notified them of the order and they returned to the city.

When I arrived at Deposito, just after the Twenty-third and Oregon battalions, Colonel Stotsenburg had started for the waterworks with the following troops: Two companies Colorado, as advance guard, in extended order; battalion Tennessee on extreme right, in extended order; battalion Nebraska on extreme left, in extended order; battalion Nebraska as reserve on road; four Utah guns following advance guard and used to clear road and woods to right and left.

Instructions were sent back for the Oregon Battalion to remain as guard at Deposito and along road toward waterworks, and for the Twenty-third Battalion to proceed along road from Deposito to Mariquina, about a mile north of waterworks, to cover the movement on latter against attack from north. Captain Brooks, adjutant general of the brigade, accompanied the Twenty-third Battalion. I followed the main body toward waterworks, catching it about half way, where it was engaged in a lively skirmish, especially on the left, where considerable resistance was met, a number of insurgents killed and two taken prisoners. Nebraska had one killed and three wounded in this movement.

A short distance back the body of Assistant Surgeon Young, of the Utah Battery, had been found, with a powder-stained bullet hole in his head, indicating that he had been captured by the insurgents and killed after capture. He had intended to meet Major Young at Deposito, but apparently missed his way and went beyond.

The bluff overlooking the waterworks was found unoccupied and the advance guard proceeded down the hill in extended order, wheeling to left to meet insurgent fire from the hills and brush to north. After silencing this they advanced to the works, finding them unoccupied and uninjured except removal of cylinder heads and valves, which could be replaced in a week or two. The insides of cylinders were carefully greased to prevent rust. These missing parts were found next day buried in the ground of the coal-room under a pile of coal. The discovery was made by Artificer Hays, Company I, First Colorado, whose suspicions were aroused by noticing a little dirt mixed with the coal at edge of pile. It is surmised that the engineer may have done this, telling the insurgents that they had crippled the pumps and thus preventing more extended damage.

The Tennessee Battalion, on its arrival, was returned to city in accordance with orders, as explained above.

Two Oregon companies were distributed along the road to patrol it.

The Nebraska Battalions were disposed along top of bluff commanding the waterworks and surrounding country.

The Utah guns were placed at stone blockhouse on same bluff. As a number of insurgents were seen in vicinity of Mariquina, across and up the river, and the location of their headquarters was known, a few shots were fired in that direction to impress on them the fact they were covered by artillery and deter them from attacking the Twenty-third Battalion, moving toward Mariquina. It was learned next morning that this was very fortunate, as it had the effect of stopping the lively fire by which the battalion was met as it approached the bluff overhanging the river opposite Mariquina.

The Twenty-third Battalion, under Major Goodale, proceeded as directed from Deposito along Mariquina road, but its progress was slow on account of difficulty of skirmish line, encumbered with blanket rolls, getting through the cane fields and bamboo brush and fences. Just before reaching the high ground this side of the river, the advance guard was met by a hot fire from insurgents two hundred or three hundred yards in front, which was returned, resulting in a lively skirmish for a few minutes, which stopped with the artillery fire from the waterworks mentioned above. Our troops then took up an excellent position in a ready-made trench along a ridge, and as it was dark and the position and force of the enemy were not known, it was decided to wait there until morning.

Lieut. A. B. Hayne, California Heavy Artillery, who had voluntarily accompanied Major Goodale as aid, expressing a desire to return to the city, was allowed to do so, and on his arrival went to the department commander with a grossly exaggerated report of the situation, on the strength of which the department commander directed the withdrawal of the battalion. Captain Krayenbuhl and Lieutenant Perry of the brigade staff, with a platoon of Oregon as escort and carrying two canteens of water per man, with a larger supply on a cart, were therefore dispatched to the relief of the Twenty-third Battalion. An orderly was sent to the waterworks to notify Colonel Stotsenburg of the withdrawal of this covering force on his left, so that he could take other means for protection. It was found that the report was practically groundless; that the position was a strong one; that there was no firing and no apparent danger, and that Major Goodale was reluctant to withdraw, especially at night. They therefore left the platoon there and returned, Lieutenant Perry reporting the facts to the department commander, who authorized me to leave the battalion where it was and proceed according to my best judgment in the morning. This was about 3.30 A. M., February 7.

Tuesday, February 7.—At 6 A. M. I sent word to the remaining platoon of the Oregon company to join the Twenty-third Battalion, with another supply of water, and to Colonel Stotsenburg to send two companies across country as additional reinforcements, with a view of surrounding the insurgent force, if still in their front, and driving it back on the river, destroying or capturing it. I accompanied the Oregon platoon,

and soon after our arrival Colonel Stotsenburg reported with two companies, which he left and returned to waterworks. Two companies of the Twenty-third were sent in extended order to circle around to north, cut off retreat of insurgents in that direction, and take them in flank, forcing them south in front of our other troops or back into the river. When they had swung around on the north the entire line, in extended order, moved forward, closing in toward Mariquina and sweeping the country. No resistance was encountered, and on crossing the river into Mariquina it was found deserted, with white flags on all the houses.

While we were there the natives began to flock in from the hills with white flags. On being informed that their houses and property had not been molested, and that we were friendly to them as long as they remained friendly to us and kept the insurrectos out, but would destroy the town if it was again occupied by the insurrectos they shouted, "Viva Americanos," and assured us that they wanted to be good American citizens.

An inspection of the insurgents' headquarters disclosed nothing of special importance or value excepting some surveying instruments, which were taken, as they would doubtless be looted if left. They are at these headquarters, subject to orders.

We then marched down the east side of the river to Santolan and forded the stream to the waterworks.

Wednesday, February 8.—Wednesday afternoon, February 8, the battalion of the Twenty-third was relieved and returned to the city and the Wyoming Battalion was sent out in its place. It was quartered for the night in the Pulverin, beyond San Juan Bridge, but on the following morning was located in San Juan del Monte Church and San Felipe Convent to guard line from Deposito south Mandalayan, on the Pasig.

The Oregon Battalion was stationed at Deposito, forks of Mariquina and waterworks roads, and Pulverin, with a detachment at Blockhouse 7.

Thursday, February 9.—The line of South Dakota and Colorado regiments from Blockhouses 3 to 6 was readjusted along high ground beyond blockhouses and intrenched.

Two Utah guns were placed behind earthworks in commanding positions on the ridge northeast of Blockhouse 5.

The brigade now covers the following lines:

	<i>Miles.</i>
Front of Blockhouses 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, to San Juan Bridge.....	2½
San Juan Bridge to Deposito.....	1
Deposito south to Mandalayan, on Pasig River.....	2
Deposito east to waterworks, on Mariquina River.....	3¼
Total.....	8¾

Very respectfully,

IRVING HALE,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

Report of Col. John M. Stotsenburg, First Nebraska U. S. Volunteer Infantry, of Operations Near Pumping Station, Dated February 25, 1899.

FIRST NEBRASKA U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER,
Pumping Station, February 25, 1899.

ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps.

SIR: I have the honor to state that yesterday morning about 4 A. M. a company of sharpshooters in the fields west of Mariquina and others in the rocks about eight hundred yards north of the Mariquina road began firing into our camp. This had stopped the night before about 11. Several of their shots came into our tents. The insurgents are occupying a position about four hundred yards from our outposts on the Mariquina road. After daylight we drove them out of the fields near Mariquina with the artillery,

and they got into the rocks north and northwest of the Mariquina road and made it very unpleasant for us. About 12.30 P. M. I came to the Deposito, intending to get permission to dislodge them from there. When I arrived Major Eastwick, Second Oregon, asked for permission to send about twenty men out the Mariquina road to make a reconnoissance and dislodge some insurgents who seemed to be northeast of the Deposito. I told him that, with the approval of General Hale, he could do it. I waited until nearly 2 o'clock, and as the firing of the sharpshooters seemed to increase, the movement to begin, which I had suggested in my telegram to General Hale, having been approved, was ordered. The detachment of twenty-five selected men of Major Eastwick's battalion started out, and after marching in line of skirmishers about a mile and a half on the Mariquina road, and this continued until they nearly reached the Nebraska outpost, the Hotchkiss gun became disabled, and besides the moral effect was of little use to us. This was no fault of the gunners, as they did hard work. One of the Utah Battery guns came over and drove the insurgents out toward Mariquina. They remained away until this morning, when they returned again in small bodies, but up to the present have done no firing. Last night was the quietest one we have had on our outpost. The entire Second Oregon detachment under Captain Barber did good work, and as we did not get in until late, remained all night.

The only casualty was Corp. William Ponath, Company G, Second Oregon, slightly wounded in the chest and muscle of the arm. I inclose a copy of Captain Barber's report.

Four insurgents are known to have been killed.

A Spaniard who was with us informed me that three battalions of insurgents were at San Mateo and that this was their advance guard.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. STOTSENBERG,
Colonel First Nebraska U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

**Report of Capt. R. H. Barber, Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry,
of Reconnoissance Along Mariquina Road, Dated
February 25, 1899.**

IN THE FIELD, POWDER MAGAZINE, *February 25, 1899.*

ADJUTANT, *Third Battalion, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I received orders at 1 P. M., February 24th, to prepare to advance with twenty-five picked men from Companies C, K, and G, Second Oregon Infantry, along Mariquina road. Left Pulverin with detachment from Company G to cross-roads, where I received written orders from Major Eastwick, commanding Third Battalion, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, to proceed along Mariquina road in company with a detachment with Hotchkiss gun under command of Lieutenant Murphy, Company K, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry. Threw out line of skirmishers north of road. Marched along Mariquina road, and reaching stone barricade the detachment was thrown out as skirmishers along north side of road, keeping touch with Hotchkiss gun, which joined our right flank. No obstruction was met with until after passing native village and reaching row of huts some three hundred yards from village, when we were fired upon by sharpshooters stationed in native huts and trees. They seemed strong in number, and our fire failing to dislodge them, and there being a favorable position, fire from the Hotchkiss was opened on the village; but the shells failed to explode on striking the grass huts. We advanced and the enemy retreated toward our left flank, where a heavy fire was encountered from a strong body of the enemy, who were posted in that vicinity. Changed direction to the left and took up position behind hedge, which afforded fair cover, and endeavored to locate the enemy, who were now firing upon us with volleys. We replied briskly, and the enemy retreated to probably one thousand yards, leaving behind them sharpshooters, who annoyed us until they were disposed of.

The enemy divided into two large bands, one going to the right and the other to the left, in an apparent endeavor to flank us. The gun was brought up and put into a favorable position, and shelling began in the places where the enemy were hidden, especially in a house where fifty or sixty were seen to congregate, at range of one thousand four hundred yards. The shells burst close to the house and the enemy evacuated it. A rapid fire of shells seemed to work damage, the shells falling among them and exploding. The enemy continued a heavy fire from the right, which was situated on a hill screened by brush. A few shells were thrown there and the gun jammed. A company of First Nebraska Infantry came up and formed on our left, supplying us with ammunition, which was needed, and fired volleys at various ranges. The enemy retreated beyond range and we changed direction to the right. Leaving the Nebraska company to cover our right, we took gun to the road and advanced slowly while repairs were made to gun. Having advanced one fourth or one half mile, we were fired on by a number of the enemy, who were concealed in the cane fields and trees and on the surrounding heights. The fire was chiefly volleys, and well directed, sweeping all the open ground, and came from the left front and left entirely. We could locate but few of the enemy, owing to the fact that they used smokeless powder, while we were at a disadvantage, having the black-powder shells. As we were exposed, we advanced the right and swung back the left, so as to avoid the flanking fire and afford better protection. The men sheltered themselves and we endeavored to drive the enemy back; but they gave way very little and did not relax their fire. The gun being repaired, now came up, and we opened on the position of the enemy, but after a few rounds the Hotchkiss gun again jammed, owing to the breaking (rottenness) of the shells. The gun being useless, and the enemy having our range, we communicated with the Nebraska company at the outpost and endeavored to withdraw to the road, which afforded a certain amount of protection. Here Corporal Ponath, Company G, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, was wounded in the chest. He was carried to a disused sugar-cane mill, which afforded some protection. I went to him and ordered his removal to the road, having in the mean time sent for a litter. This was done under a heavy fire.

The enemy having accurately located the mill, I received order from the outpost to withdraw to the road and come to outpost. The useless gun having gone ahead, we withdrew as quickly as possible to the road, and advancing under cover of the bushes, and reached outpost. I would venture to suggest that black powder is dangerous as betraying our position, while the enemy, using only smokeless, can only be located by the noise or a quick eye, and that is uncertain, while each time we fired black powder they immediately sent a volley toward the smoke. Their firing was controlled by bugle, heard at intervals, and they evidently had the range, as in the second fight the bullets were well aimed and not too high, as is usual. Our only casualty was Corporal Ponath, Company G, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry. The men were cool and obeyed orders promptly. As regards the loss of the enemy, we could only locate them by sounds; those we saw we left there. I can give no accurate statistics, as it is impossible to estimate the damage done by the shells or our volleys in the brush. The sharpshooters who stayed too long behind the main body of the enemy we could locate, and as we had picked men we had no difficulty in disposing of them. After reporting to Colonel Stotsenburg at the outpost we were sent to the Nebraska camp for supper. We returned to the outpost and took up at midnight outpost work there. We were supplied with food by the Nebraska Volunteers, and at 9.30, February 25th, the men having breakfasted, we started to return to camp (Pulverin). I desire to draw attention to the fact that when Corporal Ponath was wounded he was at the left of the line. He was promptly carried to the shelter of the mill by Sergeant Lane, Privates William A. Shoemaker, Albert A. Eide, and John J. Maxwell, all of Company G, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, under a heavy fire. On my request for volunteers to carry him to the road, as there was a raking fire across the open, these men promptly responded and carried the wounded man gently across the road, the bullets meanwhile spattering all around them. Distance traveled, seven miles.

Respectfully submitted,

R. H. BARBER,
Captain, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry.

**Report of Second Lieut. Chas. A. Murphy, Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Hotchkiss and Gattling Battery,
of Reconnaissance Along Mariquina Road,
Dated February 14, 1899.**

CROSSROADS, SAN JUAN DEL MONTE, *February 24, 1899.*

Maj. P. G. EASTWICK, Jr.,

Commanding Third Battalion, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry.

SIR: I beg to report as follows:

Received verbal orders from Major Eastwick to report—with one Hotchkiss gun and five men—to Captain Barber, in command of detachment. Gun to be pulled by ten prisoners. Left crossroads at 1.30; proceeded to point on Mariquina road about two and one half miles; when, on order of Captain Barber, gun was put into action, firing at native houses where the enemy were stationed. Enemy's fire ceased. Hotchkiss shells penetrated houses, but failed to explode. After firing ten or fifteen shots the gunner reported that the gun was disabled. On examination I found that the swivel plate controlling elevation gear was broken. I took the plate off and turned it in such manner that the gun could be used (with care). I was compelled to work under great difficulties on account of not having the tools that belong to the gun. The gun having been prepared, Captain Barber ordered me to place gun at a point one-fourth mile from road to the left and shell a rocky ridge where there was a body of insurgents in force. Opened fire at fifteen hundred yards, shells landing in the midst of them and exploding, with the effect that they were driven from their position after some resistance.

(NOTE.—Shells exploded by striking rocks; would not explode by striking bamboo houses or ordinary soil.)

After firing one hundred or more shots cleaned the gun, and shortly afterwards a shell stuck, and Captain Barber ordered me to the road, where I found firing pin bent, which I hammered into shape, and removed broken shell from gun. Proceeded on up the road, per order Captain Barber, and opened fire on hedge row, from which the enemy were pouring in a hot fire. After firing two shots the gun again jammed and we succeeded in withdrawing the shell under a severe fire.

I then reported to Captain Barber, who ordered me to report to captain of Nebraska company, who sent me back to Captain Barber (after I had made a verbal report to him of the condition of the gun) with orders for him to withdraw his skirmish line to the road and advance to his position; also for me to bring up the gun to his position. On arrival at his position (about four miles from crossroads on top of hill overlooking Mariquina) with the gun, Colonel Stotsenburg being present, I reported to him in person. He directed me to place the gun at a point to be designated by him. I placed the gun, and after firing two shots the gun jammed again and we could not dislodge the shell, as there were no tools for the purpose at hand. Colonel Stotsenburg then ordered the gun to be taken to the pumping station to be repaired and for me to await further orders. On arrival at the pumping station I made a hollow-shaped tool that fitted the bore of the gun and could be rammed against the explosive shell without touching the cap, thereby removing the jammed shell from the gun. I carry this tool on the gun now, and it can be used in the field in case of future trouble. I also repaired plate on elevation gear by using heavy iron washers and new machine bolts. Finished repairs at 11.30 P. M., with gun in much better and stronger condition than when we left camp.

I received telegraphic orders from Colonel Stotsenburg at 7.40 P. M. to proceed to Deposito and place gun in former position on south wall of Deposito. Above order was carried out, and I reported to Colonel Stotsenburg at 10 A. M. this 25th day of February, 1899.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES A. MURPHY,
*Lieutenant, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry,
Commanding Hotchkiss and Gattling Battery.*

REPORT

OF

BRIG. GEN. R. P. HUGHES, U. S. V.,

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL IN MANILA,

OF FIRES AND ACCOMPANYING EVENTS THAT OCCURRED FEBRUARY 22
AND 23, 1899.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,

Manila, P. I., March 17, 1899.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, Manila, P. I.

SIR: The following detailed report of the fires and accompanying events that occurred on the 22d and 23d of February are submitted for the information of the department commander:

A few minutes after 8 P. M. on the 22d a fire was noticed in No. 22, Calle Lacosta, in the suburb of Santa Cruz, this city. The house was the abiding place of Filipinos of ill repute. The police, as represented by the Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, U. S. V., arrived on the scene almost immediately, and were able to establish beyond a doubt that the fire was of incendiary origin, and that kerosene oil was the fluid made use of in starting it. The entire fire department of the city and the volunteer brigade of English firemen and their engine were on the ground with reasonable promptness, and all worked with a zeal that was very commendable. The wind at the time was variable, and it was necessary to fight the fire from three sides. Efforts were made to prevent the efficiency of the firemen by occasional shots from the surrounding houses. This was stopped by calling up some of the provostguard. Efforts were also made to destroy the fire hose by puncturing it, but the police cured this trouble with commendable promptness.

The locality was well selected for the nefarious purpose of the incendiary. The buildings were constructed of light materials and the streets narrow. Furthermore, it was a district peopled by Chinamen, and they had large stores of dried cocoanut shells stored for fuel. The light fiber of these shells not only ignites very readily, but they carry sparks in clouds. Owing to these causes it was 11 o'clock P. M. before the fire department could get sufficient control of the fire to assume the offensive and subdue it. This fire burned two blocks, as shown in the accompanying map marked A. It would seem that the object of this fire was to burn out the barracks of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers and the police company on Calle Dolores.

About the time the fire in Santa Cruz was brought under control a second one was noticed in the suburb of Tondo. At this time a westerly wind was blowing a good sailing breeze, and the fire was situated in the Nipa district of the suburb. It was both useless and dangerous to struggle against it. This fire was started by insurgent soldiers who had entered the city by passing around the left of General MacArthur's line. It was started at different points to windward of the location of two of the city police stations—Companies M and C, Thirteenth Minnesota—with the evident intention of

roasting them out. The possibility of such tactics on the part of the enemy had been foreseen and provided against. The police companies took position to defend the suburb of Binondo at Pasco de Ascarraga, and were promptly supported by other troops of the provost guard, Company E, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, Captain Pratt, joining them by way of Jolo Street, and Company H, Captain McDonnell, by way of Calle de Santo Cristo. These troops checked any advance on the part of the enemy from Tondo, and the fire exhausted its material by 2 o'clock. Unfortunately, enemies were on all sides and occasional shots were fired from houses in the vicinity.

The first attempt of the incendiaries to start a fire in the rear of the troops was made in the main building of the Binondo Market. But this effort failed, through the vigilance of the police, who discovered it before it had gotten beyond their power to master it. A second and successful effort was made by setting fire to some nipa structures outside the main building. The wind had increased, and this fire, coming before that at Santa Cruz was extinguished, the fire spread westward and southward with rapidity. The firemen reached the locality at 2.30 greatly fatigued, and the volunteer brigade seemed to have become totally discouraged, and left the place with their engine without even getting up steam. Fortunately provisions had been made for such a contingency by sending for Major Gantenbein's battalion of the Second Oregon Volunteers.

Some powder cartridges had been previously arranged for with Capt. W. T. Wood, chief ordnance officer, and for some axes with the Engineer Department, both of which arrived on the ground in time to meet this emergency. The fire at this time had hopelessly involved the two blocks next to the mercado. It was futile, with the means at hand, to attempt to check the fire to leeward, but it seemed impossible to prevent its getting a hold across Calle de Lavazares. After the English volunteer brigade had taken their engine from the scene it became necessary to organize a volunteer fire company from the battalion of the Second Oregon Volunteers, and to send and seize the engine and to call all other engines from the Santa Cruz district, at the risk of a second outbreak there. During the time required to accomplish these things the only means at hand for checking the flames were powder, axes, water carried in buckets, pots, etc. The time finally came when the only resort was powder. The danger points were mainly confined to two corners, one the southwest corner of Calle Lavazares and Calle Fundidor (No. 14 Calle Fundidor), and the other the northwest corner of Lavazares and Santo de Cristo streets (No. 48 Calle Santo Cristo). The building first named was so much ablaze that it had started the fire in the building across the street. As it was still possible to extinguish the fire across the street by pressing Chinamen and carrying water in buckets, pots, etc., if the house across the street was neutralized, it was determined to use a powder charge of a 10-inch gun in destroying that building. This building was hopelessly involved in the fire at the time, and the exploding of the cartridge only hastened its demolition by a few moments. The building on the northwest corner of Lavazares and Santo Cristo streets (No. 48 Calle Santo Cristo) was two stories high, and when it became fully involved it was evident that it would be impossible, with the means at hand, to prevent the house on the northeast corner taking fire unless some radical measures were taken. A powder cartridge was carried in inclosed in its metallic case and was exploded in the corner of the building for the purpose of wrecking it, which it did. This cartridge only hastened the destruction of the building, as it was already so fully involved in the flames that it could not have been defended, and as a matter of fact no effort, under the conditions, would have been made to do so. In the mean time the block south of Calle de Santo Cristo and between Calles Lavazares and de Clavel had burned rapidly, and before a sufficient number of streams could be gotten on it the flames had crossed Calle de Elcano, and before its progress could be stopped about one third of this block also was in ashes. The market, two full blocks, and about one third of another were burned at this place. This third fire was subdued by 7 A. M. of the 2d.

The enemy still held possession of the northern portion of the suburb of Tondo, above Moriones Street, and while the provost guard was engaged in suppressing the fire and preserving order in the city they were busy erecting barricades and field works, for which purposes they used materials ready at hand for building purposes, foundation

stones, railroad iron, etc., and in many instances the walled courts and houses were occupied. After the provost guard had had some rest and breakfast six companies were sent to throw these invaders out of the city. Two companies of the Thirteenth Minnesota, two companies of the Second Oregon, and two companies of the Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, the whole being under the direction of Maj. G. A. Goodale, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry. The work was thoroughly done, and the city was cleared of armed organized insurgents by 5 P. M. In this contest the loss of the enemy was severe, as they were in some instances caught in the inclosures from which they could not escape, and they would not surrender. The houses along the line of the enemy's retreat were nearly all burned during the affair. As they were nearly all of nipa, the loss in money value was not great.

The loss in Binondo was the heaviest, and it will be necessary to take some steps to provide new market accommodations for that suburb in the near future.

The lesson learned by these fires is that we are living in the midst of cruel enemies, who are capable of resorting to any means to further their ends.

The work performed by the provost guard was exceedingly satisfactory. All did their very best.

I wish to make special mention of Sergt. Leon H. Chick, Battery H, Third U. S. Artillery, who was acting under the direction of Capt. W. T. Wood, chief of ordnance, in placing and firing the powder cartridges. The fuse of the second cartridge failed, and the building was one sheet of flame in the lighter materials of the upper story. Sergeant Chick simply asked, when it became apparent that the first fuse had probably failed, if Captain Wood wished the fuse replaced, and on receiving an affirmative answer he entered this fire trap, renewed the fuse, and caused the explosion of the cartridge, which so wrecked the building as to enable the fire to be checked with the means then at hand. This quiet discharge of so perilous a duty is, in my opinion, worthy of special recognition, and I therefore recommend Sergeant Chick for the appointment of ordnance sergeant, which I am informed is a position he seeks, and also that he be granted a certificate of merit.

Drawings showing the districts burned in shaded lines are forwarded herewith.

The following reports are also inclosed: Report of Maj. G. A. Goodale, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry; report of Maj. Percy Willis, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry; and report of Col. Fred W. Ames, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, which contains the reports of Captains Morgan, McKelvey, Robinson, and Metz; also those of Lieutenants Snow and Bruckart.

Respectfully submitted.

R. P. HUGHES,
Brigadier General U. S. V., Provost Marshal General.

Report of Maj. G. A. Goodale, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, of Pursuit of Insurgents in Tondo, February 23, 1899.

MANILA, P. I., *February 24, 1899.*

ADJUTANT TWENTY-THIRD U. S. INFANTRY.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions from the provost marshal general, I yesterday, February 23d, with two companies of my battalion (K, Lieutenant Moore, and M, Lieutenant Stritzinger), one officer and thirty-five men each, proceeded at 10.30 o'clock A. M. to the Tondo district, in the northern part of Manila, to dislodge and destroy a party of Filipino soldiers, supposed to be about one hundred and fifty, who had worked through General MacArthur's lines the night before. The command went in light marching order, without rations, and with one hundred rounds ammunition on the person and a like amount on two carts. The first of the enemy were encountered a short distance from (beyond) the cuartel of Company C, Thirteenth Minnesota. At about this time I was joined by Company E, Captain Davis, and Com-

pany M, Captain Poorman, Second Oregon, under Major Willis of that regiment; also Company C, Lieutenant Snow, and Company M, Captain McKelvey, Thirteenth Minnesota. A great measure of the success of the day was due to these troops, which had preceded me nearly an hour, and by repeated charges had cleared several blocks of sharpshooters, forcing them back from house to house, and killing many.

We encountered five very substantial barricades extending across the street. These were successively charged, as were numerous houses used as places of concealment, and the latter were invariably burned. As a result, but few remain along the road to Caloocan.

When near the railroad depot two troops Fourth U. S. Cavalry reported, and I sent them to scour the woods to the east, while I proceeded with an extended skirmish line to the right and left of the road, in the direction of Caloocan. There was little opposition along the road beyond the city, but several skirmishes occurred in the thickets to the right, in which Lieutenant Stritzinger had one man (Private John L. Barker, Company M, Twenty-third Infantry) dangerously wounded, shot through leg and arm, and one man killed, (Private Edward Reaver, Company G, Twenty-third Infantry)—the only losses in the Twenty-third Infantry. Private Reaver had become separated from his company in another part of the city, and reported to Lieutenant Stritzinger a short time before he was killed. One man (Private George W. Baker, Company G, Thirteenth Minnesota) was dangerously wounded by a shot in the neck. These were the only losses of the day.

During the afternoon I received orders from the provost marshal general to cover the ground well out to General MacArthur's line, which I did, reaching the headquarters of the Twentieth Kansas at 4.50 o'clock P. M., and starting on my return at 5 o'clock, reaching barracks at 6.45 o'clock.

Owing to the nature of the fighting, it is difficult to more that approximate the number of the enemy killed, but I believe it to be not less than seventy-five. A captain of the Second Oregon counted in one block thirty-four dead, and Lieutenant Moore, Twenty-third Infantry, counted thirteen in another small yard.

There were many prisoners made; only the men were retained, and were sent back in squads to the Minnesota cuartel. It is impossible to state accurately how many, but more than one hundred and fifty, at least ninety-five per cent of whom were soldiers, some in uniform clothing, but more with their uniforms hastily pulled off, showing the usual white garb of the natives. Yards and houses were strewn with the discarded uniforms.

The conduct of officers and men is to be commended. All behaved in the coolest manner under the new conditions of street fighting; and, although all had been up throughout all of the previous night, and were without food or coffee for thirteen hours, not a murmur of complaint was heard.

Private Ira B. Smith, Company C, Thirteenth Minnesota, was struck by a spent ball directly over the heart, but was not disabled. The ball penetrated the clothing and was pulled from the flesh.

A number of rifles were captured; I can not state how many. The companies were more or less detached and returned after dark.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. GOODALE,
Major, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry.

Report of Capt. John M. Poorman, Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry, of Pursuit of Insurgents in Tondo, February 23, 1899.

MANILA, P. I., *February 26, 1899.*

Maj. PERCY WILLIS,

Second Oregon U. S. Volunteers.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith a report of the part my company took in the engagement with the insurgents in Tondo on February 23, 1899:

About 9.30 A. M. on the 23d instant I received orders from Lieutenant Colonel Yorán to have my company ready to move at once. There were but forty-three enlisted men available, and part of them, with Lieutenant Platts, had been on guard all night at the penitentiary. Captain Davis, Company E, had received the same orders, and in about twenty minutes the two companies, under your command, marched to the Tondo Church, where we were joined by Companies M and C of the Thirteenth Minnesota. About two hundred yards beyond this church, in obedience to your command, the companies deployed, Company E, Second Oregon, on the extreme left, Company C of the Thirteenth Minnesota on the right, and my company in the center, with Company M of the Thirteenth in reserve.

At the command, the line advanced, taking advantage of cover and avoiding streets as much as possible. The line had advanced but a short distance when the enemy opened fire on us from the nipa huts and from the trees. We returned the fire when we could locate the enemy, but with very slight effect. As the line advanced it became necessary to burn the native shacks to dislodge the insurgents. This we did as we advanced, and in a very short time the main body of insurgents was located in a stone inclosure and behind breastworks of stone across the streets in front of my company. A heavy fire was opened up by both sides, with telling effect on the enemy. The insurgents behind the breastworks retreated to the stone inclosure and continued the fighting until a flank attack by the right of my company forced them to surrender.

We killed thirty natives, wounded nine, and took about twenty prisoners, all without a man of my command killed or wounded.

The fighting of the day, so far as my company was concerned, ended here.

I was ordered to deploy my men on the left of the main road to Caloocan, but after advancing about one fourth mile found the country impassable on account of water, and had to return to the main road, which we followed until we reached the stone bridge, beyond the car shops. Here we deployed on the right of the Minnesotas, and, with Captain Davis's company on my right, we continued on to Caloocan, burning all the native huts on the way. After a short rest both Companies M and E of the Second Oregon returned to their quarters. The Minnesota companies, having joined Major Goodale's command, returned ahead of us.

This was the first engagement for my company, but they behaved like veterans. Lieutenant Platts deserves special mention, and both sergeants and corporals looked well after their duties. My company fired about four thousand rounds of ammunition. Time of active fighting, about three hours; distance marched, fourteen miles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. POORMAN,

Commanding Company M, Second Oregon, U. S. V.

Report of Capt. R. E. Davis, Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry, of Pursuit of Insurgents in Tondo, February 23, 1899.

MANILA, P. I., *February 24, 1899.*

Maj. PERCY WILLIS,

Commanding Second Battalion, Oregon U. S. V.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my company's actions during the skirmish and advance to Caloocan from Tondo, February 23, 1899:

After receiving your order to deploy as skirmishers and protect the left flank of the line, we advanced steadily with short rests for better fire facilities, using both individual and volley firing, as position of our line and enemy would permit. We burned all houses in our rear, after thoroughly examining them, and sent to the rear about fifty male prisoners. After the last halt on stone bridge I was ordered to cross the lagoon and advance in skirmish line toward Caloocan, examining and burning all houses in our

front. In carrying out these instructions we could not find a single stand of arms and very few knives of any kind, although careful search was made for them.

After reaching the railroad station about two miles north of Tondo we relieved the Montana company holding the road, and, awaiting your advance, halted for lunch. Up to this point the country was full of houses, and we burned them all after sending about one hundred men and women to the rear. As they were not armed or in resistance and our force was small we did not put them under arrest.

To sum up events we killed probably about thirty insurgents, as we counted twenty-five in our front while advancing. We sent to the rear fifty prisoners and burned nearly one hundred houses.

Our total casualties were a slight superficial wound on index finger of left hand of Martin Hildebrandt. We had a force of fifty men with Captain Davis and Lieutenant Dunbar in command. I can not speak too highly of the conduct of the men, as my only difficulty was to hold them back and prevent unnecessary exposure to fire.

Very respectfully,

R. E. DAVIS,

Captain, Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Company E.

Report of Maj. Percy Willis, Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry, of Pursuit of Insurgents in Tondo, February 23, 1899.

CUARTEL DE ESPANA, MANILA, P. I., *February 25, 1899.*

ADJUTANT, *Second Regiment, Oregon U. S. V.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the engagement in Tondo on the 23d day of February, 1899:

About 9.30 o'clock in the morning of that day I received verbal orders through Lieut. Col. G. O. Yoran, to take two companies of my battalion and proceed to Tondo for the purpose of capturing or driving out a body of insurgents, which had in some manner passed our lines and established themselves in that neighborhood. Taking Companies E and M, I started from the Cuartel de España about 10 A. M. Company E, Capt. R. E. Davis, had fifty men, First Lieut. T. N. Dunbar being second in command. Company M, Capt. J. M. Poorman, had forty-three men, Second Lieut. C. R. Platts also being with the company. The men carried one hundred rounds of ammunition each, and one day's travel ration.

Near the Bridge of Spain Capt. J. E. McKelvey, of the Thirteenth Minnesota Regiment, reported to me, by order of General Hughes, to direct me to the proper district. We proceeded to the church in Tondo, headquarters of Company M, Thirteenth Minnesota, and halted. Insurgent sharpshooters were close by and were making things decidedly interesting. I ascended the tower of the church, and had a good view of the battlefield and the position of the insurgents, which was pointed out to me by First Lieut. L. D. Bruckart, Company M, Thirteenth Minnesota. At the church I was joined by Companies C and M of that regiment. Company C, Second Lieut. James F. Snow in command, had thirty-five men, and Company M, Captain McKelvey, had forty-five men. First Lieutenant Bruckart was present with this company.

Advancing down the road to the north, as far as the first main crossroad, I halted and formed a line of battle. Company E, Captain Davis, was given a position on the left, in line of skirmishers, with his left fifty yards from the water. Company M, Second Oregon, Captain Poorman, was placed in the center of the line, and Company C, Second Lieutenant Snow, Thirteenth Minnesota, on the right. Company M, Thirteenth Minnesota, Captain McKelvey, was held in reserve. This made a continuous line of skirmishers about one quarter of a mile in length. Directly in front of us was a thick collection of huts scattered through the trees. The line was pierced in two places by the main streets leading toward Caloocan. On these streets our line was left blank because of the heavy

fire down them maintained by the insurgents from their stone barricades erected a short distance ahead and behind which a good force of sharpshooters had been stationed.

The line having been formed, the bugle sounded "Forward," and the advance commenced. Firing began almost immediately and soon became very warm. The Mausers could be heard on all sides, and it was impossible to ascertain where the bullets came from, as smokeless powder was being used by the enemy. Our men became a little nervous under this flank fire, and we halted before we had proceeded more than one hundred yards, the men taking refuge behind a stone wall. Seeing that nothing could be done until this flank fire by the sharpshooters had been stopped, and as it seemed to be coming from the native huts, I sent out orders to burn all the huts, and to advance again, slowly, burning the huts as we proceeded. The bugle again sounded "Forward," and the line moved on. As the houses on all sides of us began to go up in flames the position of the insurgent sharpshooters became untenable and they retreated, relieving our men from the flank fire. The different companies kept in touch with each other on the flanks in fine style, and we advanced steadily. The firing again became very heavy all along the line, but the men exercised good judgment and kept under cover as much as possible while advancing. The insurgents, when driven from their houses, bore off toward the left flank, and many of them were shot down by our men. They were evidently making for the lagoon in front of Malabon, where, I afterwards ascertained, a good many of them escaped by wading and swimming.

As we neared the line of barricades across the streets, the fire became very hot, as the enemy was protected on each street by stone inclosures. The stone inclosure to the left of the street-car line and in front of Company M, Second Oregon, and Company C, Thirteenth Minnesota, was especially well defended. Here a hot fire was maintained until some of our men got up in a house which gave them a flank fire into the insurgents, and from which many of the enemy were killed, and resulting in the Filipinos being driven out of their stronghold. As they ran they were exposed to the fire of our men on the left, and many of them were killed on the outside. Around this inclosure and inside of it thirty dead insurgents were afterwards counted. On the other street the inclosure was obstinately defended by them, but the insurgents were driven out in good style by the left of Captain Poorman's line and the right of Captain Davis's. Inside of this inclosure were found five dead insurgents and six wounded, and many dead were scattered over the adjacent gardens. When we reached the first line of barricades, near the inclosures which we had captured, I halted and reformed the line, where we rested a little while, keeping up in the mean time an incessant fire on the insurgents remaining in our front. At this time I sent back for more ammunition, as the supply had nearly run out. Companies C and M, Thirteenth Minnesota, each had two thousand rounds in reserve in their quarters. This was brought up in carremeteras, and distributed to the men on the firing line. Word was sent to General Hughes with the request that more be forwarded.

The hardest fighting was now over, although our work was not yet completed by any means. Company M, Thirteenth Minnesota, commanded by Captain McKelvey, was held in reserve, and although his men were not on the firing line, the company did good work escorting prisoners to the rear and as scouts sent out to the right and left to keep me informed as to the position of our line. A private of Company G, Thirteenth Minnesota, named Baker, was badly wounded at this point by a shot through the back of the neck, and Private M. Hilderbrandt, of Company E, Second Oregon, was shot in the finger, receiving a slight wound. One other private, Ira B. Smith, of Company C, Thirteenth Minnesota, was slightly wounded in the breast. Under the shelter of the stone inclosure at these barricades Dr. Ritchie, Thirteenth Minnesota, and Hospital Steward Brosius, Second Oregon, did excellent work in caring for the wounded. Those able to be moved were transported to the rear. At this point many prisoners were captured and sent to the rear under guard.

While waiting there two companies of the Twenty-third Infantry arrived upon the scene, under command of Major Goodale. He being my senior, and desiring first of all hearty coöperation in the work before us, I offered him the command of the whole line, which he accepted. After a short rest the whole line again advanced, driving everything

before it until we reached the depot of the Manila and Malabon tramway. Here we again halted and reformed the companies. At this point Captain McKelvey, in command of Company M, Thirteenth Minnesota, was obliged to return to the hospital. He had been on duty for forty-eight hours without rest, fighting fires, doing patrol work, etc., and was well nigh worn out. He had performed good work during the firing, and deserves credit for sticking to it as long as he did. First Lieutenant Bruckart took command in his stead. Here we received an abundant supply of ammunition.

Here I suggested to Major Goodale that Company E, Second Oregon, Captain Davis, be sent across the bridge to deploy in skirmish order through the timber to the right, to be joined on the left by other companies in skirmish order. Thus we would have a line before which we could drive the enemy. This was done, Captain Davis forming as designated and advancing toward Caloocan. Lieutenant Snow, Thirteenth Minnesota, formed with his company on the left. Major Goodale then advanced down the road with his companies of the Twenty-third, and I followed with companies M of the Second Oregon and the Thirteenth Minnesota. After a short advance I crossed the slough to the right with my two companies and formed them in the brush in skirmish order to the left of Captain Davis's line. We then advanced through the woods in skirmish order, clearing up everything in front of us until we reached Caloocan, in the rear of Major General MacArthur's quarters. On nearing Caloocan the center and right of my line on the crest of the ridge were exposed to the view of the insurgents beyond the line of Major General MacArthur and were given two or three volleys. The Mauser bullets fell about thickly, but no one was hurt.

On reaching Caloocan the companies were reformed and I reported my arrival to General MacArthur. Having completed the work for which we were sent out, we returned to our quarters in the city.

Too much praise can not be given the officers and men of the Oregon and Minnesota regiments who took part in the engagement. Captain Davis on the left, Captain Poorman in the center, and Lieutenant Snow on the right held their companies in good control, kept their men advancing steadily, took advantage of every cover, and inflicted heavy loss upon the enemy, with very slight loss to ourselves. In my battalion not a man was killed, and only three were wounded; one in Company C, Thirteenth Minnesota; one in Company G, same regiment, and one in Company E, Second Oregon. Lieutenant Bruckart did excellent work with his company after he took command. My adjutant, Lieut. A. J. Brazee, in delivering orders to different parts of the line, did good work and showed good judgment, as did also Lieutenant Dunbar, of Company E, and Lieutenant Platts, of Company M.

It is not now definitely known how many of the insurgents were killed, but I am informed that a burial party sent out the next day to the neighborhood of the battlefield buried one hundred and thirteen. We captured, I estimate, about one hundred prisoners, and cleaned out the whole country we covered from the Tondo church to General MacArthur's line. Our gunboats fired several shots, presumably at those insurgents who escaped across the lagoon on our left. All the men behaved admirably, and as it was their first experience under fire their coolness and determination was very marked, all of which it gives me great pleasure to testify to.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PERCY WILLIS,

Major, Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

REPORT
OF
BRIG. GEN. LOYD WHEATON, U. S. V.,
OF OPERATIONS ALONG THE PASIG RIVER, MARCH 13 TO 19, 1899.

MANILA, P. I., *March 21, 1899.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: By General Orders No. 11, current series, headquarters Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, I was assigned to the command of "a provisional brigade" composed of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Regiments, U. S. Infantry, two battalions of the First Washington Volunteer Infantry, seven companies of the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, a platoon of the Sixth U. S. Artillery, and a squadron of three troops Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

My instructions were to clear the enemy from the country to Pasig and to strike him wherever found. The brigade was formed on the night of the 12th instant and bivouacked in line in rear of the intrenched position extending from San Pedro Macati on the Pasig one and one half miles in the direction of Passay from right to left in the following order:

Squadron Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Major Rucker; Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, Colonel Egbert; Twentieth U. S. Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel McCaskey; seven companies Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Summers; one platoon (two guns) Sixth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Scott; two battalions First Washington Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Wholley.

Soon after daylight on the morning of March 13th the brigade moved under my instructions, by echelon, from the right, the Fourth U. S. Cavalry and Twenty-second U. S. Infantry moving first; then the Twentieth U. S. Infantry, followed by the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry. When the cavalry and Twenty-second U. S. Infantry had advanced one and one half miles along the line wheeled to the left and marched toward the river road along the Pasig. Scott's guns had now opened upon the position of the enemy at Guadalupe, and the left of the line advancing forced him out, the Twentieth U. S. Infantry and First Washington Volunteer Infantry reaching the church at Guadalupe at nearly the same time. The right of the Twenty-second U. S. Infantry struck the enemy as he was retreating in the direction of Pasig, inflicting heavy loss. The whole line moved on and occupied the Pasig road, and then marching east along the road soon came under fire of the enemy from his intrenched position at Pasig, on the north side of the river. Opened fire upon his intrenchments from one gun on the road, and placed the other upon a cliff or ridge extending at right angle to the Pasig; occupied the ridge with infantry and extended the Twentieth and Twenty-second U. S. Infantry to the right on the high ground in the direction of Pateros. One battalion of the Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, under Captain Lockwood, and the squadron of Fourth U. S. Cavalry, under Major Rucker, attacked a force of the enemy in the direction of Pateros and drove him beyond Taguig. The gunboat *Laguna de Bay*, under command of Captain Grant, came up, and night closed with the enemy driven to the north side of Pasig.

March 14.—Entended my line to the south and west of Pateros and reconnoitered the country to the west and south. The cavalry engaged the enemy in force in the direction of Taguig, and drove him beyond that place. The enemy being intrenched in the bamboo thickets across the channel, near Pateros, the first Washington Volunteer Infantry—one battalion, under Maj. J. J. Weisenburger—crossed the channel in cascos and by swimming, stormed the intrenchments, and captured or killed all the rebels there. The town of Pateros took fire and burned.

March 15.—I sent one battalion of the Twentieth U. S. Infantry, under Major Rogers, across the river at Pasig, brought up a gun, and shelled the intrenchments in front of Pasig and to the left. The battalion of the Twentieth U. S. Infantry carried the city by storm. Crossed a part of the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry below Pasig, and when the rebels fled from Pasig they were exposed to a heavy flank fire from this detachment. Sent the whole of the Twentieth U. S. Infantry over to Pasig, the regiment being taken across upon the steam launch *Maritime*. Advanced the First Washington Volunteer Infantry on my right to Taguig and captured about five hundred prisoners. Night came on with the enemy in my front and on my right killed, captured, or dispersed. The enemy lost at least one thousand men this day.

March 16.—Instructed Lieutenant Colonel McCaskey, commanding Twentieth U. S. Infantry, at Pasig, to clear the country in his immediate vicinity of any of the insurgents who might be lurking near, and soon after received a dispatch from him that he had sent out two battalions to be deployed as skirmishers to clear the island of Pasig. Soon after, heavy and long-continued firing was heard to the east and north of Pasig. At 12 m. learned that Maj. William P. Rogers, commanding Third Battalion Twentieth U. S. Infantry, had come upon the enemy, intrenched one thousand strong at the village of Cienta, and that he had carried the intrenchments and burned the town, the enemy flying in the direction of Taytay. Major Rogers returned with his battalion to Pasig. In this affair he lost two killed and fourteen wounded.

On the 17th of March, by direction of the corps commander, I returned the Twentieth U. S. Infantry to Manila, relieving the regiment at Pasig by a part of the First Washington Volunteer Infantry.

On the afternoon of March 18th a force of the enemy appeared in the vicinity of Taguig, which was held by one company of the First Washington Volunteer Infantry. Reëforced the place with two companies of infantry and directed the colonel of the Twenty-second U. S. Infantry to send one battalion of his regiment south of the position held by his regiment and to the west of Taguig to ascertain the force of the enemy. The enemy was found about eight hundred strong occupying the crests of the ridges, and a spirited combat ensued, which was terminated by darkness. The Twenty-second had twenty men killed and wounded in this affair. Among the wounded was Capt. Frank B. Jones, Twenty-second Infantry, commanding the battalion. The enemy fell back toward the south.

The morning of the 19th instant shortly after daylight I formed line, deployed in the extended order facing to the south, as follows: Twenty-second U. S. Infantry and one gun Sixth Artillery on the right; Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry (six companies), center; First Washington Volunteer Infantry (six companies), left. Advanced the line and struck the enemy four miles south of Taguig. My line, wheeling to the left, partly inclosed him toward the lake, and he was completely routed, with great loss. My left pursued him down the lake fifteen miles from Taguig as far as San Pedro Tamisan, all the houses along the lake to that point being burned. The enemy's intrenchments on our left and in front of the First Washington Volunteer Infantry were carried, the enemy leaving more than two hundred dead upon the field. Returned to the vicinity of Pateros and there bivouacked, receiving orders to return the command to former encampments near Manila, excepting that the First Washington Volunteer Infantry was designated to hold Pasig, Pateros, and Taguig and adjacent country.

This ended the operations of the provisional brigade. In one week all his positions that were attacked taken and his troops killed, captured, or dispersed; the towns from where he brought over troops or in which he resisted us burned or destroyed. He burned

them himself. His loss in killed, wounded, and captured was not less than twenty-five hundred men.

I was ably supported and assisted by the several regimental commanders through the series of operations. I desire to call attention to the energetic conduct of Col. J. H. Wholly, First Washington Volunteer Infantry, and the gallant conduct in action of Maj. William P. Rogers, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, and Maj. J. J. Weisenburger, First Washington Volunteer Infantry, and to the gallant and meritorious services of Capt. Frank B. Jones, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry. Second Lieut. E. D. Scott, Sixth U. S. Artillery, rendered most efficient service with his guns, showing skill and intrepidity. I desire to call attention to the very gallant conduct of Capt. Herbert S. Foster, James A. Irons, and Benjamin Alvord, Twentieth Infantry, in the storming of Pasig and in the combat at Cienita. I am indebted to Lieut. F. D. Webster, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, aid-de-camp, and to Lieut. Charles R. Howland, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, aid-de-camp, acting assistant adjutant general, for valuable assistance; also to First Lieut. William D. Connor, Corps of Engineers, acting aid.

Service both gallant and efficient was rendered by Capt. Elmore McKenna and Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, Volunteer Signal Corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOYD WHEATON,
Brigadier General, U. S. V., Commanding.

Report of Brigadier General Loyd Wheaton, U. S. V., of Operations of His Brigade, March 22 to 31, 1899.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Malolos, P. I., March 31, 1899,
ADJUTANT GENERAL, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Relating to the recent operations of this brigade in connection with the movements of Major General MacArthur's Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, I have to report that I was directed in orders from headquarters Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps to report for temporary duty, with my brigade, to General MacArthur March 22, 1899. The brigade consisted of one battalion Third U. S. Infantry, just landed from transport, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, and eleven companies Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry; in all two thousand two hundred and forty-one officers and men effective for duty.

The night of March 24th the brigade relieved the First Brigade, Second Division, Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis, in the trenches extending from the left west of Caloocan to the vicinity of La Loma Church. This disposition was made in the darkness without the enemy gaining any knowledge of it, although his intrenchments were close in front and our movements exposed to his short-range fire. The Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry was placed on the left; Twenty-second U. S. Infantry on the right; the battalion Third U. S. Infantry in the inclosure or wall about Caloocan church and near the center.

On March 25th soon after daylight, Major General MacArthur commenced his movement by advancing his right brigade to attack the enemy in the trenches in his front and to advance his right on Polo. Soon after, his left took up the movement and advanced to the front and left, his artillery near the center advancing with the line.

As soon as his left brigades moved I advanced one battalion Twenty-second U. S. Infantry on my right to cover the movement of the Third U. S. Artillery, foot, on General MacArthur's left. The turning movement having sufficiently developed to threaten the rebel intrenchments on their left flank, I directed that fire be opened on the rebel intrenchments in my front by the guns of the Utah Volunteer Light Artillery, First Lieut. George W. Gibbs and at 8.30 A. M. directed my whole line to advance in the follow-

ing order: Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, Col. H. C. Egbert, on the right to endeavor to keep touch and communication with the Third U. S. Artillery, on the left of Otis's brigade, MacArthur's Division; one Battalion Third U. S. Infantry, Captain Cooke, center; two companies on the east side of the railroad track and two on the west side; Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, Col. O. Summers, left extending to near the channel separating Malabon from the mainland.

The rebels were found in their intrenchments in great force, and line after line of their works were carried with the utmost gallantry. The roll of infantry fire was now continuous and intense, the heaviest fighting at this time falling on the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry and two companies of the Third U. S. Infantry.

By 11.30 A. M. the enemy was thrown to the line of intrenchments in my front along the Tuliahan River, he having been driven from his successive lines of intrenchments with great slaughter. I now brought two guns of the Utah Volunteer Light Artillery, under Lieut. Geo. A. Seaman, from our line of works in front of Caloocan to a point on the railroad track nine hundred yards from the bridge across the Tuliahan; sent a Hotchkiss revolving cannon to my extreme left to keep down the fire of the enemy coming across the channel near Malabon. Shelled his blockhouses and intrenchments along the river on the north bank.

A battalion of two companies of the Twenty-third Infantry (U. S.), one hundred and fifty-nine officers and men, Capt. S. B. Pratt, having been sent out from the city, I placed them on my right with instructions to connect with the left of Otis's brigade of MacArthur's division, which was done by fording the Tuliahan. Late in the afternoon I received a dispatch from Major General MacArthur that it was probable, owing to difficult country, he would not be able to place his right in Polo during the day, but hoped to be there early next morning. I had now suspended my forward movement in order that the enemy might not be driven beyond Polo or Malinta before the ground in that vicinity had been seized by General MacArthur. Night closed with my right connecting with Otis's brigade of the Second Division, and my line close to the Tuliahan, with the enemy all driven to the north bank.

March 26th at daylight the indications were that the enemy was preparing to retreat. The city of Malabon on my left was on fire and a stream of fugitive soldiers of the enemy and inhabitants was pouring from the city toward the north. I directed Colonel Egbert with his regiment, the Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, to ford the Tuliahan near my right and form line perpendicular to the river, his right to the north, the left of the Twenty-second to be supported by the battalion of the Twenty-third U. S. Infantry. By 11 A. M. all entrenchments near the river were carried; the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry on the left meeting with an obstinate resistance. I crossed the river in person at this time near the railroad bridge, and the rebels opened fire from an entrenchment halfway from Malinta, from walls loopholed for musketry about the church and from entrenchments at Malinta. I directed the Twenty-second U. S. Infantry to form line facing the intrenchments and to charge and carry them, which the regiment did with great gallantry. Col. H. C. Egbert was mortally wounded in this charge and died soon after. At the same time the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry on my left carried everything before it. The Third Artillery now, about 12 M., entered Malinta, my right and the Second Oregon, my left, entering about the same time. The enemy fled north, pursued by Major General MacArthur's center and right. Went into camp at Malinta with whole brigade, the two remaining battalions of the Third U. S. Infantry having joined from the transport about dark.

March 27.—Under orders from the division commander, left the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry at Malinta and joined head of column with Third U. S. Infantry and Twenty-second U. S. Infantry. The battalion of the Twenty-third U. S. Infantry was returned to Manila. At 8.40 A. M. received a telegraphic dispatch from department commander to be under his orders direct and to keep railroad open in the rear of General MacArthur's division.

March 28.—Marched Third and Twenty-second U. S. Infantry to Marilao.

March 29—Crossed the Marilao and marched up the railroad. The Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry was assigned to my command.

March 30—Column moved at 6.30 A. M. All trains left at Bocaue with one battalion Twenty-second U. S. Infantry as guard. Column reached Guiguinto at 9.30 A. M., and before dark the Third U. S. Infantry (Colonel Page) and two battalions Twenty-second U. S. Infantry were in bivouac one half mile in the rear of Major General MacArthur's line of battle, one and one half to two miles from Malolos.

In conference with Major General MacArthur it was decided that I should support his attack on the enemy's position in front of Malolos by supporting his right with three battalions Third U. S. Infantry and left with two battalions Twenty-second U. S. Infantry.

March 31—Soon after daylight the five battalions mentioned were placed, deployed in two lines of skirmishers, closed to two and one half paces interval, distance between lines five hundred yards, the right and left battalions to lap over or beyond the line of battle of the division. Action commenced about 7 A. M., the left occupying Malolos, the enemy's capital, early in the day. I was with the right and opened fire on an intrenchment of the enemy with Hotchkiss revolving cannon soon after the line was formed. After some maneuvering Hale's brigade in my front carried the enemy's works and pursued him in the direction of Calumpit. The entire movement from our lines in front of Caloocan to Malolos was a complete success.

Great damage and heavy loss in killed and wounded has been inflicted upon the rebels and nowhere was the enemy able to considerably retard our advance. He was in strong force in front of our lines on March 25th. In front of my brigade his intrenchments were held by not less than four thousand men, mostly armed with Mauser rifles.

The conduct of our officers and men was distinguished by daring and the utmost energy. I desire to express the highest admiration for the distinguished gallantry of Col. H. C. Egbert, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, who fell at Malinta during the charge of his regiment upon the enemy's intrenchments. He should be held in grateful remembrance by his countrymen.

The gallant conduct of Col. O. Summers, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, on March 25th and 26th, is worthy of the highest praise. He maneuvered his regiment with ability and did excellent service, inspiring his command, which fought with great courage and determination. The conduct of Capt. John G. Ballance, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, was distinguished for courage and skill. His ability in handling the battalion he commanded under the enemy's fire is worthy of the highest consideration.

I am indebted for the valuable assistance of Capt. H. C. Cabell, Third U. S. Infantry, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; First Lieut. F. D. Webster, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. H. E. Ely, Twenty-second Infantry, Brigade Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence; Second Lieut. W. D. Connor, Corps of Engineers, acting aide-de-camp; and Second Lieut. A. P. Hayne, Battery A, California Volunteer Heavy Artillery, acting aide-de-camp. They carried my orders to all parts of the field during these operations. They have my thanks for the courage and ability with which they conveyed my orders. Maj. G. F. Shields, Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers, rendered valuable service in bringing wounded from the most exposed places and in many instances conveying my orders under the heaviest fire of the enemy.

Very respectfully,

LOYD WHEATON,

Brigadier General, U. S. V., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Malolos, P. I., April 13, 1899.

ADJUTANT GENERAL, U. S. A.,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: At 1 o'clock A. M. the 11th instant I received a dispatch from the commanding officer at Bigaa that the enemy had attacked in force at Bocaue; that he was attacked

and that he wanted reinforcements. In compliance with instructions from Major General MacArthur, commanding Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, I immediately proceeded (on foot) in the direction of points attacked, taking with me a detachment of twenty-five men of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry (dismounted) under command of Lieut. Charles Boyd, Fourth U. S. Cavalry. Upon reaching a company of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, encamped two and one half miles south of Malolos and along the railroad track, I found an additional company had been sent there from Guiguinto. I directed the company to follow me, and also one platoon of the other company. Upon arriving at the bridge, one mile or less from Guiguinto, I ordered the company there to follow me.

I arrived at Guiguinto as the enemy attacked the outposts. The commanding officer seemed to have made no adequate preparations for combat. I immediately deployed the whole force, amounting to about four hundred men, along the railroad track, and pushed, by hand, the armored train lying there into position to command the ground east and north of Guiguinto.

The enemy now attacked by firing from all the bamboo thickets and timber near the station and north and east of the depot. I opened fire from the six-pound rifle and Hotchkiss revolving cannon and two machine guns on the armored train. The whole infantry line opened fire and before daylight the enemy was driven off and dispersed. I then proceeded to Bigaa, taking the troops at Guiguinto with me and leaving the detachment Fourth U. S. Cavalry to guard the station until relieved by troops sent from Malolos by the division commander. The armored train I had pushed by hand.

Drove the enemy from the vicinity of Bigaa and taking the troops there, excepting detachment left as guard, proceeded to Bocaue. Upon arriving within a mile of that place I found the troops yet engaged. Opened on the enemy with machine guns and attacked him with infantry deployed in extended order, and drove him in flight in the direction of Santa Maria and east of Bocaue. Found that there had been a spirited combat at Bocaue and that the four companies of infantry in the vicinity had preserved the railroad intact and had inflicted loss upon the enemy.

Learned that the three companies of the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry at Marilao had been attacked by about four hundred rebels, who were driven off. The telegraph line between Bocaue and Marilao had been cut in several places and it was not until afternoon that the line was restored. The enemy had attacked in considerable force all the places held by troops from Marilao to Guiguinto, inclusive; he was beaten off everywhere by daylight, and driven from the vicinity of all stations before 6.30 A. M. I ordered four companies, Second Oregon from Malinta and two from Marilao, and with two companies, Second Oregon at Bocaue, assembled at that point two battalions of the regiment and had there the entire Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Major General MacArthur sent me from Malolos one 3.2-inch gun and one Hotchkiss revolving cannon. At daylight the morning of the 12th instant I moved on Santa Maria with this force. Opened upon the position and intrenchments of the enemy at that place with artillery and advanced the infantry in extended order.

The enemy, eleven companies of infantry, offered a feeble resistance and fled north and east of Santa Maria. Sent strong detachments on all north and east roads. They pursued the enemy in every direction, but were unable to come up with him, as he had dispersed. Returned to Bocaue during the afternoon and from there sent troops to the several stations they occupied before the enemy's attack upon the points held by our troops along the railroad. From information obtained from prisoners and from escaped Spanish refugees it was learned that this attack upon our communications was made under the orders and supervision of Aguinaldo, who was at Santa Maria the 11th instant.

The loss of the enemy, as near as could be ascertained, was about two hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

Thanks are due Col. Owen Summers, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, for prompt coöperation, and to Capt. H. C. Cabell for ably assisting me; also to First Lieut. F. D. Webster, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp, and First Lieut. H. E. Ely, Twenty-

second U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence. Major Bell, U. S. Volunteer Engineers of Major General MacArthur's staff, rendered valuable service on the 12th instant, and had charge of an important reconnaissance made from Santa Maria.

Very respectfully,

LOYD WHEATON,
Brigadier General, U. S. V., Commanding.

Report of Col. O. Summers, Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry, of Operations of His Regiment, March 24 to 31, 1899.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND OREGON INFANTRY, U. S. V.,
In the Field, Matinta, P. I., April 10, 1899.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Third Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps, Malolos, P. I.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command from March 24 to 31, 1899, inclusive:

In compliance with written instructions of the brigade commander, dated March 23, 1899, field staff, noncommissioned staff, First Battalion, Maj. Percy Willis, commanding; Company B, Capt. John C. May, commanding, First Lieut. Frank B. Hamlin, Second Lieut. E. Thornton, and eighty-one men; Company E, Capt. R. E. Davis, commanding, First Lieut. T. N. Dunbar, Second Lieut. M. S. Jameson, and sixty-seven men; Company I, First Lieut. M. D. Phillips, commanding, Second Lieut. J. U. Campbell, and seventy-seven men; Capt. J. M. Poorman, commanding, First Lieut. W. E. Finzer, Second Lieut. C. R. Platts, and seventy-nine men; Second Battalion, Maj. P. G. Eastwick, Jr., commanding; Company C, Capt. W. S. Moon, commanding, First Lieut. R. S. Huston, and seventy-eight men; Company F, Capt. J. F. Case, commanding, First Lieut. Edwin Grimm, Second Lieut. C. H. Meussdorffer, Jr., and seventy-three men; Company G, Capt. R. H. Barber, commanding, Second Lieut. D. J. Sutton, and seventy-four men; Company K, Capt. E. O. Worrick, commanding, Second Lieut. C. A. Murphy, and eighty men; Third Battalion, Capt. H. L. Heath, commanding; Company A, First Lieut. F. S. Kelly, commanding, Second Lieut. J. A. Young, and eighty-four men; Company D, Capt. A. F. Prescott, commanding, First Lieut. George A. Hartman, Jr., and seventy-six men; Company L, Capt. H. C. Wells, commanding, First Lieut. George F. Telfer, and sixty-nine men; Hospital detachment, U. S. Hospital Corps, First Lieut. C. F. de May, nine men, and wagon train, left Camp Hughes at 7.30 o'clock A. M. on the morning of March 24, 1899, and marched to Caloocan, a distance of about five miles, arriving at 9.30 A. M. At nightfall companies entered the trenches, and remained during the night, relieving the Twentieth Kansas, U. S. Volunteers, March 25, 1899.

March 25, 1899, after receiving instructions from the brigade commander, left trenches at 8.30 o'clock A. M., forming a skirmish line on the extreme left of the line, the Twenty-second U. S. Infantry being on the right, and advanced upon the enemy. Were met by very hot fire and resistance on the part of the enemy from all sides and from Malabon. Took trenches by successive charges and rushes, and drove the enemy in disorder across the Tuliahan River, east of Malabon. During the advance, Company G, Lieutenant Han-nay commanding, and Company M, Captain Day commanding; Third U. S. Infantry, and one company of the First Montana, U. S. Volunteer Infantry, reported to me on the line for duty, and remained with my command during the evening, doing excellent service. Arriving at the river the line was extended from the causeway leading into Malabon on the left, to the right of the stone bridge across the Tuliahan River on the right, Companies A, L, and D, on the left, throwing up intrenchments. During the day a continual fire was kept up by the insurgent sharpshooters in and about Tinajeros and from Malabon trenches on the left. At this point was stationed a revolving Hotchkiss cannon, under charge of Corporal Dusenberry, Utah Battery, to whom too much praise

can not be given for the excellent work and execution done by him. Toward evening the fire from the enemy was silenced, and, in accordance with instructions, bivouacked for the night. Distance traveled, two miles.

The following morning, in compliance with instructions, regiment crossed the river and entered Tinajeros, and forming line of skirmishers, facing toward Polo and Obando, with the Third Battalion as reserve, advanced about one thousand yards and awaiting orders. At 11 o'clock A. M. in compliance with orders, the line was advanced parallel with road leading to Bulacan; here the enemy was encountered, very strongly intrenched in a series of trenches, which were taken by successive charges in face of a hot fire from the enemy in front, a flank fire on the right from across the Tuliahan River, and also from trenches about one thousand five hundred to two thousand yards on the left flank north of Malabon, covered by heavy bamboo thickets. Enemy were entirely dislodged, and retreated in disorder toward Bulacan and Polo. There being no enemy in front of us, returned, under orders, to Malinta, and went into camp, arriving at 4.30 o'clock P. M. Distance traveled, about seven miles. The enemy estimated at about two thousand five hundred to three thousand strong and their loss in killed and wounded was considerable.

After the advance upon the enemy was commenced, Prince Loewenstein (with companion) was found mortally wounded inside insurgent lines taken by our forces, having previously passed through our lines; was warned by commanding officer not to go farther than advance guard, but insisted upon going. When warned by the commanding officer that he went at his own peril and risk, replied that he understood so, and that he went at his own risk.

March 27, 1899.—Companies A, L, and M took station at Caloocan and performed train-guard duty, the remaining companies remaining in camp at Malinta.

March 28, 1899.—Companies D and E, Captain Prescott commanding, took station at Malabon, and performed guard and patrol duty.

Major Willis, in command of Company I (Lieutenant Phillips), and one platoon of Company B (Captain May) left camp at 8 o'clock A. M., and marched north to Polo, entering from the east over stone bridge. Passed through Polo to Obando Church, marched south on Malabon road one mile and turned west, crossing several sloughs on bamboo bridges, and entered Malabon from the north; large buildings in the southern part of town were burning. Many natives and Chinese in city. On leaving city, marched southwest on causeway leading to Caloocan. One section (twenty feet) of stone bridge destroyed, causeway cut in places, and trenches thrown up. Returned to camp at 3.45 P. M. Distance traveled, about twelve miles.

Major Eastwick, in command of Company C (Captain Moon), and one platoon of Company G (Lieutenant Sutton) left camp at 8.30 A. M. Marched east about two miles; country deserted, with the exception of a few old men and women. At a point about two miles from camp, advance guard sighted a number of natives carrying bundles and going northeast. Were fired upon on refusing to halt. After going east, moved in column of files northwest, captured two natives with knives. Formed in skirmish line and advanced two miles north and northwest, crossing railroad, and returned through Polo district, arriving at 12.35 P. M. Distance traveled, about six miles. No casualties.

March 29, 1899.—Major Willis's Battalion, Companies B and I, left camp at 1.45 P. M. and marched northeast about five miles, from which point many natives—women, children, and some men (a few in uniform), were seen going north. Forced skirmish line and turned west. Natives scattered in all directions. Traveled west two and one half miles; then southwest three and one half miles to near railroad bridge; then south on railroad, arriving at camp at 8 o'clock P. M. Distance traveled thirteen and one half miles. Eleven prisoners captured. No casualties.

March 30 and 31, 1899.—Different companies of the regiment retained relative positions of preceding day, performing guard, outpost, and patrol duty.

In concluding this, my report, I wish to respectfully call your attention to the great appreciation of myself toward every officer and member of my command for their strict compliance with orders and the successful termination of every duty assigned to them.

It would be impossible for me at this time to make any specific mention of any officer or member of my regiment for any conspicuous bravery or actions during these several engagements, as every one proved equal to the tasks assigned them and performed them to the very best of their ability. However, I will have communications sent to the commanding officers of the several organizations of this regiment and ask them for their report on any meritorious cases of conspicuous bravery while in action, and will forward the same to you if, in my judgment, they are worthy of your consideration.

Respectfully,

O. SUMMERS,

Colonel Second Oregon Infantry, U. S. V.

Casualties.—March 25, 1899: Birt J. Clark, private, Company A, killed; William A. Cook, private, Company D, killed; Guy Millard, private, Company L, killed; L. V. Strawderman, private, Company L, killed; H. B. Taylor, private, Company L, killed; H. K. Wells, captain Company L, wounded in stomach by spent ball; A. J. Brazee, first lieutenant Company E, and battalion adjutant, wounded in left forearm; George C. Snyder, private, Company A, wounded in upper right chest; Frank H. Thompson, private, Company A, wounded in head; William B. Ungerman, private, Company A, wounded in scrotum and right thigh; Herman P. Adams, private, Company B, wounded below heart; William J. Armitage, private, Company B, wounded in arm; Elvin J. Crawford, wagoner, Company C, wounded in head; Bert B. Chandler, private, Company C, wounded in head; Earl Mount, private, Company C, wounded in right arm; Elmer C. Roberts, private, Company C, wounded in right side; James E. Snodgrass, private, Company C, wounded in right knee; James West, first sergeant, Company D, wounded in right arm and left leg; Lee A. Morelock, sergeant, Company D, wounded in left foot; J. C. Headlie, private, Company D, wounded in right arm and upper chest; W. E. Searcy, private, Company D, wounded through both buttocks; Asa L. Roberts, corporal, Company D, wounded in left ankle; John E. Davis, private, Company E, wounded in left shoulder; Jacob N. Smith, private, Company E, wounded in head; Charles Ruedy, private, Company F, wounded in head; Charles A. Marcy, private, Company G, wounded in right side; Albert N. Jordan, private, Company G, wounded in both legs; Eugene Sampson, private, Company G, wounded in right arm; George Eichhamer, private, Company G, wounded in abdomen; George W. Spicer, private, Company G, wounded in upper jaw; Rudolph Gantenbein, corporal, Company I, wounded in right leg; Ray L. Antrim, private, Company K, wounded in left leg; Emmet L. Jones, private, Company K, wounded in back; John Jensen, private, Company K, wounded in left thigh; William F. Schwarz, private, Company K, wounded in left shoulder; W. W. Wilson, sergeant, Company L, wounded in right hand; Guy N. Saunders, private, Company L, wounded in right arm and neck; C. E. Saunders, private, Company L, wounded in left leg; Charles R. Rubart, private, Company L, wounded in right leg; W. T. Allen, private, Company L, wounded in thigh; B. F. Dunseth, private, Company L, wounded in right foot; John A. Bailey, private, Company L, wounded in right arm and hand; Frank E. Adams, private, Company L, wounded in right side; Brady F. Burnett, corporal, Company M, wounded in right shoulder; L. H. Holland, corporal, Company M, wounded in left shoulder; John Blosser, private, Company M, wounded in back side of face; Emmet Casper, private, Company M, wounded in right foot; A. J. Galiff, private, Company M, wounded in right arm; Ed. J. Colgan, quartermaster-sergeant, Company K, injured in leg by piece of bursting shell striking leg; Edward Jaques, private, Company M, injured in left hand by rifle exploding.

March 25, 1899.—Leo B. Grace, private, Company A, wounded in neck; Frank Woodruff, private, Company C, wounded in left heel; Richard E. Brickdale, Jr., private, Company F, wounded in left leg; E. C. Thornton, private, Company G, wounded in left hand; Frank E. Edwards, corporal, Company M, wounded through both legs; Daniel C. Bowman, private, Company D, injured in hand by accidental discharge of rifle.

REPORT

OF

MAJ. GEN. H. W. LAWTON, U. S. V.,

OF SAN ISIDRO OR NORTHERN EXPEDITION, APRIL 22 TO MAY 30, 1899.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Manila, P. I., September 26, 1899.
ADJUTANT GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of an expedition in the provinces of Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, and Pampanga, covering the period April 21 to May 30, 1899.

The object of this expedition was to operate in the country north of Manila, between the mountains on the east and the Rio Grande de Pampanga on the west, with San Miguel as the first objective. It was arranged that the main column should assemble at La Loma Church on the evening of the 21st of April and march to Novaliches the 22d, thence to San José the 22d and to Norzagaray the 24th; that a second column under Colonel Summers, of the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, should march from Bocaue the 23d and join the main column at Norzagaray the 24th. In the mean time General MacArthur was to attack at Calumpit April 24th; carrying that place he was to proceed northeast and form a junction with this column at or near San Miguel.

The arrival of this column at Norzagaray and on the flank of the enemy on the date fixed for the attack on Calumpit was arranged with the purpose of attracting the attention of the enemy in that position, and holding as large a force in that vicinity as possible to prevent the reinforcement of Calumpit.

As will be observed from the following report, many changes necessarily occurred in the original plan, and the objective was, after the fall of San Miguel, extended to San Isidro.

To carry out the verbal instructions received from the department commander, the following orders were issued:

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 20. } *Manila, P. I., April 19, 1899.*

The following named troops of this command will hold themselves in readiness to march on receipt of notice:

- Twenty-second U. S. Infantry.
- Gale's squadron, Fourth U. S. Cavalry (dismounted).
- First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.
- Two field guns, Scott's battery (D. Sixth Artillery).
- Two mountain guns, Hawthorne's separate battery.

The command will be supplied with ten days' rations, and each man will carry on his person 100 rounds of ammunition, and 100 rounds per man will be taken in reserve. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation. As transportation is very limited, the command must be equipped in the lightest possible marching order. Nothing whatever will be permitted to be transported except rations and ammunition and the least possible equipment for officers. Wagons must be loaded to 3,000 pounds and carts to 1,500 pounds, exclusive of forage taken for the animals.

The chief quartermaster of the division will temporarily perform the duties of chief commissary of subsistence.

The teams on the march will be under the control of the chief quartermaster and will march in the rear of the command in the order which the troops are marched.

The regimental and battalion trains will be in charge of the regimental and battalion quartermasters, or, in case there is no such officer, then a suitable and competent sergeant, who will report to and be under the direction of the chief quartermaster on the march.

Capt. G. H. G. Gale, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, is announced as provost marshal of the expedition, and his squadron will form the provost guard. Straggling, looting, pillaging, burning, or the commission of any unlawful excesses on the part of any member of this command is prohibited, and the provost marshal will exert himself to prevent the same.

The officers representing the various staff corps on duty at these headquarters will be held responsible that their respective departments are properly equipped and provided for any emergency that may arise on this expedition.

The inspector general will ascertain by personal investigation that the command is properly equipped and supplied as contemplated in this order.

Communication will be maintained with this command on this expedition by field telegraph. Capt. E. A. McKenna, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps, who has been acting as chief signal officer of this division, will take the necessary steps to accomplish this object.

By command of Major General Lawton :

CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

In addition to those mentioned in the above order, the following-named organizations were detached from the Second Division for duty with the expedition: Two battalions (Companies F, G, H, M, and A, C, K, L), Third U. S. Infantry; two battalions (Companies A, B, I, L, and F, G, K), Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry; two battalions (Companies G, K, L, M, and C, D, E, H), Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry; Troop I, Fourth U. S. Cavalry (mounted), and one gun, Utah Volunteer Light Artillery. The battalions of the Third Infantry were camped north of this city near La Loma Church; the other organizations were farther north and in the vicinity of the railway.

It was arranged by the department commander that, with the exception of the battalions of the Third Infantry, the troops from the Second Division would concentrate at Bocaue, and, marching via Santa Maria, make a juncture with the main column at or near Norzagaray. Maj. C. G. Starr, inspector general, U. S. V., was sent, April 21, to Bocaue to conduct that column.

At 5 o'clock P. M., April 21, 1899, the troops mentioned in General Orders No. 21, current series, these headquarters given above, were concentrated near La Loma Church, about four miles north of Manila, in obedience to verbal instructions conveyed by staff officers, and bivouacked for the night.

The battalions of the Third Infantry, Capt. J. W. Hannay, of that regiment, commanding, were encamped about a mile distant. Captain Hannay reported his command for duty with the expedition, and received verbal instructions to join the column directed to march next morning, as indicated in the following order:

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 1. }

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

In the Field, near La Loma Church, Manila, April 21, 1899.

This command will march at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, the 22d instant, in the following order:

First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry, which will constitute the advance guard of this command.

Hawthorne's separate mountain battery.

Twenty-second U. S. Infantry.

Third U. S. Infantry.

Scott's platoon, Dyer's Battery.

Gale's squadron, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, which will constitute the rear guard of this command.

The trains will form on the road in the above order, as indicated in General Orders, No. 20, current series, these headquarters, under the charge of the chief quartermaster. The rear guard will march in rear of the wagon trains.

No one, other than those authorized, will march with the trains. These authorized persons will be provided with written authority approved by the commanding officer of their regiment.

Under no circumstances will any person be permitted to ride on wagons or carts.

Ambulances will march in rear of troops just in advance of the wagon train.

Proper and suitable dispositions will be made by the commanders of advance guards to insure the safety of the command on the march. In columns the sharpshooters will be held in readiness to be instantly deployed on either flank in case of attack or alarm.

The march will be in the direction of Novaliches. A staff officer will accompany the advance guard to indicate the road.

The Signal Corps detachment will operate under the instructions of the chief signal officer.

The principles set forth above will obtain on the march until further orders. With the exception of the artillery, which will retain its relative position in column, organizations will advance in column daily, the advance guard of one day forming the rear guard of the day following.

By command of Major General Lawton:

CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

As reported by their respective commanding officers the effective strength of the several organizations forming the command at La Loma was as follows:

	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>M-n.</i>
Third U. S. Infantry (8 companies)-----	17	683
Twenty-second U. S. Infantry-----	22	945
Squadron Fourth U. S. Cavalry-----	3	218
North Dakota Volunteer Infantry (8 companies)-----	21	453
Scott's platoon (D, Sixth Artillery)-----	1	32
Hawthorne's separate mountain battery-----	1	23
Total-----	66	2,354

At 5 o'clock A. M., April 22d, the column formed and marched northward toward Novaliches.

After proceeding about six miles a small force of the enemy was encountered. But little resistance was met, the enemy falling back rapidly on the deployment of the first five companies of the North Dakotas. After driving the enemy for about a mile, column was reformed and the march continued.

The enemy in greater force was developed about a mile farther on, meeting our advance with a determined resistance, pouring in a fire from both sides of the road. Four companies of the North Dakotas were deployed and brought into action, routing the insurgents, who were driven back about two miles across the Rio de Tuliahan and through Novaliches, which was occupied by our troops about 10 A. M.

Our casualties were two enlisted men, First North Dakotas, wounded, and several cases of heat prostration.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in crossing the transportation over the river, the north bank of which is solid rock through which no suitable approach to the ford for wagons had ever been constructed.

During the afternoon the pickets of the Twenty-second Infantry on the northeast side of the village were fired on by the enemy, who was intrenched on a hillside near the San Mateo road, about one thousand seven hundred yards distant. Scott's artillery platoon was brought into position, and with shell and shrapnel temporarily silenced the enemy, scattering shots continuing throughout the night.

An ambulance had been telegraphed for to take in the wounded men whose condition was so serious as to prevent their continuing with the expedition. It arrived about midnight and immediately returned to Manila, reaching there next morning without incident.

It seemed probable that the insurgents who had moved off to the northeast would close in behind us on our advance to the northward next morning and destroy our telegraph line. An additional supply of ammunition would be needed if continued opposition was met along the line of march. Both of these matters were brought to the attention of the department commander, and information received that a detachment would be sent to keep up the telegraph line as long as possible and that additional ammunition would be supplied in a few days.

The town being entirely deserted by the inhabitants, the troops occupied nipa huts as quarters for the night. Everything of value including rice and other provisions, had been removed before the arrival of our troops.

At 5 o'clock next morning, the 23d instant, the command was again on the move northward, San José being the objective point.

Telegraphic instructions were sent Major Starr, at Bocaue, to push his cavalry forward and open communication with the main column when near Norzagaray.

On leaving Novaliches the road which up to that village had been, with the exception of the approaches to the ford, passable for wagons and carts, now became a mere foot-path. Great difficulty was experienced in moving the wagon train, the "road" leading over a succession of hills and through deep valleys. On the former the troops and animals were exposed to the burning rays of the sun and in the latter they labored through jungle and mud holes. The trail was rough, and the heat so intense it was necessary to unhitch the carabao on many of the divides and lead them down to the water holes to soak for half an hour, thus greatly impeding the progress of the train.

Headquarters Third and Twenty-second regiments of infantry and Scott's artillery platoon reached the ford crossing the Pasunkambor River, about two miles south of San José, at 3.30 o'clock P. M., and rested for the night.

The squadron — Fourth Cavalry, Hawthorne's Battery, and the North Dakotas, with the wagon train, went into camp about four miles in rear; the men and animals being almost completely exhausted. The advance during the day had been without contact with the enemy.

Early next morning, April 24th, the Twenty-second Infantry and Scott's artillery platoon were sent forward, accompanied by Capt. W. E. Birkhimer, of the division staff, to reconnoiter the town of San José. None of the enemy was encountered and the town was occupied about 8 o'clock A. M.

The Third United States Infantry was posted at the approaches to the ford, where the advance portion of the column had rested the night before, to protect the passage of the transportation.

The remainder of the command, with the wagon train, resumed the advance toward the river. The same conditions (or worse, if possible) as on the day previous continued to impede the progress of the wagon train. Captain Gale, with his dismounted squadron of the Fourth Cavalry, furnished the advance guard and convoy of the train, and with his entire command rendered valuable aid assisting in building bridges and making roads. Lieutenant Hawthorne, with his mountain battery detachment, Maj. George Penrose and Lieutenant Kemp, of the Medical Corps, with their hospital squads and Chinese litter bearers, lent willing hands to overcome what frequently appeared insurmountable obstacles to further progress. But of the North Dakotas, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Treumann, it is desired to express special appreciation. They exchanged their well-performed duties of advance guard of the day before for the laborious ones of rear guard of the two days necessary to reach Norzagaray. This regiment had orders to leave nothing behind, and literally carried transportation over bad places and put squads of men in the shafts to replace worn out and dead bulls. Every service — even to the use of pick and shovel — was performed by each, from the colonel down to the private, with the commendable earnestness that has given this regiment its reputation for cheerful and effective accomplishment of any task set it.

About 1 o'clock P. M., April 24th, Lieutenant Boyd with his mounted Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, reached San José, bringing information of the arrival of the Bocaue column, under Colonel Summers, at Norzagaray; returning to Norzagaray with his troops the same day.

The wagon train of the main column arrived at San José during the night. Both men and animals completely worn out.

For the movement on the morning of April 25th the following instructions were given:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
San Jose, Luzon, April 24, 1899.

MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR.

The command will be prepared to march as usual to-morrow, the 25th instant, as soon as it is practicable to get the transportation on the road. Each separate command will

be accompanied by its transportation and is charged with the assistance and safe conduct of the same.

Captain Gale's squadron of the Fourth Cavalry will accompany the commanding general as escort. With the above exception, the command will move out in the following order:

Third U. S. Infantry, advance guard.

Hawthorne's mountain battery.

First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.

Scott's artillery platoon.

Ambulances.

Twenty-second Infantry, rear guard.

Transportation will be carefully inspected and loads reduced to the minimum.

By command of Major General Lawton:

CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

As directed, the column resumed the advance in the morning at the usual hour. The commanding general and staff, accompanied by Troop L, Fourth Cavalry, as escort, moved out without waiting for the column, headquarters arriving at Norzagaray about 12.30 P. M. without incident, the escort coming in about an hour later.

Colonel Summers reported that his column had left Bocaue April 23d; that soon after crossing the Rio Guyon at 2.45 P. M. the enemy was encountered by the cavalry, which was in advance; a battalion of the Oregon was deployed and the advance continued, meeting with but slight resistance until the bluffs overlooking Norzagaray were reached; here two battalions and the cavalry engaged the enemy until darkness came on, when they rested for the night. On the following morning the enemy was driven out of Norgazaray and across the river, the town being occupied about 7 A. M.

Our casualties: Three enlisted men, Thirteenth Minnesota, and one enlisted man, Fourth Cavalry, wounded; one horse killed. He had then sent a battalion of the Thirteenth Minnesota down the river toward Angat to reconnoiter the road in that direction. Captain Heath's battalion, Second Oregon, and Troop I, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, were sent toward San José to open communication with the main column.

Major Eastwick's battalion of the Second Oregon, Captain Spear's battalion of the Thirteenth Minnesota, and detachment of Utah Volunteer Light Artillery left Norzagaray about 6 o'clock the morning of the 25th and advanced toward Angat. The enemy was encountered in considerable force. After a spirited engagement, during which the artillery was brought into action, the insurgents evacuated the town and took up a position across the river, the fire from which was silenced; a portion of the town was burned, and the troops returned to Norzagaray. Casualties: One enlisted man, Thirteenth Minnesota, wounded.

While the engagement at Angat was in progress troops in camp at Norzagaray were fired on by the enemy from across the river; this kept up for some time, but was finally silenced.

The effective strength of the Bocaue column was as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Troop I, Fourth Infantry	1	63
Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry	24	561
Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry	25	490
Detachment Utah Volunteer Light Artillery		15
Total	50	1,129

Which, with the main column, gave a grand total of one hundred and sixteen officers and four thousand four hundred and seventy-three men.

April 26th the Third and Twenty-second Infantry, the first North Dakota, and Hawthorne's mountain battery were put into camp at Angat.

The following orders were issued reorganizing the troops from the Second Division (Bocaue column):

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 2. }

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.

Norzagaray, Luzon, April 26, 1899.

(1) The First and Second battalions, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, and the Second and Third battalions, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, having reported at these headquarters in obedience to Field Orders No. 21, headquarters Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, April 20, 1899, are constituted a provisional brigade.

(2) Colonel Summers, Second Oregon Infantry, is assigned to command the provisional brigade, constituted in the preceding paragraph.

(3) Troop I, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with verbal instructions from the commanding general Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, will report for duty under the immediate direction of the Division commander.

(4) The section of the Utah Volunteer light artillery which reported at these headquarters in compliance with verbal instructions from the commanding general Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, is attached to Scott's platoon, Battery D, Sixth Artillery. The section commander will accordingly report without delay.

(5) Commanding officers will frequently inspect their transportation and keep the loads at the minimum.

(6) In view of the small amount of ammunition with the command, every precaution will be taken to prevent its unnecessary use.

By command of Major General Lawton:

CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

April 26th the mounted troop was sent on reconnoissance along the west bank of river, and about two miles west from Angat, toward Marunco, encountered the enemy in force, reported to be about five hundred,—two hundred being actually counted by Captain Birkhimer, of the division staff. At the same time one battalion of the Oregon's under Major Eastwick forded the river just above Norzagaray and drove the enemy from the country opposite Marunco. Major Eastwick reported an insurgent loss of six or seven killed and nine prisoners captured.

On the morning of April 27th the troops at Norzagaray, with the exception of Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, moved down the left bank of the river to Angat and went into camp at that point, except Colonel Summers's brigade, which continued down the river and went into camp at Marunco.

On the report of Lieutenant Boyd that the enemy was trying to cross the river at Norzagaray, two companies of the Twenty-second Infantry were sent from Angat to that point April 27th.

April 28th, Capt. J. F. Case, acting engineer officer of the expedition, escorted by one battalion each of the Oregon and Minnesota regiments, commanded by Major Diggles, made a reconnoissance north from Angat for the purpose of locating any roads or trails leading in that direction. The enemy was developed in small force, but was soon dispersed by a flank movement. The party then returned to Marunco, having failed to find a road of any description other than a narrow sled path.

Telegraphic communication was established with Manila, via Bocaue, April 28th, and the occupation of Marunco reported to the adjutant general of the department, as was also a contemplated movement on San Rafael, to take place the day following. For this movement two columns were organized: One, consisting of the Provisional Brigade and Hawthorne's mountain battery, under command of Colonel Summers, to move down the right bank of the river and occupy San Rafael; the other consisting of the First North Dakota, Third U. S. Infantry, and Scott's artillery platoon, to move down the left bank, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Treumann, to support Colonel Summers. Early next morning, April 29th, instructions were given for this movement as indicated; and at 4.33 A. M. the adjutant general of the department was informed that the movement on San Rafael had commenced; that if hostilities were to cease telegraphic notice should be given at once.

The troops which did not participate in the movement on San Rafael remained at their camps at Angat and Norzagaray, under the command of Maj. L. Parker, Twenty-second Infantry. The transportation of the participating organizations was left behind with suitable guard detachments in readiness to be promptly brought forward if ordered.

After waiting a reasonable time for instructions from department headquarters, the division commander and staff proceeded down the left bank of the river and joined

Colonel Treumann's column, which, later, developed the enemy, estimated to be about three hundred strong, just before reaching a point opposite San Rafael. After about one hour's spirited engagement, during which the enemy had been driven some distance, telegraphic instructions were received from the department commander that the command remain at Angat until it receive its supplies. This telegram had been received at Angat at 9.08 A. M. and hurriedly brought forward by mounted courier. Reply was immediately sent that the intention to move on San Rafael had been telegraphed the night before; that notice of the commencement of the movement had been given that morning; that the command would return to Angat as directed; and that the possibility of encamping our advance near San Rafael had been considered. A brief account of the operations of the morning was also given. Verbal instructions for the return to Angat were at once given Lieutenant Colonel Treumann and sent Colonel Summers, of whom nothing had as yet been heard. The former had dispersed the enemy, inflicting some loss, although but one killed fell into our hands, with him his rifle and eighty-six rounds of ammunition. Our casualties were Second Lieut. C. C. Todd, Third Infantry, slight gunshot wound, right thigh; two enlisted men, Third Infantry, and one First North Dakota, wounded, the latter seriously.

Colonel Summers's column on the right bank of the river had advanced to and occupied San Rafael without meeting opposition. As ordered, this command, as well as that which had driven the enemy down the left bank, returned to the camps of the night previous, necessarily permitting the enemy to reoccupy San Rafael should he so desire.

During the morning of April 29th a telegram was received from the adjutant general of the department informing that rations would be sent from Bocaue Sunday morning, April 30th; that representatives of the insurgent army were in Manila, and that everything would "be peaceful, at least while they are in our lines;" also, that the orders to advance on San Miguel might be changed. Reply was made that rations would be received at Angat, and receipt of information concerning peaceful conditions and possible change of objective acknowledged.

Later in the day, after the return of all the troops to their original positions, a telegram was received from the adjutant general of the department, stating that it was not necessary the "entire force should return, but sufficient of it to insure safety of train" and return of escort from Angat; that the armistice requested by the insurgents had not been granted; and that on moving, our next objective would be Baliuag, "where a considerable force of the enemy was reported to be.

With the exception of the escort and wagons which were sent to Bocaue to bring up supplies, the command remained in camp, the Provisional Brigade at Marunco, near Angat; Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, at Norzagaray, headquarters; and the remainder of the expedition at Angat, April 30th.

A detachment of scouts was organized consisting of twenty-five specially qualified enlisted men, selected from the organizations in the command, and an experienced civilian scout (Mr. W. H. Young) was employed as chief scout and placed in charge.

On the morning of May 1st, Troop I, Fourth United States Cavalry, was ordered to join the command at Angat and, with a view to resuming the forward movement at the earliest possible moment, the following orders were issued:

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS,)
No. 4. }

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Angat, Luzon, May 1, 1899.

If practicable, this command will move to-day as soon as the issue of rations is completed.

The order of march will be as follows:

Provisional Brigade (Colonel Summers commanding);

Gale's squadron, Fourth U. S. Cavalry;

Mounted troop of cavalry; and

Scott's battery will cross the river at a suitable ford and proceed, if possible, down the north bank to San Rafael, where they will encamp for the night.

The commanding officer Third Infantry will report his command to Colonel Summers and march under his instructions.

The mounted troop will accompany the major general commanding.

The issue of rations will be made to Colonel Summers's column first, to enable it to commence the crossing as soon as possible of its transportation.

The First North Dakota, Twenty-second Infantry, and Hawthorne's battery will proceed down the south bank of the river under command of Lieutenant Colonel Treumann (the commanding officer Twenty-second Infantry and battery reporting to Lieutenant Colonel Treuman) to a point near or beyond where the last skirmish occurred. Maj. C. C. Starr, inspector general, will accompany this column, representing the major general.

A detachment of mounted cavalry will report to Major Starr to be used in maintaining communication with the column on the north bank.

A party of scouts specially detailed from these headquarters will precede each column to the point indicated; but this will not relieve the commanding officer of each column from the responsibility for the proper precaution on the march.

By command of Major General Lawton:

CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel Summers was directed to send to Angat at once for rations and to then commence crossing the river. Before noon his command was moving across and down the river, and by 3 p. m. Lieutenant Colonel Treumann's command had received its rations and was advancing down the left or south bank of the river as ordered.

About two miles below the Marunco Ford Colonel Summers's scouts and advance guard were fired on by sharpshooters, who were speedily dislodged and silenced. When within a mile and a quarter of San Rafael, two of the scouts developed a force of the enemy about two hundred strong, which they drove back toward the main body on a ridge to the right and rear of the town, and held them in check until Lieutenant Colonel Yoran came up with two battalions of the Second Oregon, and forced the enemy back through the town, across the river, and into the jungle on the opposite bank. The remainder of Colonel Summers's column continued on the road along the river and entered the town about the same time as Lieutenant Colonel Yoran's detachment. The enemy opened a heavy fire on the town from the thickets across the river; Scott's artillery was brought into position by the division commander, within easy rifle range, and by a well-directed fire dispersed the enemy, the column on the south bank cooperating. Our casualties were: One enlisted man, Thirteenth Minnesota, killed; one enlisted man, Light Battery D, Sixth Artillery, and three enlisted men, Second Oregon, wounded. The enemy, whose strength was estimated at one thousand, must have suffered many casualties, although none fell into our hands.

The troops on the right bank of the river rested in the town that night; the other column bivouacked on the opposite side of the river. The adjutant general of the corps was informed by telegraph of the result of the day's operations; that the forward movement would be resumed at 5 o'clock next morning (May 2d), and that resistance was expected from there on.

Both columns took up the advance down the river next morning as planned, the column marching along the left bank under command of Lieutenant Colonel Treumann meeting opposition about one mile above Bustos, drove the enemy, and occupied the town without casualty; shortly afterwards the scouts crossed the river to Baliuag and announced their arrival by ringing the cathedral bells at 12 noon.

The command on the right bank, under Colonel Summers, met the enemy about two miles out from San Rafael, skirmished, driving them for more than two miles, when both troops and noncombatants were seen fleeing in great confusion along the road to San Miguel and other roads to the west and northwest. Owing to the great number of women and children, and what appeared to be wounded men being carried on litters, our fire ceased and a flag of truce was sent out, hoping it might assure them of safety. Capt. J. F. Case, of the division staff, Sergt. Maj. J. W. Marshall, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, and Private Edmund Schutehaus, Jr., Company A, First Idaho Volunteer Infantry, flag orderly, conducted the flag towards these people until when within five hundred yards the detachment was fired upon and returned to our lines. Colonel Summers's command was then deployed and an effort made to surround and cut off the fugitives, but they scattered in the wildest confusion. Captain Gale was sent with his dismounted squadron and mounted troop along the San Miguel road for the pur-

pose of cutting off those who were attempting to escape in that direction. After proceeding about three miles the enemy opened fire from the front; two troops were deployed and moved forward rapidly on either side of the road, skirmishing with what seemed to be the rear guard of the enemy, until thirty-five of our men fell from heat and exhaustion, eight of them in a comatose condition. The pursuit was discontinued, and the command proceeded 'cross country to the left and entered Baliuag from the north without further incident.

In the operations of May 2d, during which Gen. Gregorio del Pilar's division was routed and the important cities of Baliuag and Bustos occupied by our forces, the column on both sides of the river were engaged, yet our casualties were only two enlisted men, Third Infantry, wounded.

The effective work of the scouts since their organization was reported to the adjutant general of the department, as well as the intention to send them to look up the enemy above mentioned as engaged in "concentrating storehouses." Also, permission was requested to send Colonel Summers forward on the San Miguel road to the Maasin River, crossing that night or the following morning. The exaggerated strength of the enemy was pointed out, as well as his demoralized and disintegrating condition and failure, thus far, to offer determined or effective resistance. The impracticability of the country for vehicles off the roads on account of the daily rains was also reported.

In reply authority was given to send Colonel Summers forward as proposed, provided he was "strong enough to take care of himself," and instructions were given to search for and destroy subsistence stores which the enemy was sending into the Maasin country.

Accordingly the following orders were issued :

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 5. }

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Baliuag, Luzon, May 3, 1899.

The following named troops, fully equipped, under command of Col. Owen Summers, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, will proceed as early as practicable to-morrow morning, the 4th instant, on the San Miguel road as far as Maasin and occupy that town :

Provisional brigade.

Third U. S. Infantry (First and Second Battalions) and the section Utah Volunteer Light Artillery.

The artillery and infantry organizations will be immediately reported to Colonel Summers by their respective commanding officers.

The chief signal officer will make the necessary arrangements for telegraphic communication with this column.

By command of Major General Lawton :

CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Baliuag, Luzon, May 3, 1899.

Col. OWEN SUMMERS,

Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Expedition to Maasin :

COLONEL: With reference to General Field Orders, No. 5, current series, these headquarters, the major general commanding directs me to inform you the corps commander is assured that subsistence belonging to the insurgent army is being sent into the country of Maasin for future use. You will let scouting parties, of sufficient size to insure safety, find and destroy subsistence belonging to insurgent army, respecting private property and reporting amount destroyed.

Very respectfully,

CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Telegraphic communication, *via* Quingua and Malolos, was now established, and, in compliance with telegraphic instructions from department headquarters, a company of infantry was sent to the former place for the purpose set forth in the following orders :

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 6. }

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Baliuag, Luzon, May 4, 1899.

One company of the Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, to be designated by the commanding officer of that regiment, will this morning proceed to and occupy the town of Quingua.

The commanding officer of that company, upon arrival at that point, is charged with keeping open the road from this town and preventing interference with the railroad from the north.

By command of Major General Lawton :

CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The detachment of scouts which had been sent out on the San Miguel road encountered the enemy, at least two hundred strong, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, some three miles out from Baliuag. They attacked and routed the enemy, and the mounted troop, which had been sent out as reinforcement, took up the pursuit, which continued until darkness came on. There were no casualties on our side.

Colonel Summers, with his provisional brigade, the two battalions Third Infantry, and the Utah gun, left Baliuag *en route* to Maasim early May 4th. No opposition was met until the advance arrived at the river opposite Maasim, when the enemy, about four hundred strong, opened fire from intrenchments on the Maasim side of the river. Colonel Summers deployed his command, crossed the river under fire, charged and carried the intrenchments and drove the enemy beyond the town, which he occupied. Our casualties were Capt. P. S. Heath, Second Oregon, slight wound of leg, and two enlisted men, Thirteenth Minnesota, severely wounded. The enemy left four killed on the field.

The scouts were sent out in the afternoon with instructions to find and destroy all supplies of the enemy in the country to the northeast between San Rafael road and Maasim River. They were cautioned to respect the persons and property of noncombatants, to conceal their movements as much as possible, and avoid assuming the offensive against the enemy. Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, was sent up the river toward the foothills of the mountains with verbal instructions to the same effect.

During the day, May 4th, the wagon train left for Malolos to bring out supplies which would arrive there the day following; it was accompanied by the sick and wounded in ambulances.

Much annoyance was caused by the Chinese coolies, furnished by the quartermaster department as litter bearers and laborers, wandering from the organizations to which they were attached and committing many minor depredations, necessitating the issue of the following orders :

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 7. }

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Baliuag, May 4, 1899.

Hereafter each Chinese coolie with his command will be required to wear upon his hat, or other conspicuous part of his clothing, a tag which will be legibly marked in English the name of the organization to which the wearer is assigned or belongs.

Commencing to-morrow, the 5th instant, all such camp followers found without the identification tag above required will be arrested and turned over to the provost guard.

No coolie wearing such an identification tag will be required to perform labor for individuals or organizations than that to which he is assigned or belongs, and no unauthorized person will, in any way, interfere with any Chinaman not misconducting himself.

Commanding officers of organizations are charged with the prompt execution of the above orders, and will be held strictly accountable for the conduct of the coolies assigned or belonging to their respective commands.

By command of Major General Lawton :

CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Large quantities of rice and sugar were found in Baliuag, much of it in storehouses said to belong to the enemy. A conservative estimate of the contents of storehouses not manifestly private was no less than one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of rice and two hundred and sixty-five tons of sugar, which with the quantities not included, but none the less available, would undoubtedly be sufficient to subsist all troops of the enemy for at least six months. A large storehouse of the tax collector was opened and the contents issued to the natives, who claimed to have been robbed of their rice by the insurgents and were now in a famishing condition. Under the careful supervision of the provost marshal this distribution was continued at the suggestion of the department commander to families residing at Baliuag and vicinity.

Telegraphic information was received from the palace (department headquarters)

May 6th that it was reported General Geronimo, who had three thousand troops in the vicinity of San Mateo, and Pio del Pilar, with about two thousand in and around Antipolo, had received instructions from Aguinaldo to proceed with their united forces by a mountain road to Norzagaray, thence *via* Angat, San Rafael, and Bustos, for the purpose of cutting off our lines of communication and supplies, which was supposed to be by Angat, then to attack our flank. Caution was made to watch well by scouting parties the country to the east. Reply was immediately made that the company of North Dakotas escorting the party taking up telegraph line *via* Angat would be warned to watch for the enemy; that the mounted troop now east of San Rafael and Maasim would be pushed farther east, and that Colonel Summers, at Maasim, would be notified to watch the enemy's movements, and later that the mounted troop would be on the hills southeast of Norzagaray, where the country could be observed for miles; also that three companies would be at San Rafael next morning. The department commander's views as to the situation and wishes regarding movement of the expedition were requested, as well as permission to have Colonel Summers drive the enemy from San Ildefonso, and threaten San Miguel. To this the adjutant general of the department replied that it was "not prudent to advance Summers north until the reported movement of insurgents from south develops," and that his command should be held in readiness to unite with the troops at Baliuag to crush the enemy should he appear in force.

Since the occupation of Baliuag by our forces large numbers of inhabitants had returned, and on May 6th verbal permission was given them to hold a meeting in the public square, or plaza, for the purpose of electing a captain municipal, or mayor, to administer the civil affairs of the town and represent its interest in connection with the military forces occupying it. The result of this election was announced in the following orders, which were published in English, Spanish, and Tagalog:

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, {
No. 8. }

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

In the Field, Baliuag, May 7, 1899.

For the purpose of official and just representation of the inhabitants of this town with the military authorities, as well as for temporary convenience in restoring and maintaining order among the former, the citizens were authorized to meet and elect a mayor (captain municipal). The result of such meeting has been the election of Señor Francisco Guerrero, who is therefore announced as mayor, and authorized to select a council and such other assistants or officers as may be necessary to properly administer municipal affairs. He will be accordingly respected and obeyed.

The United States will in no way be held accountable or responsible for any salaries or compensation.

By command of Major General Lawton:

CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

This mayor of Baliuag was the first native official, by virtue of election by his peers, holding office in these islands under the jurisdiction of the United States.

While the command was held waiting for the movement of the enemy from the south to develop preparations were made for the advance toward San Miguel. It was learned by reconnoissance that the enemy, when driven out of Maasim, had fallen back to Ildefonso, and was intrenching along a ridge about one thousand eight hundred yards south of that town. The engineer officer went to Maasim on May 8th, and with one company each from the Minnesotas and Oregons reconnoitered and sketched the enemy's position. During the reconnoissance Maj. A. M. Diggles, Thirteenth Minnesota, was mortally wounded. Nothing remained to be done by the force at Maasim beyond keeping the enemy well under observation and the command in readiness to attack when ordered until authority to advance could be obtained from department headquarters.

Parties sent out from Maasim and the scouts found and destroyed more than one hundred thousand bushels of rice, large quantities of corn and sugar, also reloading tools and uniforms.

Early May 9th Capt. H. C. Hodges, with Companies B, C, H, and L, Twenty-second Infantry, made a reconnoissance along the roads leading from Baliuag toward San Luis

and Candaba without finding any signs of the enemy, all natives seeming to be engaged in peaceful pursuits.

In a telegram to the adjutant general of the department on the morning of May 9th it was suggested that the scouting east of Norzagaray would clear up the situation in that direction, and permission was asked to call in the troops which had been engaged the last three days in a fruitless search for the Antipolo and San Mateo columns, stating that the expedition would "then be ready to move immediately in any direction." To this reply was received authorizing the withdrawal of the scouting parties, but making no reference to the implied request for orders to advance, the remark in a telegram of the day previous, "You will hardly be able to make any decided move until MacArthur gets in condition," remaining the latest from department headquarters on this most interesting subject. Next morning a telegram was sent the adjutant general of the department asking if further instructions were to be waited for before moving, to which he replied in the affirmative, stating that "Certain information which we are expecting is important before directing further operations."

May 11th telegraphic instructions were received that the expedition should be prepared for a movement on the following Monday (May 14th) and should be rationed to include May 25th. Information was given at the same time to the effect that a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry would be sent on the morning of May 12th to join the expedition; that the gunboats (on the Río Grande de la Pampanga) and General MacArthur (commanding Second division at San Fernando) should be ready to advance at the same time (May 12th), MacArthur by Mexico and Candaba, making a junction with this expedition at San Miguel, if necessary, from which point its movement would be in a westerly direction. On the day following this plan for a concerted movement was changed, the adjutant general of the department stating in a telegram of that date, "General MacArthur thinks he can not move successfully *via* Mexico and Candaba," and that it was in contemplation sending the entire Seventeenth Infantry, one battalion of the Ninth Infantry, and part of Light Battery E (Andrews's), First Artillery, equipped with three mountain Hotchkiss guns, "to move as an independent column on Candaba, with aid of gunboats," which column would join the main expedition at San Miguel, or with which the expedition could later join on the river south of San Isidro. This column was organized; moving up the river, and was joined by the expedition south of San Isidro according to plan, as will appear later.

On account of a rumor that the enemy at San Miguel had been greatly reinforced the scouts were sent to report to Colonel Summers at Maasin. He was directed to have them search for a road to the east of San Ildefonso which was supposed to lead into the main road north of that point and secure all the information possible as to the location and strength of the enemy.

Captains Birkhimer and Case, of the division staff, were ordered to proceed to Maasin May 12th to thoroughly acquaint themselves with and reconnoiter the enemy's position with a view to the future operations of the command. They were instructed to confer with the commanding officer at Maasin, requesting the necessary assistance, including the use of the scouts. Additional instructions were given Captain Birkhimer, verbally, to locate positions from which field artillery could be used with advantage and to examine the road passing to the east of San Ildefonso into the main road north of that place. When these staff officers arrived they found the scouts examining the enemy's position at San Ildefonso and drawing therefrom considerable fire, to which they returned only an occasional shot when a good target presented itself. Two companies (eighty-four men) Second Oregons, under Major Eastwick, were secured as support, and, withdrawing the scouts to be used as escort, Captain Birkhimer reconnoitered the enemy's front, Captain Case meanwhile sketching the position. As they approached the enemy's left the scouts were subjected to a hot fire, the support having been sent by a circuitous route, under cover, leaving only the staff officers and scouts, about two hundred men in all, to be seen by the enemy. The fire came from a knoll which commanded the adjacent country, particularly that over which the scouts were advancing. Without hesitation these few men charged and drove the enemy from the knoll, back onto his

main line, and occupied the position, waiting the arrival of the support for which Captain Case had gone. While in this position the scouts (one being wounded) were under a heavy fire, delivered with great precision over previously measured and marked ranges. By effective marksmanship the enemy was held in check until the support could come up, when their fire was immediately lessened. The scouts were replaced on the knoll by an equal number from the support to prevent any untoward movement of the enemy in that direction, and the reconnoissance resumed.

On a point due east of San Ildefonso the enemy could be seen withdrawing in haste toward San Miguel. Parties could be seen moving independently to the northeast. From a hilltop, commanding a view of both San Ildefonso and San Miguel, it could be seen that the enemy had evacuated the former.

It was now shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The command, scarcely one hundred strong, was concentrated at the front, and after a few minutes' rest continued the reconnoissance toward San Miguel. In doing so the enemy was forced back to the vicinity of that city, losing several in killed and wounded while skirmishing. Returning as far as San Ildefonso, Captain Birkhimer forwarded a brief report of the day's operations and stated that that point was then held by our forces. The report was repeated to the adjutant general of the department, with remark that a reconnoissance had been ordered that morning, but without intention of advance making attack.

Captain Birkhimer was instructed to have the scouts "keep in touch with the enemy and open communication with them if possible," exercising caution to avoid capture or harm. Later, Colonel Summers reported the occupation of San Ildefonso by a battalion of his command, and the presence of the enemy three miles beyond that point. A telegram was sent the adjutant general of the department that the Oregons and Minnesotas would be ordered to occupy San Ildefonso, the Third Infantry (eight companies) remaining at Maasim. Nothing to the contrary being received from higher authority, Colonel Summers was directed to make the above disposition of his command and to keep the enemy well under observation.

During the day's operations many wounded were seen being carried to the rear, among them, as was afterwards learned, a captain and a lieutenant. Four killed and six wounded were found on the field.

Almost immediately after the occupation of San Ildefonso an insurgent officer entered our lines under a flag of truce and presented a communication from Gen. Gregorio del Pilar, requesting that a safe-conduct to Manila be granted a Filipino commission authorized to arrange terms of peace. In accordance with instructions from department headquarters he was sent in to Manila, Capt. Robert Sewell, aid-de-camp, accompanying. After a short conference with the department commander he returned to Baliuag, and from there outside our lines, bearing with him a letter to General Pilar from the division commander promising safe-conduct to and from Manila for the proposed commission.

In acknowledgment of the dispatch regarding the Candaba column, and with reference to the enemy's peace advances, an entire lack of faith was expressed in the propositions to discuss terms of peace, which were believed to be only a scheme of the enemy for time to gather supplies, strengthen positions, and bring us into the rainy season. It was pointed out to the adjutant general of the department that already the fields were partly covered with water, and that twenty-four hours' rain would render travel with transportation impossible. Immediate resumption of operations under the then favorable weather conditions was urged, the opinion being offered that from experience the enemy was not believed to be in very great force nor disposed to show much pertinacity. The necessity for a good interpreter and for maps of the country north of San Miguel was also stated. To this, reply was received that it was contemplated putting Major Kobbé, Third Artillery, in command of the column to move along the Rio Grande de la Pampang, and that "your advance must be postponed a day or two to get troops in position."

Captain Birkhimer, with the scouts, only eighteen of whom were able to march after the fatiguing work of the preceding day, moved out from San Ildefonso toward San

Miguel at an early hour, May 13th, to carry out the original instructions to examine the enemy's position, and, their later orders, to keep in touch with the enemy. To secure unity of action, Captain Case accompanied the support, which consisted of one company each of the Minnesotas and Oregons, under command of Capt. H. L. Heath, of the latter regiment. Advancing northward neither opposition nor considerable parties of the enemy were encountered until when, within about a mile of San Miguel, the scouts in skirmish line entered a thicket and were met by volleys from a force of no less than three hundred of the enemy lying behind rice-field dykes, about one hundred yards distant, and right and left flanks resting, respectively, upon the steep bank of a large stream and behind a dense thicket. Captain Case brought the support forward promptly in extended order, but before it could come up and engage, the twelve scouts on the left of the center, encouraged by two of their number (Chief Scout Young and Private Harrington), under the direct supervision of Captain Birkhimer, broke from the bushes which temporarily concealed them and charged straight across the open for the right center of the enemy's line, which wavered, broke, and, carrying with it the flanks, precipitately fled before the scouts could reach it. The enemy on reaching the buildings in the outskirts of the city fired from behind houses and other cover. Being driven rapidly eastward through the town, part took a northerly direction toward San Isidro, another part went southeast in the direction of Biacnabato, and, as usual, many small parties moved off independently in other directions. Just before reaching the bridge, which crosses the river near the center of the city, while pursuing the enemy, Chief Scout Young received a severe wound through the right knee. Although given every attention, and receiving the most skillful treatment the hospitals of Manila could afford, the wound resulted fatally. In the disabling and death of this man the expedition and the service lost an ideal chief of scouts.

Having driven the enemy from the city, immediate disposition of the command (one hundred and sixteen men) was made to hold it until reinforcements could arrive, and dispatches were sent informing the division commander of the result of the morning's reconnaissance.

The adjutant general of the department was informed of the capture of San Miguel, and Colonel Summers was instructed to send a battalion at once to occupy it.

The expedition, which was still (May 13th) being held at Baliuag, waiting for supplies, reinforcements, and what had been most frequently requested, and was most desired, viz, orders to advance, thus reached its objective—San Miguel, as a result of two reconnaissances by less than a score of picked men supported on both occasions by less than a full company of infantry. Captain Birkhimer and the following-named eleven surviving scouts, who so gallantly charged and routed the enemy at San Miguel, have been recommended for Congressional medals of honor:

Private Eli L. Watkins, Troop C, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

Private S. Harris, Troop G, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

Private Peter McQuinn (Peter Quinn), Troop L, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

Corporal F. L. Andres, Company B, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.

Private J. McIntyre, Company B, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.

Private G. Jensen, Company D, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.

Private W. H. Downs, Company H, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.

Private P. Hussey, Company K, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.

Private F. Summerfield, Company K, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.

Private E. Lyon, Company B, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry.

Private J. Harrington, Company G, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry.

The wounding of Chief Scout Young and one of his detachments comprised our casualties in the operations of the day. Three of the enemy's dead were found on the field.

Later Colonel Summer's entire command was moved forward to San Miguel, with the exception of four companies of the Third Infantry, two of which remained at Maasin and two at San Ildefonso.

The payment of \$30, Mexican, for each serviceable rifle surrendered by disbanded

detachments of the insurgent army or others was authorized in a telegram of May 13th from the adjutant general of the department. Immediate announcement was made to the command, and, in Spanish and Tagalo, to the native population, every effort being made to get the information within the enemy's lines. Measures were taken to provide for prompt payments.

May 13th, in reply to a telegram saying the expedition would move as soon as rations, then *en route*, were distributed, the adjutant general of the department stated, "it is thought that the time for your advance can be fixed this evening." The matter of the detachment to be left at Baliuag on the advance of the expedition was also touched on in this telegram.

That point possessed great strategic importance. Seven main roads converged there; it was the market center for a large territory, and had a considerable present population who professed friendliness to and desired the protection of our Government. Also, our line of communication, for a time at least, would be *via* Baliuag and Malolos, and unless protected would be speedily cut. As a result of telegraphic correspondence on the subject, it was finally decided to leave a battalion at Baliuag.

The company at Quingua was ordered to Baliuag May 14th, a garrison for that point having been supplied from another command.

About 9 A. M. the adjutant general of the department was informed by telegram that all supplies for the expedition would arrive and be distributed that day; that the command could not move that afternoon, and that, unless otherwise instructed, headquarters would proceed to San Miguel at noon that day.

Reply was received inquiring whether the 3.2-inch gun from General MacArthur's command and the two companies Third Infantry from Calumpit, which had been ordered to join the expedition at Baliuag, had yet arrived, and stating, "Commanding general directs that you hold your forces in readiness to move, but do not move till ordered from here." Reply was made acknowledging receipt of orders to hold the force in readiness to move, and inquiring if it was desired that headquarters be held at Baliuag until further orders; and that the artillery and companies of the Third Infantry had not yet arrived, but having left Calumpit at noon the day previous, they should arrive at any moment. A telegram was later received from the adjutant general of the department authorizing an advance as soon as the artillery, companies Third Infantry, and transportation reached Baliuag. It also stated that Major Kobbé was preparing the column to move up the Rio Grande, but could not move before Tuesday (May 15th); that he was placed under the supervision of the commanding general of this expedition, but that all orders organizing the column and directing Major Kobbé's advance on Candaba would be given from department headquarters. These instructions regarding the Candaba column were repeated to Major Kobbé on his reporting to the expedition commander.

Companies E and I, Third Infantry, First Lieut. H. Freeland commanding, and one 3.2-inch gun, light battery D (Dyer's) Sixth Artillery, joined at Baliuag during the afternoon, from the second division at Calumpit.

Under authority granted by the department commander in the telegram quoted above, verbal orders were given in the afternoon of May 14th for the command to advance from Baliuag to San Miguel next morning, leaving a battalion Twenty-second Infantry behind to garrison the former. The movement commenced at the usual hour on the morning of May 15th, headquarters being joined at Maasim by its escort, Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, which had the day previous arrived at that place from a scout north and east of San Rafael. As the column passed through Maasim and San Ildefonso it was joined by the companies of the Third Infantry left at those points by Colonel Summers on his advance. The march to San Miguel was without incident. Headquarters arrived there about 10 o'clock A. M. in advance of the column, the rear of which came up the next morning.

In reporting arrival of headquarters at San Miguel, San Isidro was naturally assumed as the next objective, and plans were suggested, based on recent information, for the movement of columns to the north and east, one to go forward that afternoon along the

San Isidro road, across which it was reported a small force of the enemy had thrown up intrenchments about two miles out; another column to reconnoiter Sibul and Biacnabato and the country to the northeast. It was also stated that if the gunboats and Kobbé's column could go as far up as Arayat he could probably be met there. The enemy was reported as demoralized, discouraged, and disintegrating, and the opinion was offered that much force or opposition need not be anticipated at San Isidro.

In reply to the above telegram San Isidro was named as the next objective, unless the progress of the expedition were so impeded by the enemy as to render it probable that the subsistence would give out, in which case a road to the Rio Grande should be sought and an effort made to communicate with Kobbé's column and the gunboats, where rations could be found. Caution was given to watch to the right, stating, "It is reported that a large number of insurgents are at Biacnabato; report not verified." In acknowledging receipt of the message specifying the next objective, the following was sent the adjutant general of the department. "Am rationed to include the 26th instant and find troops have some savings. Have also along extra coffee and sugar. Can on a pinch get along till end of month. Continued rains would block me; perhaps the enemy may. So far they have shown no alarming strength. My men are in good spirits and will run over anything confronting them." "Will reconnoiter to the east in the morning as indicated. Summers will move on toward San Isidro; will be supported by French." The command was cautioned to exercise all economy in the use of rations and ammunition.

At 3 o'clock P. M. May 13th Colonel Summers, with his provisional brigade and the Utah gun, in accordance with verbal orders, moved out from San Miguel on the San Isidro road, Captain Case, of the division staff, accompanying. The enemy was engaged shortly after leaving San Miguel and driven rapidly northward about four miles to a point one mile north of Salacat (Bulac), which was occupied by our troops. At this point the enemy was strongly intrenched on the north bank of a river and in force of about three hundred, but when charged by our forces fled, leaving killed, wounded, and equipments behind. Our casualties: One enlisted man, Thirteenth Minnesota, slight nondisabling wound of right wrist. The known casualties of the enemy were, sixteen killed, including an officer, and five wounded, who fell into our hands. Twenty-six guns were captured from the enemy. Colonel Summer's telegraphic report of the engagement was reported to the adjutant general of the department, with remark that "this was a brilliant engagement, for which Colonel Summers and his command deserve great credit."

May 16th a reconnaissance was made in the direction of Sibul and Biacnabato by the dismounted cavalry squadron, two battalions Third Infantry, Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, and Hawthorne's mountain battery, under command of Capt. G. H. G. Gale, Fourth Cavalry. The lack of a competent guide and the condition of the roads and trails prevented the reconnaissance being continued beyond Sibul, and the column returned that night to San Miguel without having encountered the enemy.

The troops at Salacat advanced to and occupied San Roque about 9 A. M. May 16th, without meeting opposition. The scouts, under command of Lieut. J. E. Thornton, Second Oregon, were sent forward to reconnoiter, and search for water, one battalion of the Oregons following as support. About two and one half miles out they were fired on by the enemy, whom they drove across a bridge over a deep river some forty feet wide. The enemy set fire to the bridge and retired to trenches which commanded it and the road to the southward by frontal and enfilading positions. Under a heavy fire the scouts charged across the bridge into the nearest trenches, routing the enemy, who retreated to San Isidro (Factoria), leaving six killed, among them an officer, six wounded, two prisoners, fourteen Mausers, two Remingtons, equipments, and ammunition.

While the greater number of the scouts were engaging the enemy in the trenches, a few recognizing the extreme importance of saving the bridge (a wooden structure) from burning, devoted all their energies to putting out the fire, and in doing so were exposed to the fire of the enemy until the latter was routed by their comrades. The support coming up, the enemy was driven to the city (San Isidro), about a mile distant; then, returning to the bridge, both scouts and support set to work repairing it.

In repeating Colonel Summers's telegraphic report of the affair, the division commander remarked: "I desire to specially commend Colonel Summers and those he mentions. Colonel Summers has been active and intelligent in his work. He will take the city in the morning. I also call attention to the fact that my scouts were again commended. Harrington, killed, the only casualty, is the man who has several times been commended for unusual bravery. He was as noble and brave a soldier as I have ever known, and his death and the disabling of Young, who organized the scouts, will be a great loss to us."

The following named scouts who participated in the engagement at the burning bridge, which they saved from destruction, were recommended for Congressional medals of honor:

Peter Quinn, private, Troop L, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.
 Simon Harris, private, Troop G, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.
 E. C. Lyon, private, Company B, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry.
 M. W. Robertson, private, Company B, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry.
 Frank High, private, Company G, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry.
 M. Glassley, private, Company A, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.
 R. M. Longfellow, private, Company A, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.
 J. W. McIntyre, private, Company B, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.
 J. B. Kenne, private, Company C, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.
 Eli L. Watkins, private, Company C, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.
 G. Jensen, private, Company D, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.
 Charles P. Davis, private, Company G, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.
 S. A. Galt, private, Company G, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.
 W. H. Downs, private, Company H, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.
 J. Killion, private, Company H, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.
 Frank Ross, private, Company H, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.
 Otto Boehler, private, Company I, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.
 J. F. Desmond, private, Company I, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.
 W. F. Thomas, corporal, Company K, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.
 F. W. Summerfield, private, Company K, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.
 Patrick Hussey, private, Company K, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.
 T. M. Sweeney, private, Company K, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry.

Col. J. W. French, Twenty-second Infantry, commanding his own regiment and the First North Dakotas and Scott's three guns, had been sent forward during the afternoon to camp at Salacat for the night, and the next day to join Colonel Summers for the contemplated movement on San Isidro May 18th. Colonel Summers's rapid advance and the result of the fight at the bridge changed the plan. Colonel French was ordered to leave a battalion with his transportation and to hurry forward to join Colonel Summers, who was advised of these reinforcements, and directed to make disposition of his troops that night for the attack next morning. Colonel Summers wired that it would be impossible to place the command in position that night, but that he would make proper disposition for attack by daylight.

About 4 o'clock A. M., May 17th, headquarters and staff left San Miguel, arriving about 6 A. M. at the front, which was found to be just north of the bridge and trenches occupied the day before by the scouts and Second Oregons. Telegraphic communication was established with San Miguel and corps headquarters without delay and the movement on San Isidro commenced. Colonel Summers deployed the column; the Twenty-second Infantry on the left, their right resting on the road; the First North Dakotas and the First Battalion Second Oregons on right of road, along which Scott's battery followed; the scouts preceded the right of the line, Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, operated on the left of the road.

The command advanced toward the town, and when within about one thousand eight hundred yards of it, fire was opened on the scouts of the Oregons and on the North Dakotas on the right of our line.

The advance was continued and the city occupied by our forces — our casualties, one enlisted man each Thirteenth Minnesotas and Second Oregons, slightly wounded; an insurgent loss of fifteen killed, twenty wounded, three prisoners. Seven guns and four horses fell into our hands.

Prompt telegraphic report of the capture of the city was made to the adjutant general of the department, and, later, summary of Colonel Summer's report of operations and casualties was wired. The department commander replied, congratulating the expeditionary forces and designating Arayat, down the Rio Grande, as our next objective.

Several Spaniards who claim to have been held prisoners by the insurgents were found in the city, among them three officers, who were provided with food and later returned to Manila.

Many wealthy natives remained with their property and families, and at once applied for and were accorded protection by our troops. Doctor Albert, a former peace commissioner selected by the Filipino congress, of which he was still a member, reported the presence at his residence of a large number of noncombatants, including the wives and children of insurgent officers, and gave much information concerning the doings of the insurgent leaders.

It was learned that the insurgents had had at this place fourteen prisoners — thirteen Americans, including a lieutenant of our navy, and one Englishman — whom they had moved back into the mountains on our advance. Letters from the prisoners, including one from Lieutenant Gilmore, were delivered by Señor Raymon Rey, an aged Spaniard and fellow-prisoner, who had escaped and was employed as guide for the expedition.

The afternoon of the capture of San Isidro it was rumored that the enemy had fled toward Gapan, a town of considerable importance about four miles east of San Isidro, where the army had a field hospital filled with wounded. It was reported next day from department headquarters a gun factory was also located there. One battalion of the Oregons and one of the Minnesotas were sent to Gapan from San Isidro under command of Maj. P. G. Eastwick, Jr., and their departure so timed as to affect a junction with another column under Captain Hannay from San Miguel, by way of cross roads at San Roque, the second column consisting of Gale's dismounted squadron, six companies of the Third Infantry, and Hawthorne's mountain battery. The two columns joined as anticipated, and with the exception of a desultory fire from the other side of the river no resistance was encountered. The town had been deserted by the enemy, and no evidence of a gun factory could be found. The San Isidro troops were returned the next morning, and the San Miguel troops were sent to San Miguel the same afternoon.

Doctor Albert and other residents reported that Aguinaldo had been located at San Isidro since the capture of Malolos; that Aguinaldo was then, May 17th, at Cabanatuan, eighteen miles north, and that the government was at Tarlac, all of which information was wired headquarters.

Arrangement was made for the entry of Gen. Gregorio del Pilar and three other members of the Filipino Peace Commission, who desired to go to Manila for conference with the American Commission and with a view to the termination of hostilities.

These persons came within our lines May 18th, and next morning started for Manila, accompanied by Lieut. E. L. King, aide-de-camp.

Captain Hannay with ten companies of the Third Infantry and one gun from Hawthorne's mountain battery was ordered to remain at San Miguel, and Gale's squadron with another gun from Hawthorne's battery, were ordered to reinforce the garrison at Baliuag, which was reported to be in danger of attack by a large force of the enemy.

On the afternoon of the 18th instant, Colonel J. W. French, Twenty-second Infantry, with his own regiment, the North Dakotas, and two guns of Scott's Battery, accompanied by Captain Birkhimer of the division staff, proceeded down the river (Rio Grande de Pampanga) toward Cabiao, where it was reported there were about three hundred insurgents. Near San Fernando he encountered the enemy intrenched at a bend of the road. The advance guard is reported to have been commanded by Capt. H. C. Hodges, Twenty-second Infantry, with intelligence and professional skill, and his formation for

attack was made with admirable coolness and great precision, although under a heavy fire from the enemy about six hundred yards distant. An engagement ensued which lasted until dark, when the enemy was forced across the river and his fire silenced. The untrustworthiness of our shrapnel was here demonstrated when Scott's Artillery, having with shells accurately found the range, attempted to use shrapnel, every one of which burst in the gun. Casualties, five enlisted men, Twenty-second Infantry, wounded—two severely. The column rested here until morning, when it proceeded to Cabiao, where it camped waiting the main column.

On May 19th the following orders were published :

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, {
No. 10. }

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.

In the field, San Isidro, Luzon, May 19, 1899.

The following telegram received from corps headquarters is published for the information of this command :

"To General LAWTON :

"THE PALACE, Manila, May 19, 1899.

"The following has just been received and will be published to your command.

"By command of Major General OTIS :

"BARRY.

"OTIS, Manila:

"HOT SPRINGS, VA., May 18, 1899.

"Convey to General Lawton and the gallant men of his command my congratulations upon their successful operations during the past month, resulting in the capture this morning of San Isidro.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

The above will be read to the several organizations composing this division at retreat on the day it is received.

By command of Major General Lawton :

CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

For the movement from San Isidro the following was issued :

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

In the Field, San Isidro, Luzon, May 19, 1899

CIRCULAR.

Unless orders to the contrary are received, this command will march at 5 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, the 20th instant.

By command of Major General Lawton :

CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

A telegram was received from department headquarters late May 19th directing the expedition to proceed to Candaba after reaching Arayat.

The entire command left San Isidro on the morning of May 20th, proceeding down the river toward Candaba, with the exception of the Signal detachment, which returned toward San Miguel, recovering the telegraph line.

Just before the command marched from San Isidro two or three Mauser volleys were fired into the city from across the river, some of the bullets passing through the house occupied by headquarters. The scouts, in accordance with verbal orders of the evening before, forded the river above the city, and, under cover of the morning mist, secured a good position directly in the enemy's rear. Lieutenant Colonel Yoran, with the Second Oregon (two battalions), accompanied by Captain Case, of the division staff, forded the river about one mile below San Isidro, and proceeded up the road toward San Antonio, effecting a junction with the scouts who had located the enemy. The attack was made, Major Willis' battalion in advance, and the enemy, in force about five hundred and fifty, driven from the town, leaving five dead on the field. Captain Case's report of this engagement was later repeated to the adjutant general of the department, and Colonel Summers and Captain Case commended. The column then continued down the river, and, fording back to the left bank, rejoined the main column at Cabiao. Here Colonel French and his command also joined, and all proceeded down the river to the vicinity of Mount Arayat, where the command rested for the night.

The entire command left its bivouac early in the morning of May 21st, and proceeded down the river, arriving at the ferry near the town of Arayat shortly after sunrise, without meeting opposition. Considerable labor was required to prepare the approach to ferry for the passage of wheeled vehicles and in improvising a suitable raft for the crossing of stores and ammunition. This was done under the supervision of Captain Case, of the division staff. The river at this point is about four and one half feet deep, and, as indicated by its banks, subject to a considerable rise at some seasons of the year.

The advance of the column—a battalion of the Twenty-second Infantry—entered the town of Arayat at 7:12 A. M., and found no evidence of the presence of the enemy anywhere in the vicinity.

Two companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, which had crossed the river at Cabiao and marched without opposition down the right bank, rejoined here. These companies had had to push their way through thick underbrush, finding nothing but cross trails.

As rapidly as possible the command was ferried over to the west bank of the river and entered the town, the last of the column getting in next morning.

The column which had been advancing up the river, under command of Maj. J. A. Kobbé, Third Artillery, joined the expedition at Arayat at about 8 A. M. This column, which had in no way participated in the expedition, which had practically terminated at San Isidro, was reported by Maj. J. A. Kobbé as composed of the following troops:

	Officers.	Men.
Light Battery E, First Artillery-----	3	59
Seventeenth U. S. Infantry-----	23	1,119
Ninth U. S. Infantry-----	9	369
Total-----	35	1,547

The launch and cascoes carrying supplies had grounded about two miles below Arayat.

On the morning of May 22d the entire command moved on down the river toward Candaba, pursuant to telegraphic orders from department headquarters, arriving without incident about noon of the same day.

In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the adjutant general of the department the following orders were issued, relieving from further duty with the expedition the troops composing Colonel Summers's provisional brigade:

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS,)
No. 11. }

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.

In the Field, Candaba, Luzon, May 22, 1898.

Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from headquarters, Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, of this date, the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry is relieved from duty with this command and will proceed to Manila.

The commanding general in relieving this regiment desires to express his appreciation of the efficiency, courage, and uncomplaining endurance constantly shown by its officers and men while on this expedition.

By command of Major General Lawton:

CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS,)
No. 12. }

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.

In the Field, Candaba, Luzon, May 22, 1898.

Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from headquarters, Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, of the 22d instant, the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry (Second and Third Battalions) is relieved from duty with this command and will proceed under orders of Col. O. Summers, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, to the south bank of the river at Calumpit; at that point Colonel Summers will report to the adjutant general of the corps.

The commanding general in relieving this regiment desires to express his appreciation of the efficiency, courage, and uncomplaining endurance constantly shown by its officers and men while on the expedition.

By command of Major General Lawton :

CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The organizations mentioned in the above orders left Candaba *en route* to Calumpit on the morning of the 23d of May.

During the day, after the departure of the troops for Calumpit, considerable firing was heard to the eastward in the direction of San Miguel and Baliuag. A battalion of the Twenty-second Infantry, commanded by Captain Ballance, and the detachment of scouts were sent in the direction from which the sound of firing came, but were unable to discover anything, the swamp preventing their continuing to the San Miguel-Baliuag road. Later it was learned that the troops in San Miguel in obedience to orders from department headquarters had, under command of Captain Hannay, Third Infantry, started to Baliuag to join the garrison at that place; that they met the enemy near San Ildefonso and were engaged almost continuously the rest of the way to Baliuag. The insurgents were in strong force and suffered severely. Captain Hannay is entitled to much credit for the way in which he handled his regiment (ten companies) during a series of difficult situations. He was prostrated by heat, and as a result of overwork during the expedition was unable until June 3 to report the details of the engagement.

Casualties: One enlisted man killed; one officer (Lieut. J. A. McArthur) and fourteen enlisted men, Third Infantry, wounded. Insurgent loss reported at fifty killed and fifty wounded.

During the evening of May 23d telegraphic orders were received from the adjutant general of the department, breaking up the expedition, and the following orders were issued early next morning:

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, /
No. 13. }

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

In the Field, Candaba, Luzon, May 24, 1898.

Pursuant to telegraphic instructions of the 23d instant from headquarters Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps the following movement and reassignment of troops now belonging to this command are ordered:

Twenty-second U. S. Infantry: Headquarters and two battalions to San Fernando; one battalion to Candaba and San Luis (headquarters and three companies at Candaba, one company at San Luis).

Seventeenth U. S. Infantry to San Fernando.

Third U. S. Infantry: Five companies to Baliuag, 4 companies to San Fernando, and 1 company to Quingua.

Separate mountain battery (Hawthorne's) to Baliuag.

The section Utah volunteer light artillery (1 gun) to Candaba.

The squadron Fourth Cavalry (Gale's), Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, the First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry, the battalion Ninth U. S. Infantry, and Scott's platoon, Battery D, Sixth Artillery (3 guns), to Manila.

Regimental commanders will designate the battalions of their respective commands for detached service.

Troops will not move from their present stations until subsequent orders are received from these headquarters, but will hold themselves in readiness to move promptly.

With the exception of those returning to Manila, the troops above mentioned will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, when movement is commenced and upon arrival at new stations.

The commanding general in thus breaking up this expedition desires to express his appreciation of the efficiency, courage, and uncomplaining endurance constantly shown by the troops composing it.

By command of Major General Lawton :

CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The movement commenced shortly afterwards under verbal orders conveyed by staff officers. Headquarters embarked on the protected launch *Oceania* by 9 A. M., and proceeded by the river to Calumpit, thence by rail to Malolos, to carry out the instructions from the department commander in regard to distributing and rationing the troops added to General MacArthur's command (Second Division), and to supervise the rearrangement of the Thirteenth Minnesota guarding the railway. The infantry destined for Manila was shipped in by rail from Calumpit as rapidly as possible, and the artillery, the mounted troops, and the wagons marched overland. In view of the repeated

attacks of the enemy on the troops returning from San Miguel, it was deemed prudent by the department commander to leave the ten companies Third Infantry and Hawthorne's two guns at Baliuag, withdrawing the battalion Twenty-second Infantry and dismounted cavalry as first ordered. However, two companies Twenty-second Infantry were held temporarily at Quingua, the other two proceeding to Malolos, where they were held temporarily. On May 26th it was reported that a force of the enemy was being concentrated in the vicinity of Baliuag, and instructions were given to the commanding officer at that point to send out reconnoitering parties in the direction of the enemy to ascertain the facts.

A battalion was ordered from San Fernando by the adjutant general of the department for use in connection with Baliuag if found necessary, and late in the afternoon Roach's battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry arrived at Malolos. Companies D and M, Twenty-second Infantry, were returned to Quingua, making a battalion of that regiment at that point. Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, was also sent there temporarily.

One company of the Third Infantry, under Lieutenant Moore of that regiment, developed a force of the enemy in the direction of San Rafael, and being encumbered with two wounded men was forced to continue the engagement until relieved by two more companies, when the enemy was dispersed.

Recommendation was made that no more troops be withdrawn from Baliuag at that time, as it was an important point which the enemy would doubtless endeavor to recover.

General MacArthur sent a staff officer to look after the Baliuag situation, and the whole matter was turned over to him May 26th.

The adjutant general of the department was informed that all organizations to return to Manila were *en route* or would be during the day (May 26th), and instructions requested.

Next morning, May 27th, telegraphic instructions were received, in accordance with which headquarters returned to Manila that afternoon, nothing important having developed in the meanwhile.

The wagon train arrived in Manila May 30th, terminating the expedition, although this practically took place at San Isidro when the department commander named Arayat as the next objective.

An appendix embodying copies of brief reports rendered to the department commander; reports of subordinate commanders which were at the time forwarded; of correspondence, orders, circulars; in fact, every available record pertaining to the expedition, is hereto attached, and should be read in connection with the text of this report.

The medical history of the expedition is succinctly given in the report of the chief surgeon, and forms a part of the appendix. His mention of the North Dakotas is worthy of notice.

In addition to the mention of officers and others, already made in this report and its appendix, the following is to be added:

From the preliminary work connected with the organization of the expedition until return of headquarters to Manila the adjutant general of the division, Maj. Clarence R. Edwards, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. V., rendered service worthy of special commendation.

He participated in the engagements at Novaliches, San Rafael (two), Baliuag (including the pursuit and fight with the enemy's rear guard on the San Miguel road), and at San Isidro. On all these occasions he exhibited that cool demeanor and disregard of personal danger that have characterized his bearing in the presence of the enemy.

The voluminous work of his office was efficiently and promptly disposed of, often under most trying circumstances. His administrative ability, professional zeal, and military talent merit substantial recognition.

In the advance from La Loma to Novaliches Capt. William E. Birkhimer, Third U. S. Artillery, acting judge-advocate, was, by order, present during the entire day with the point of the advance guard. He performed his duties with efficiency, and with the disdain for personal danger when under fire that constantly characterized this officer

throughout the expedition. His conspicuous gallantry at San Ildefonso and at San Miguel has already been a matter of comment. For the latter engagement he has been recommended for a medal of honor.

Upon arrival at Norzagaray there was no other means of communication except by carrier pigeon or courier. A dispatch by the former was sent that day through the courtesy of Mr. Bass, of the New York *Herald*, to whom acknowledgment is due. On the following day, telegraphic communication not having yet been established, it was necessary to communicate by messenger. No one had been over the route from Norzagaray to Bocaue since Colonel Summers's advance, and its safety for small parties was problematical. Major Charles Starr, inspector general of the division, was selected for this duty, which he unhesitatingly performed, accompanied only by his personal orderly.

At the first battle of San Rafael, April 29th, Major Starr accompanied the advance guard throughout the day. To him, Capt. Robert Sewell, aide, and to Capt. G. H. G. Gale, Fourth Cavalry, who volunteered his services as aide that day, I desire to express my appreciation. They were subject to a hot fire, but always rendered cool and efficient service.

During this battle, just before the enemy was developed, an incident took place that should be mentioned, in that it made known that splendid and gallant man and scout, William H. Young. He, in civilian dress, was noticed walking well in front of the right flankers of the advance point. He was ordered in to be reprimanded and sent to the rear. Something in the man's bearing and demeanor caused a change of intention. He was directed to go to the front and bring in a citizen, that definite information about the location of San Rafael might be obtained. He cheerfully complied, and in less than five minutes three shots were heard; Young appeared, as cool and collected as ever, bearing a haversack with eighty-six rounds of ammunition, dripping with blood. He had run onto an insurgent post of eight men, alone, killed one and driven the others off. His action prevented a surprise to our advance guard, which was soon under a rapid and hot fire.

During the second battle of San Rafael, May 1st, the division and personal staffs were, as usual, constantly under fire. Second Lieut. E. L. King, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, aide, reported just before this, his first engagement. His cool demeanor when under a hot fire from across the river, as he stood mounted near the battery, is worthy of special mention.

Second Lieut. E. D. Scott, Sixth U. S. Artillery, is deserving of commendation for the intelligent and fearless handling of his battery on this occasion.

The energetic pursuit and sharp engagement with the rear guard of the retreating insurgent forces from Baliuag toward San Miguel May 2d has been reported, except the fact that this engagement was under the able command of Capt. G. H. G. Gale, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

Few quartermasters ever had greater difficulties to overcome, and none could have rendered more cheerful and untiring service than did Capt. C. C. Walcutt, chief quartermaster of this division. From the 21st of April to the last day of May he spared himself neither night nor day in his indefatigable efforts to render the expedition a success.

Capt. P. J. Perkins, U. S. Volunteer Corps, by intelligent, indefatigable work kept up telegraphic communication between the front and the base of supply until, after recovering the Baliuag-Angat-Bocaue line, he was forced by illness to return to Manila, turning over his department to Capt. E. A. McKenna, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps. The latter remained in charge of the signal service of the expedition until telegraphic communication was temporarily abandoned on the departure of the command from San Isidro. His courage, devotion to duty, and professional ability merit special commendation.

In addition to the professional zeal and executive ability always shown by Maj. H. W. Cardwell, chief surgeon of the division, his cheerful willingness to be of use, in whatever capacity, should be recognized. This ability frequently brought him under fire, notably at the first battle of San Rafael.

In the afternoon of the 17th instant, after the battle of San Isidro, several insurgents wounded were reported abandoned on the field of the morning's fight outside of our

lines. Maj. George H. Penrose, brigade surgeon, U. S. V., accompanied by First Lieut. F. M. Kemp, of the Regular Medical Corps, with ambulances, was sent to care for them and bring them in.

These officers met a few natives whom they took to be insurgents, and unhesitatingly attempted to capture them. They, revolvers in hand, rode down two and found their rifles hidden in the bamboos near by. Major Penrose and his orderly, while watering their horses at the ford, returning, were surprised by two or three Mauser volleys from the enemy concealed across the river. Six insurgents wounded were brought to the hospital. While on the firing line during the skirmish at Cabiao next day, Doctor Kemp's horse was shot through the head. Whatever their duties, these officers always showed earnestness, energy, and ability in the accomplishment.

The Hon. H. A. Ramsden, H. B. M., vice-consul at Manila,, had rendered valuable service during the expedition to the province of Laguna, by reason of his thorough knowledge of the Spanish language and familiarity with the characteristics of the natives. He was by special invitation a guest of headquarters and, as formerly, proved himself in every way a valuable addition to the staff. Much regret was felt and expressed when illness demanded his return to Manila from Angat. In the hope that his indisposition might be soon over, request of the department commander was made that Mr. Ramsden's presence might be again solicited.

Mr. F. W. Carpenter, chief clerk, adjutant general's office, showed the same efficient, loyal qualities throughout this expedition as during the Laguna de Bay expedition, when he won the commendation of his commanding officers, under fire as well as for efficiency in his legitimate duties.

Very respectfully,

H. W. LAWTON,
Major General, U. S. V., Commanding.

**Report of Brevet Major J. F. Case, Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer
Infantry, Acting Engineer Officer, First Division, Eighth
Army Corps, April 27 to May 31, 1899.**

Manila, P. I., June 1, 1899.

ADJUTANT GENERAL,
First Division, Eighth Army Corps.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report covering the period from April 27 to May 31, 1899, while I was serving on the staff of Maj. Gen. H. W. Lawton, as acting engineer officer.

On April 27th, at Norzagaray, I received General Field Orders, No. 3, First Division Eighth Army Corps same date, and immediately reported at Angat.

I left Angat at 9.30 A. M., April 28th, with one battalion of the Thirteenth Minnesota, under Major Diggles, and crossing the Quingua River at a ford just south of the town, worked east and north in continuation of the reconnoissance of April 26th, made by Major Eastwick, and one battalion of the Second Oregons; crossed the range into the valley of the stream tributary to the Quingua River, opposite Angat; encountered about two hundred insurgents of Gen. Pantalon Garcia's command. After twenty minutes' long-range fire the insurgents withdrew, and the column proceeded down the right bank of the Quingua River as far as the town of Binanban, opposite Marunco, without further opposition where we recrossed the river and joined the main command.

April 29th, with Colonel Summers's command, I crossed the river at Marunco and moved westerly to the town of Polo, toward San Rafael. At Polo we struck the main road, the only one on the north bank of the river. All our work previous to this had been over mountain ranges or narrow valleys with only narrow trails or sled tracks to follow.

San Rafael was entered without opposition at 1 P. M., whence, on receiving orders from the division commander, the column returned to Marunco.

The road from Polo to San Rafael is a good graded pike with three small bridges. The surrounding country is sharply rolling and well wooded and difficult to pass through on skirmish line. At San Rafael the country grows more level and open, with little uncultivated ground.

May 1st I once more crossed the river with Colonel Summers's command and moved from Polo toward San Rafael. About one and one half miles out of the latter town the enemy's outposts were encountered by our scouts, who drove them back on their main body, and also dislodged the entire force of nearly one thousand. The insurgents fell back to the north and the west, taking up a strong position a half mile from the outskirts of the town. Their position was such that in case of a frontal attack the attacking force would be enfiladed by the fire of a force on the opposite side of the river. The attack was, however, delivered on the flank and the enemy driven to the northward.

May 2d at 6 A. M. I moved with the scouts on the road to Baliuag. A strong force was encountered near San Felipe, but were soon dislodged.

On approaching Baliuag a large number of natives were seen moving to the north. A white flag having been shown on the insurgent line, I advanced by request of General Lawton, accompanied by the three orderlies bearing the flag of truce. When within about five hundred yards of their lines we were fired upon by some thirty insurgents under the direction of two mounted officers, whereupon I returned to our lines.

Baliuag was taken about noon May 2d. On the morning of May 4th I accompanied the column of Colonel Summers northward to Maasim, where four hundred insurgents, strongly intrenched, were found. After a sharp engagement the enemy was driven out and the town occupied by our troops, and I returned to Baliuag.

May 5th I went to Quingua to examine fords and arrange for a ferry in case of a rise in the river.

On the 8th, by permission of General Lawton, I went to Maasim and, with two companies of Colonel Summers's command as escort, reconnoitered and sketched the enemy's position at San Ildefonso. The enemy, over one thousand strong, held a strong position here and opened a hot fire on us.

The reconnoissance being completed I returned to Baliuag.

May 12th, by order of General Lawton, Captain Birkhimer, of the division station, and myself went to Maasim and, accompanied by Young's scouts and two companies as support, advanced toward San Ildefonso for the purpose of making a detailed reconnoissance of the enemy's position and strength; working our way to the extreme right of the enemy's position, we exposed ourselves, drew their fire and secretly retired. Next, we approached their center and repeated the same tactics. A hill on their extreme left commanded the country we wished to examine, and it became necessary to dislodge an outpost of the insurgents, some thirty in number. This was done very gallantly by Young's scouts.

The hill we found controlled the enemy's position, and they quickly discovering the small force opposing them made a determined attempt to retake the place, advancing fully three hundred yards and to within five hundred yards of our position. The situation was so serious that I finally left the position after a conference with Captain Birkhimer, who remained with the scouts, and proceeded to find and bring up our support. On the approach of the support the enemy retired, evacuating their strong position, and moving north toward San Miguel, while we followed them to within one and one half miles of that place, inflicting considerable damage to their rear guard.

On our return San Ildefonso was occupied by our support shortly reinforced by troops from Colonel Summers's command.

May 13th, at 6 A. M., Captain Birkhimer and myself, with Young's scouts and two companies under Capt. H. L. Heath, Second Oregon, moved toward San Miguel. By agreement with Captain Birkhimer I accompanied the support and he the scouts to insure uniformity of action.

Small outposts of the enemy were met and driven in, but no considerable force opposed our advance until the scouts, emerging from a stretch of woods, found the enemy six hundred strong, under Gen. Gregorio del Pilar, in position less than two hun-

dred yards away. Without waiting for support, Chief of Scouts Young and his band of heroes charged the center of the enemy's line, broke it and sent the enemy flying into and through the town. A more gallant action was never seen on any field, and one fit to go on record as an example of unexcelled coolness, daring, and good judgment.

A retrograde movement, under the circumstances, would have been suicidal, and this fact was grasped instantly by Young and the gallant men under him.

Just at the close of this charge, with the fruits of victory already within his grasp, Chief of Scouts Young received the wound which ultimately caused his death.

I wish to pay my tribute to the memory of the bravest man it has ever been my fortune to meet. Combining fearlessness with an unerring judgment, he instinctively inspired the confidence in all minds which he so well deserved. His life was heroic and his death inspiring.

At the first fire I had directed the deployment of the support, and finding that the enemy's line overlapped our own, I detached the flanking parties to protect our advance. Although we moved immediately, the advance of the scouts was so rapid that our line was not engaged until the enemy was entirely clear of the town. I immediately rode back to San Ildefonso for reinforcements, which were hurried forward and the place held.

On May 15th, having learned from an escaped Spanish prisoner the location and number of a force of the enemy at San José, three miles north of San Miguel, I went with Colonel Summers's brigade to that point. Three hundred of the enemy were strongly intrenched here, but were driven off with severe loss. They left sixteen dead and five wounded on the field.

May 16th I accompanied a column under Captain Gale, Fourth Cavalry, to Sibul. No force of the enemy was met, though hundreds of fugitives were found in the town and were told they might return to their homes.

May 17th I accompanied General Lawton's staff to San Isidro and participated in the capture of that place. The roads from Baliuag north are all dirt roads, good in dry weather, but practically impassable when wet.

In San Isidro I met Señors Dr. Albert and Arsemio, former members of the Filipino congress and peace commission, and through them, at the request of General Lawton, I entered into correspondence with the insurgent authorities, with the result that on May 18th, in company with Lieutenant King, aid-de-camp, and Captain McKenna, signal officer, I met the Philippine peace commission, of four members, outside our lines and escorted them in.

May 19th I examined both banks of the Rio Grande as far as Cabiao. May 20th I crossed the river with seven companies of the Second Oregon under Lieutenant Colonel Yoran, at a point opposite San Antonio, where we found Colonel Teeson with six companies of insurgents. An attack was immediately made from the front, while the scouts under Lieutenant Thornton, Second Oregon, who had crossed the river at San Isidro, opened fire from a point somewhat in rear of the insurgent left flank. The insurgents broke and fled in great disorder, leaving five dead on the field. The column then proceeded to San Antonio along the right bank of the river to a point opposite Cabiao, where we crossed the river and rejoined the main column. At 4 P. M. I accompanied General Lawton to a point near the Arayat ferry.

May 21st was taken up in crossing the Rio Grande at the Arayat ferry, which was successfully accomplished by the entire command.

May 22d I moved to Candaba with division headquarters. On May 23d, by permission of General Lawton, I returned to Manila, where I have been on duty since that date.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. F. CASE,

Brevet Major and Acting Engineer Officer.

Report of Maj. Herbert W. Cardwell, U. S. V., Chief Surgeon, First Division, Eighth Army Corps, April 21 to May 30, 1899.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SURGEON,
Manila, P. I., May 31, 1899.

SURGEON GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY.

(Through military channels.)

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith a special report on the work of the medical department and Hospital Corps during the expedition under the command of Maj. Gen. H. W. Lawton, U. S. V., into the provinces of Bulacan, Nueve Eclja, and (A. M.) de la Pampanga from April 21 to May 30, 1899, inclusive.

On receipt of General Orders, No. 20, Headquarters First Division, Eighth Army Corps, dated Manila, P. I., April 19, 1899, designating the troops to take part in the expedition, I required a report from the medical officer of the designated troops as to the physical condition of the medical officers and Hospital Corps men of his command, and as to whether he was sufficiently supplied to carry out the movement contemplated, which was specified as to occupy ten days.

Medical officers.—Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, Capt. John A. Kulp, U. S. A., and Dr. Isaac W. Brewer, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A.; Gale's squadron, Fourth U. S. Cavalry (three dismounted troops), Dr. G. W. Daywalt, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A.; First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry, Maj. F. D. Pease—captain and assistant surgeon, Black being on sick leave; Scott's battery, Dr. E. K. Johnstone, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., who had not reported, but was hurried from Corregidor in time to take the field; Hawthorne's battery, no medical officer.

Under verbal orders from the division commander I detailed Maj. George H. Penrose, brigade surgeon, U. S. V., as brigade surgeon on the expedition, and Lieut. F. M. Kemp, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., from the Fourteenth United States Infantry, to act as ambulance surgeon.

I secured from Capt. F. R. Keefer, commanding officer of the ambulance company, four ambulances. These ambulances were in bad order, with leaky canvas and leaky water tanks, no tools, and no spare parts. Animals consisting of one team of four native ponies in bad order and two teams of two mules each, and for the ambulance I secured, through the division quartermaster, one team of four native ponies, the quality of which was not guaranteed, and which proved to be bad.

Hearing semiofficially that battalions from Third U. S. Infantry, Oregon and Minnesota Volunteers, would join the column later, I investigated their condition as to medical officers and Hospital Corps men. Finding that the Third Infantry had no medical officer with them the chief surgeon borrowed, at my request, Dr. Van Wagemen from the hospital ship *Relief*, and secured an order from corps headquarters detailing Doctor Pitcher from the Seventeenth Infantry to the Third Infantry.

I drew from the Quartermaster's Department twenty extra litters for the use of a squad of forty Chinese litter bearers furnished by the Quartermaster's Department and assigned by me pro rata to the different organizations.

Maj. G. H. Penrose drew from the purveyor's storehouse sufficient medical and surgical supplies to enable him to conduct a brigade field hospital without tentage, and drew from the commissary one hundred rations in addition to liberal supply of beef extract, cocoa, and malted milk.

The Quartermaster's Department was unable to furnish any transportation for these supplies, and it was necessary to load them into ambulances if they were to be carried at all. This seriously interfered with our facilities for transportation of the sick and wounded.

In this connection I desire to express the opinion that the Chinese coolie can be made to play a very important and useful part in any campaigning in these islands. If

assured that he will receive his pay and rations he will do any amount of work and face any amount of rifle fire, but he requires to be under the constant supervision of some authority.

In the Oregons each private of the hospital corps was charged with the oversight and made responsible for the presence at all times of two coolies with one litter, and the service rendered was excellent.

Toward midday of April 22 the command engaged the enemy near Novaliches, and in the capture of that town one man was severely wounded and a number of the Third and Twenty-second Infantry men had fallen to the rear from heat, and late at night it was decided that the best interest of these men demanded their speedy transfer to the hospital at Manila. As the next day's advance was to be into an unknown and hostile country, it was deemed ill advised to deplete our small ambulance train, and the general commanding wired to Manila for assistance.

An ambulance, with an escort, was sent out, arriving about 3 A. M., and the wounded and seriously sick were transferred to the hospital.

During the 23d, 24th, and 25th of April the command traversed a mountain range, which was to all intents and purposes impassable for vehicles of any description. During these days the ambulances, together with the remainder of the baggage train, were moved bodily by hand, by large details of soldiers, over the worst parts of the road, notwithstanding which all ambulance animals arrived in Norzagaray in very bad condition.

At this point the column was joined by battalions from the Third Infantry, Second Oregon, and Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, with one mounted troop of cavalry (Fourth United States) on native ponies, and one Utah fieldpiece.

This auxiliary brigade had two ambulances with 2-horse teams each. They appeared to be in good condition and seemed to be welcome additions to our train.

On April 27th the headquarters and ambulance train moved into Angat, and receiving instructions from corps headquarters to send a wagon train to Bocaue, on the railroad, fourteen miles distant, to procure rations, advantage was taken to send all sick and wounded from the command by ambulance and escort wagons to that point for shipment to Manila.

On April 29th an advance was made upon San Rafael from both sides of the river. As no road was known to exist on the north side of the river, the ambulances took the south bank, along which route all the fighting of that day occurred.

Under orders from higher authority San Rafael was abandoned and the command returned to Angat, and on May 1st a second advance was made on San Rafael, following the same route. The ambulance train, however, forded the river (Rio Grande) at Marunco and proceeded on the north bank, with the exception of one ambulance, which accompanied the column on the south bank. On this occasion all the fighting was on the north bank of the river until after the town had been captured. The road was bad, and the bridges very insecure, and the horse teams proved balky and vicious. The fact that Lieutenant Kemp succeeded in getting his train into San Rafael that night evinced dogged persistence with the hardest kind of physical labor for every man in the ambulance train.

At this point it became possible for the quartermaster to designate one escort wagon to accompany the train.

The following day the advance was continued on both sides of the river into Bustos, on the south side of the river, and into Baliuag, on the north side.

The fighting at one time on this day extended over a front which from extreme right to left flanks was nearly four miles.

At Baliuag the main column remained nearly two weeks, during which time an advance column, accompanied by two ambulances, advanced upon and took in order, Maasin, San Ildefonso, and San Miguel. During this time all sick and wounded from the command were transported, *via* the ford of the Bulacan River, at Quingua, about fourteen miles from Malolos, on the railroad, thence to Manila. This required several trips of all available ambulances and the use of all escort wagons returning for rations.

The ford at Quingua was very bad, the water rising several inches into the beds of the wagons, necessitating great delay in carrying patients across a primitive bamboo bridge, and necessitating constant doubling back and fourth of the mule teams, as the pony teams had to swim.

At this time it became evident that the horse teams were utterly and absolutely worthless, and if they had been taken into action they would have necessitated the abandonment of the ambulances. This matter was properly reported to the division commander, and before the advance to the north the general designated the 2-mule teams from the pack train to replace the horses.

On May 15th headquarters and ambulance train moved to San Miguel, and from thence, in two succeeding days, to San Isidro.

In making the advance on San Isidro it was considered advisable to leave all sick and wounded at San Miguel, leaving the ambulances empty for the accommodation of any wounded. Three ambulances were left in San Miguel and three taken with the advancing column. Fifty-one patients were left behind in the care of the senior medical officer present.

Upon the arrival of the main column at San Isidro it became evident that the troops remaining at San Miguel and south of that point were to be cut loose from the main column with a base of supplies at Malolos, and that the main column was to seek for itself a new base of supplies by a further advance down the Rio Grande.

Telegraphic instructions were thereupon sent to the senior surgeon at San Miguel to care for the sick left there, and to return, *via* Malolos, to Manila, such as needed hospital treatment at the first possible chance, and to forward immediately to San Isidro one ambulance, the escort wagon, and all the brigade supplies not absolutely necessary for the care of the sick on hands for two days.

Through error in the transmission of the telegram the surgeon retained what he considered legitimate supplies for ten days, which was, in fact, everything on hand, and forwarded to San Isidro the ambulance only.

The following day it became necessary to send an ambulance to San Miguel with certain women accompanying, an alleged peace commission.

This ambulance was ordered to be immediately returned, and to bring the supplies which had been held at San Miguel by mistake.

Lack of transportation for the commission at San Miguel necessitated the ambulance proceeding to Baliuag, and it never succeeded in joining the column until it reached Candaba and was about to be broken up four days later. It only succeeded in doing this by making the most roundabout trip through Calumpit.

The first advance down the Rio Grande met with serious resistance near Cabiao at dusk, and Lieutenant Kemp used proper discretion in bringing the wounded back to San Isidro rather than attempt surgical treatment of three very serious cases in the night on the bivouac without tentage. The following day the main column advanced and forded the Rio Grande with much trouble at or near Arayat.

The following day the entire column moved down the river to Candaba, from which point all sick and wounded were transported by river army gunboats to Calumpit on the railroad and thence to Manila.

At this point the expedition was broken up and the ambulance train proceeded to Manila by road, occupying the greater part of three days for the trip.

On May 23d, while the main column was at Candaba, the troops left at San Miguel were ordered to proceed to Baliuag. From one point to the other they were in a constant running fight, the insurgents making repeated attacks on the baggage and ambulance trains.

The Third U. S. Infantry had during this day two killed and fourteen wounded, all of whom they transported into Baliuag and thence to Manila.

All or a portion of the ambulance company were present in action against the following points: Novaliches, Norzagaray, Angat, Marunco, San Rafael (two), Bustos, Baliuag, Maasim, San Ildefonso, San Miguel, San Isidro (two), and Capiao, together with a number of smaller skirmishes.

At every stopping place of the column, Major Penrose immediately instituted in some vacant house or convent a suitable shelter for the sick and wounded. This field hospital was equipped with surgical and sterilizer chests, and permanent dressings were applied to all wounded, together with such other surgical procedures as were necessary.

I append a tabulated statement of completed cases in the field hospital. Of these five hundred and fifteen cases, one hundred and two were returned to duty with the command, and four hundred and thirteen were transferred to hospitals in Manila.

The First North Dakota Volunteers had less sickness of any kind in proportion than any other command in the expedition, and had they not turned over a number of men for transportation on the last day of the trip, most of whom would have continued to do duty if there had been any duty to perform, their figures would have seemed incredible when compared with other organizations. This in spite of the fact that the regiment especially distinguished itself both in the rapidity and thoroughness of its work in the advance and in the hard work done by every man when in the rear with the bull teams.

The surgeons and officers of the regiment attribute their immunity from sickness to the fact that during the entire trip the regiment never missed a meal, and never was more than an hour late. Every company carried coffee boilers and other cooking utensils, and two days' rations on small pony carts which were kept closed up with their column, no matter what the state of the roads or what the opposition by the enemy or from commanding officers of other organizations. The fact that none of the carts belonged to, or had ever been issued by the Quartermaster's Department, did not prevent their increasing to a greater degree than any other one factor the efficiency of this regiment.

In conclusion, while hampered by the insufficient number of medical officers, Hospital Corps men, and ambulance animals, the sick and the wounded were at all times promptly and correctly attended, and were transferred to Manila with the least possible degree of discomfort.

On the occasion of the wounding of Major Diggles, and, later, of Civilian Scout Young, special trips were made to insure their speedy delivery to city hospital.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT W. CARDWELL,
Major and Chief Surgeon, U. S. V.

	Killed and died of wounds.		Wounded.	Accident.	Diarrhoea and dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Sore feet.	Heat exhaustion.	Typhoid.	Others.	Total.	Average aggregate.	
												Officers.	Enlisted men.
Second Oregon Volunteers	1	5	2	33	12	9	5	1	11	79	20	435	
Seventeenth U. S. Infantry				10	2	1	1		4	18	23	1,119	
Ninth U. S. Infantry				11	3	1			3	18	9	369	
Third U. S. Infantry	2	17	3	21	20	8	10	5	14	100	14	742	
Twenty-second U. S. Infantry	3	4	5	42	27	2	7		20	109	20	882	
Fourth U. S. Cavalry		1	1	9	2	3	6		3	25	5	278	
Sixth U. S. Artillery			1	3	2					13	2	47	
Hospital Corps, U. S. A.				2	3				5	7	1	17	
Thirteenth Minnesota Vols.	3	3	2	36	12	2	6		21	85	22	543	
Utah Artillery				2	2					2		22	
Signal Corps				3	2				1	6	2	20	
First North Dakota Volunteers		4	1	18	20		2		6	51	20	458	
Civilians	1				1					2			
Total	9	35	17	187	108	26	37	6	90	515	138	4,932	

The Seventeenth and Ninth Infantry were with the command but two days prior to the completion of this report.

REPORT

BREVET BRIG. GEN. O. SUMMERS,

SECOND OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,

COMMANDING PROVISIONAL BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
APRIL 22 TO MAY 25, 1899.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND OREGON INFANTRY, U. S. V.,

Cuartel de Espana, Manila, P. I., June 10, 1899.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

First Division, Eighth Army Corps, Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the provisional brigade under my command from April 22, 1899, to May 25, 1899:

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 21, Headquarters Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, dated Malolos, April 20, 1899, seven companies of the Second Oregon Infantry, U. S. V. (Companies A, B, F, G, I, K, L, and M), and detachment of the Hospital Corps, Maj. Percy Willis, commanding, and eight companies Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, U. S. V. (Companies C, D, E, G, H, K, L, and M), Maj. Arthur M. Diggles, commanding, Troop I, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Second Lieutenant Boyd commanding, and a section of Utah Light Artillery, Sergt. J. A. Anderson, commanding, assembled at Bocaue Bridge on the afternoon of April 22, 1899, at which time I assumed command of same.

The following morning, April 23d, the column of troops above mentioned left camp north of the bridge at Bocaue at 5.30 o'clock, wagon train with ten days' travel rations and ammunition following, and proceeded on road toward Norzagaray for the purpose of forming a junction at that point with the column under the command of Major General Lawton. Passed through Santa Maria at 6.45 A. M., and arrived at River Guyon at 9.15 A. M., and rested during the heat of the day. Left river at 2.50 P. M. and advanced on road toward Norzagaray. The cavalry in advance commenced skirmishing with the enemy about 3 o'clock P. M. One battalion of the Oregons were deployed in line of skirmishers and advanced with occasional fire until the bluff overlooking Norzagaray was reached at 4 P. M. At this point, with the cavalry on the right dismounted and two battalions of the Second Oregon on the left, considerable firing was done with the enemy until dark. At dark command drew back and went into camp at water, about two and one half miles from Norzagaray. Distance traveled during day, twelve miles. Casualties, none.

On the following morning, April 24th, broke camp at 5.35 and advanced toward Norzagaray. The enemy were entirely routed and driven in disorder across the river; command entered city at 6.50 A. M. Frank Witlinger, private, Thirteenth Minnesota, slight gunshot wound left wrist, spent ball; W. D. Burlinger, sergeant, Company K, Thirteenth Minnesota, gunshot wound through left knee, severe; H. Donaldson, private, Company G, Thirteenth Minnesota, strain in muscle of right thigh; William Herr, private, Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, gunshot wound in left hand, slight; one horse, Troop I, killed.

After arriving in Norzagaray, one battalion Thirteenth Minnesota, Capt. C. T. Spear, commanding, was sent out to reconnoiter on road north of Norzagaray leading into Angat, with instructions to discover the enemy's position and strength, if possible, but not to bring on an engagement. On arriving about one thousand five hundred yards of the town of Angat, this battalion was attacked by the enemy, numbering about fifty, who fired several volleys from what appeared to be trenches extending along the river bank to the north and south of a large church. In this position they commanded the country for at least two thousand yards, east and south. After making a close observation of the topography of the country, and reconnoitering the position of the enemy, found a good road from Norzagaray, having traveled a distance of five miles.

Captain Heath's battalion, Second Oregon, and Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, left Norzagaray at 9.30 A. M. with instructions to proceed south on road leading to San José and form a junction with General Lawton's command. They proceeded south a distance of five or six miles. The roads were found extraordinarily rough, and about 1 o'clock P. M., the men having become exhausted, the command was halted and Lieutenant Boyd instructed to proceed down the road three or four miles, or until he formed a junction with General Lawton's command. At 2.45 P. M. Lieutenant Boyd reported back with information that he had formed a junction with General Lawton's command after proceeding about three miles.

The command then returned, arriving at Norzagaray at 5.45 P. M.

The country passed over was hilly, and the roads in very bad condition. No armed natives were seen, and there was no indication that the country was occupied by armed natives. Distance traveled, about fourteen miles.

The following morning, April 25th, at 5.50 o'clock, Major Eastwick's battalion, Second Oregon, Captain Spear's battalion, Thirteenth Minnesota, and detachment of Utah Light Artillery, under Sergt. J. A. Anderson, left camp at Norzagaray and advanced north on road to Angat. After discovering the enemy's position a piece of artillery was placed at an advantageous point on top of the hill overlooking town, and began shelling the town. At the same time the infantry was deployed in line of skirmishers and advanced under a heavy fire from the enemy, and drove them out after a very stubborn resistance, and entered the city at 7 o'clock A. M. Upon entering the city received a very heavy fire from enemy, who had crossed the river and taken up a very strong position on bluff overlooking Angat on opposite side, their fire being silenced only after rapid and continuous fire lasting nearly an hour.

Having no instructions to occupy the town, returned to Norzagaray at 10 o'clock A. M. Distance traveled, five miles.

Casualties: A. T. Williams, private, Company E, Thirteenth Minnesota, gunshot wound left shoulder.

The enemy's strength at this point was estimated at from one thousand to twelve hundred.

While this command was absent at Angat troops in camp at Norzagaray were fired on by natives from across the river. A hot fire was kept up for some time. Natives finally silenced.

Casualties: Serg. C. R. Herrington, Company F, Second Oregon, gunshot wound in back of neck.

At 12 o'clock noon General Lawton and staff arrived at Norzagaray and assumed command.

On the following morning, April 26th, Maj. P. G. Eastwick's battalion, Second Oregon, was instructed to cross the river at Norzagaray and make reconnoissance of opposite bank and adjacent country. This command advanced until arriving opposite Marunco, where they forded the river and returned to camp. On April 27th, in compliance with instructions of the division commander, the provisional brigade, consisting of the Second Oregon Infantry and Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, reorganized under General Field Orders No. 2, Headquarters First Division, Eighth Army Corps, dated at Norzagaray, April 26, 1899, left that point at 7.40 A. M. and marched to Marunco, arriving at 11.30 A. M., no resistance being encountered. Distance traveled, six miles.

Before entering Marunco Major Eastwick's battalion, Second Oregon, left the road opposite Angat and proceeded across hills west of Angat and following the valley took a northeasterly course through rice fields to a point on a ridge overlooking the town of Sulucan, making a thorough reconnaissance of the country passed through, and entered the town of Sulucan, which was found deserted. This battalion then proceeded down the road and reported at Marunco, no insurgents were seen, and the country passed through was agricultural land. Distance traveled by this battalion after leaving the road about five miles.

One battalion Second Oregon, under command of Captain Heath, and one battalion Thirteenth Minnesota, under command of Captain Masterman, the two battalions being under the command of Major Diggles, were instructed to and forded the river at Angat at 8.45 A. M. in company with Captain Case, engineer officer, started in a northerly direction gradually veering round to the left, passed up the valley and over a considerable mountain. As the command was about to emerge from the brush on the farther side of the mountain they received a heavy fire from the enemy. As the bullets passed very high they were evidently directed against the few scouts who were stationed on top of the mountain. The command advanced and opened fire on them driving the enemy from their position. Another party opened fire on the command on the left. Three platoons were sent on a high elevation to occupy their attention and cover the movements of the remaining troops in the valley. The command advanced through the valley directing their march toward the river, crossing same at a point a little below the town of Marunco. Returned to command at 4 P. M. Quite a number of streams were crossed on this trip and several sled paths, but no practicable road of any description was found. The country passed through was very rough and almost impassable, troops being compelled to march in single file during a large portion of the time.

On April 29th the Second Oregon Infantry, Major Willis commanding, the Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, Major Diggles commanding, and Hawthorne's battery left Marunco at 6 o'clock A. M., fording the river at that point, and advanced on the road leading to San Rafael. On arriving on hilltop overlooking San Rafael, about one and one quarter miles from the church, two battalions of the Thirteenth Minnesota were deployed as skirmishers to the right and rear of town, their left resting on the road. The battery and Second Oregons on the left. Advanced and entered the city at 12.20 P. M., meeting no opposition, and found the town deserted.

In compliance with orders, command returned to Marunco, leaving San Rafael at 3.30 P. M. and arriving at Marunco at 6 P. M., returning through Polo and fording the river at that point. Distance traveled about fifteen miles. The country passed through after fording the stream was found to be thickly wooded and nothing but sled paths winding through the hills and through deep gulches, it being necessary to dismount field pieces and carry them through these rough places. After reaching the main road near Polo, the road was found to be in fair condition, with the exception of one bridge, which required repairing before the artillery could be taken across.

April 30th the command remained in camp at Marunco and the troops were mustered for pay.

May 1st, in compliance with General Field Orders No. 4, Headquarters First Division, Eighth Army Corps, dated at Angat, Luzon, May 1, 1899, the provisional brigade (Second Oregon and Thirteenth Minnesota) and Scott's battery left Marunco with wagon train at 11.50 A. M. and forded the river at that point, and proceeded on main road to Polo toward San Rafael. After advancing on the road about two miles the advance guard was fired upon by insurgent sharpshooters, who were dislodged and fire was silenced by the scouts and flankers. Upon arrival within about one and one quarter miles of San Rafael the advance guard was again fired upon by the enemy, who held a position on the ridge to the right and in the rear of the town. The Second Oregon Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Yoran, with instructions to clear the ridge and enter the town from the rear, moved forward against the enemy. Major Willis's battalion deployed in line of skirmishers and advanced to the front.

Major Eastwick's battalion, acting as support to Scott's battery, and Thirteenth Min-

nesota proceeded down the road and entered the town at 4.30 P. M. After entering the town the enemy opened heavy fire from across the river from the left and in front. Our troops were immediately placed in position and returned the fire. The commanding general arriving at this time, Scott's battery was placed into position and after shelling the enemy for about thirty minutes silenced their fire. The two battalions of the Second Oregon under the command of lieutenant colonel, which had marched to the right, entered the town from the rear at 6 P. M., having forced the enemy back from their position. The Third U. S. Infantry (two battalions, Captain Hannay, commanding) reported for duty at 5.20 P. M. The distance traveled, about five miles. Enemy were estimated at about one thousand. Their loss was considerable; unable to estimate their exact number.

Our casualties were as follows: Private Frank Lewis, Company F, Thirteenth Minnesota, killed; William Betzold, private, Light Battery D, Sixth Artillery, gunshot wound, left arm; Edgar J. Chamberlin, corporal, Company K, Second Oregon Infantry, gunshot wound through right leg above knee; William E. Smith, Company K, Second Oregon, gunshot wound, left arm, fracturing same; John T. Reeves, private, Company A, Second Oregon, gunshot wound through right leg, severe.

The remains of Frank Lewis, Company F, Thirteenth Minnesota, were buried in the square in front of the church, it being impossible to transport the body.

May 2.—Under instructions from the division commander, the provisional brigade, Third U. S. Infantry, and Scott's battery, accompanied by wagon train, left San Rafael at 6 A. M., preceded by Capt. J. F. Case, acting engineer officer, and scouts, advanced on road to Baliuag. A short distance from San Rafael scouts and advance guard were repeatedly fired on by the enemy. The column advanced along road passing through several small villages with one battalion of the third in advance, in line of skirmishers, arriving at opening about one and one half miles from Baliuag. Fire was opened on our line by the enemy who held strong position on opposite side of opening, protected by line of bamboo thickets; were also in front and to the left from a strongly fortified position in the village of Santa Aeno. Scott's battery immediately placed into position and opened fire on the enemy. One battalion of the Third Infantry deployed in line of skirmishers on the right. Commanding general arrived at this time and assumed command.

Under his direction battery ceased firing, it being reported from the line that a flag of truce was seen advancing to our lines, and by direction of the division commander Capt. J. F. Case, Sergt. Maj. John W. Marshall, Second Oregon, and the commanding general's orderly, with the division flag as a flag of truce, advanced toward the enemy's lines.

Upon arriving at a point about three hundred yards from the enemy's lines they were fired upon, and immediately dismounted and retired as soon as possible.

The Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry was placed on the right of the Infantry and deployed in line of skirmishers, facing toward Baliuag, same having been entered at 3.10 P. M., scouts having entered in advance of the main column and found the place deserted by the enemy. Distance traveled, seven miles. Enemy's loss severe, unable to estimate the exact number, it being reported from the line that a large number of wounded, carried on stretchers, could be seen.

Our casualties were as follows;

Jacob Fisher, Company E, Third Infantry, gunshot wound dorsal side of penis; Frederick Miller, private, Company L, Third Infantry, penetrating wound left thigh; fracturing bone.

The command, after arriving in Baliuag, were assigned quarters and went into camp. Outposts and street patrols were established, and sentries placed over all government property.

May 4.—The Provisional Brigade, Third Infantry, and detachment Utah Light Artillery left Baliuag at 6.40 A. M., and advanced on road leading to Maasim. Found enemy very strongly entrenched on river bank in front of Maasim, and drove them out after repeated and heavy fire. Command immediately followed across the river and occupied

Maasim, the enemy retiring to San Ildefonso. Went into camp at Maasim at 11.35 A. M. Distance traveled, about eight miles. Enemy's loss severe, exact number not known.

Our casualties as follows: Fred Buckendorf, private, Company L, wounded in left side serious; James Barrett, private, Company H, Thirteenth Minnesota, wounded in right shoulder, severe.

May 5.—In camp at Maasim, Luzon, Martin Rekdahl, private, Company G, Second Oregon Infantry, accidentally shot himself in right foot, slight. Henry Lehman, private, Company M, Third Infantry, accidentally shot through left arm and into body; died and was buried at Maasim. Captain Spear's battalion was sent out to reconnoiter. Company E (Lieutenant Mellinger) proceeded to the west along the river for about two and one half miles. Destroyed five hundred bushels of rice in bins and one hundred and fifty bags. The enemy was not sighted and but few houses found containing families. He reports having seen a long wagon train, consisting chiefly of bull carts moving in a northerly direction. Company H (Captain Bjornstad) covered about two miles to the northwest. Did not encounter any enemy, but found about one hundred rounds of new Remington ammunition, lately buried, which he destroyed. Also found eight bolos hid in a straw stack. Company D (Captain Metz) covered about two miles to the northwest. He destroyed four hundred and ninety-four sacks of rice and forty-five bushels in bins, three 5-gallon cans of syrup, and fifteen barrels of sugar. He reported seeing the enemy at a distance at about three quarters of a mile to the front and left.

Company C (Lieutenant Bunker) went to the east about two and one half miles. He destroyed about five hundred bushels of rice in bins. Reported seeing a few natives moving who claimed their destination was Baliuag. The enemy was not encountered and no shots were fired.

Major Willis' battalion, Second Oregon, left camp at 8 o'clock A. M. and advanced on road leading toward San Miguel. The enemy were sighted in a town about two miles from Maasim. They had very strong intrenchments and their number estimated to be about one thousand. Their position was on a hill in the town with a line extending about a half a mile from each side of the road. The country from Maasim for the first mile was quite thick with trees and shrubbery, but from there on was open.

May 6.—In camp at Maasim.

May 7.—In camp at Maasim. Major Willis' battalion left camp at 7.30 A. M., and marched north, following road for about two miles, where battalion halted. Major Willis then with a small bodyguard went forward to a point of hill in front of town of San Ildefonso, about eight hundred yards distant. The enemy did not appear in as great numbers as previously seen, not over one hundred and fifty being visible. Saw several mounted officers moving about. Trenches appeared to be facing south and southeast.

May 8.—In camp at Maasim. At 1.30 P. M. Colonel Summers, with Company K, Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry (Lieutenant Walsh), Company F, Second Oregon (Lieutenant Grim), acting as escort, and Captain Case, engineer officer, left camp for the purpose of investigating the enemy's position with view to attack, Maj. A. M. Diggles, of the Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, accompanying party. Arriving on hilltop overlooking San Ildefonso, the command halted, and Captain Case, with Colonel Summers and party, proceeded to make observations of the enemy's lines. The enemy were seen deploying in line on ridge to the right of the road, and presumably into trenches. Bugle calls were heard in the city, and the enemy could very plainly be seen, their number estimated to be about one thousand. Captain Case made drawings of position of the enemy, and just on completion of same, enemy opened fire from a small, low ridge in advance of their main positions. Company F immediately took position on crest of hill overlooking the works of the enemy and fired three volleys for the purpose of locating their exact position. Company K, Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, took position behind hill, and awaited orders. While in this position Maj. A. M. Diggles, who was standing in road at the head of this company, was struck in the forehead by a bullet coming apparently from down the road. The wound was mortal. John G. Miller, Corporal, Company F,

Second Oregon, gunshot wound in left arm, slight. Command returned to camp at 4 P. M., having traveled a distance of four miles.

May 9-10.—In camp at Maasim.

May 11.—In camp at Maasim. Young's scouts reported at 6 P. M., twenty-six men.

May 12.—In camp at Maasim.

May 13.—Provisional brigade, consisting of Second Oregon, Thirteenth Minnesota, detachment Utah Light Artillery, left Maasim at 8 A. M. and advanced on road toward San Miguel. Passed through San Ildefonso at 9.25 A. M., enemy having been driven out by the scouts earlier in the morning. At 1.35 P. M. Captain Case reported the capture of San Miguel by Young's scouts and one company of the Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry and one company of the Second Oregon Infantry, under command of Captain Heath. The main column left San Ildefonso at 3.15 P. M., arriving at San Miguel at 5 P. M. Distance traveled from Maasim, eight miles.

May 14.—In camp at San Miguel.

May 15.—Left San Miguel at 3 P. M. and advanced on road leading to San Isidro. Immediately after leaving San Miguel, Company K, of the Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, advance guard, engaged the enemy and drove them rapidly through and beyond Salacat, killing and wounding quite a number and capturing twenty-six guns.

First Sergt. H. M. Howard, Company K, Thirteenth Minnesota, gunshot wound in right wrist, slight.

Arrived at Salacat at 5.05 P. M. and went into camp, having traveled a distance of four miles.

May 16.—Left Salacat at 6 A. M. and advanced on road leading to San Isidro. Scouts in advance engaged the enemy and drove them across the river and from strong trenches occupied by them, after a short and very severe engagement.

The enemy on retiring across the river set fire to bridge, which the scouts extinguished in face of fire from enemy.

This river is not fordable and the bridge was a very important necessity to the command. Their number was estimated at more than one hundred, of whom six were killed, seven wounded, and one captured; fourteen guns taken. Our loss was Private James Harrington (scout), Company G, Second Oregon, killed. Command arrived at San Roque at 9.30 A. M. and went into camp. During the afternoon the wagon trains arrived and were pulled across the stream by hand and into camp. At 11 o'clock P. M. Colonel French reported the Twenty-second Infantry for duty. Lieutenant Colonel Treumann reported one battalion of the North Dakota Infantry the same hour, Scott's battery reported also; these troops being under command of Colonel French.

May 17.—Provisional brigade, consisting of the Twenty-second Infantry, one battalion of the North Dakota Infantry, Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, Second Oregon Infantry, Scott's battery (three guns), detachment Utah Light Artillery (one gun), left San Roque at 5 A. M. and advanced on road leading to San Isidro. Arriving in sight of town, troops were deployed in line of battle, North Dakotas and Second Oregons on right of road and right of line; marched into position in column of files. The Twenty-second Infantry took position on left of road; battery center on road, with Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry in column of files on each side of the road.

The extreme right and left of the line deployed well to the front, forming a shallow V-shape. In this position the line advanced. The right became immediately engaged with the enemy, who were in strong force in front of San Isidro, on the right of the road. Fire was returned, and the command continued to advance. After advancing a short distance line halted; battery placed in position and shelled the right flank of enemy. The main fire of the enemy having been silenced by the artillery, the line continued to advance and entered the city at 9.40 A. M. The Twenty-second Infantry on the left of the line met no enemy, and entered without any resistance whatever. Enemy's loss was great; exact number not known.

Our casualties: Martin E. Tew, private, Company F, Thirteenth Minnesota, gunshot wound in right leg, very slight; Frank M. Butts, private, Company L, Second Oregon, gunshot wound in right leg, slight. Distance traveled, five miles.

Major Eastwick's battalion and one battalion of the Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, both under command of Major Eastwick, left San Isidro at 4.40 A. M. and proceeded east and occupied the town of Gapan, arriving at 6.10 P. M. The column, preceded by an advance guard, entered the town without resistance. At 7.30 P. M. the Third Infantry reported to Major Eastwick and went into camp, having marched direct from San Miguel.

May 18.—In camp at San Isidro. Major Eastwick reported back to this place with the two battalions under his command at 8.15 A. M.

May 19.—In camp at San Isidro. Immediately after breakfast headquarters building was fired upon by a few insurgent sharpshooters from across the river. At 5 A. M. the provisional brigade, consisting of Second Oregon Infantry and Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, left camp at San Isidro and advanced on road toward Santa Ana.

At a point about one and one half miles from San Isidro, and opposite San Antonio, the Second Oregon Infantry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Yoran, forded the river, with Major Willis's battalion deployed as skirmishers; commenced to advance at 8.30 A. M. Main column continued toward Cabiao, which place was entered at 12 noon. The Second Oregon Infantry engaged the enemy at 8.30 A. M., and drove them back, killing three or four, and advanced through San Antonio, and, fording the river, arrived at Cabiao at 4.15 P. M., having traveled a distance of over ten miles. The main column went into camp on entering the city at 12 noon. The wagon train, having taken a different and shorter route, arrived at 10 A. M.

May 21.—Left Cabiao at 5.30 A. M. and marched on road leading to Arayat; arrived at river bank opposite at 12 o'clock noon, and during the afternoon transported wagon train and supplies and forded the river. Went into camp near Arayat. Distance traveled, ten miles.

On the same day, wagon train following a short distance in rear of column, guarded by Companies A and L, Second Oregon, was fired on by enemy in position on opposite side of the river. Returned fire and silenced enemy. No casualties. Camped for the night in small village on opposite side of the river, near Arayat.

May 22.—Left camp at 5 A. M. and marched on road leading to Arayat, arriving at said point and reporting to the commanding general at 5.30 A. M., and, according to instructions, proceeded to Candaba, following in rear of Colonel French's column, passing through Santa Ana and arriving at Pasing, a small village opposite Candaba, at 10.30 A. M., having traveled a distance of about eight miles.

May 23.—Left camp at Pasing at 6.05 A. M., and advanced on road leading to Calumpit, passing through the villages of Catalina and San Sebastian, arriving at San Luis at 9.30 A. M. Distance traveled, six miles. At 1.15 P. M. column moved forward again, passing through the villages of San Rita and San Petro, arriving at San Simon at 2.45 P. M. On arrival of wagon train at 3.45 P. M., a heavy rain falling, went into camp for the night. Distance traveled, three and one-half miles. Total distance traveled during the day, nine and one-half miles. Andrew's battery (D, First Artillery), attached to provisional brigade per verbal orders commanding general Eighth Army Corps.

May 24.—Broke camp at San Simon at 5.30 A. M., and, passing through the villages of San José, Santa Lucia, Apalat, San Bicent, and Sulapan, arriving at Calumpit at 8.30 A. M., having traveled a distance of ten miles. Went into camp.

March 25.—According to instructions, the provisional brigade, consisting of the Second Oregon and Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, was dissolved, the Thirteenth Minnesota being stationed along the railroad from Caloocan to Malolos, and the Second Oregon returning to its quarters in the Cuartel de España, in Manila.

In closing this, my official report of operations of my command, and in compliance with the request of the division commander, I have the honor to specially request and recommend for promotion for meritorious and faithful service during the campaign, the following officers:

Maj. Percy Willis, Second Oregon Infantry.

Maj. Philip G. Eastwick, Jr., Second Oregon Infantry.

Capt. H. L. Heath, Second Oregon Infantry.

Capt. (now Maj.) J. P. Mastermann, Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry.

Capt. C. T. Spear, Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry.

Capt. Oscar Seebach, Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry.

First Lieut. Eugene P. Crowne, Second Oregon Infantry, acting assistant adjutant general.

First Lieut. L. H. Knapp, acting quartermaster and commissary in connection with his other duties as commissary of the Second Oregon Infantry.

Second Lieut. F. A. Mead, acting ordnance officer, Second Oregon Infantry.

In recommending these officers for promotion I desire to call attention to their untiring efforts and faithful performance of every duty assigned them, and furthermore, the successful accomplishment of same, as well as their consideration of the officers and men under them.

I have the honor to recommend that medals of honor be granted Sergt. Maj. John W. Marshall, Second Oregon Infantry, Sergt. J. A. Anderson, in charge of section of Utah Light Artillery, and Private Gilbert F. Smith, Company F, Second Oregon Infantry, as evidence of meritorious and faithful services.

In recommending Sergt. J. A. Anderson, I desire to call attention particularly to the efficient work of section of battery under his command in front of the enemy at Norzagaray on April 24th, when in face of the fire of the enemy, the artillery was moved on the firing line and advanced with the line on the road within four hundred yards of the enemy, and upon all other occasions this soldier is to be complimented upon the efficient manner in which he handled his piece and the effective execution.

As a closing remark I desire to express my appreciation of having had the opportunity of serving and being under the immediate command of an officer of the ability, tact, and consideration of the division commander, Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

O. SUMMERS,
*Brevet Brigadier General,
Commanding Provisional Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps.*

Report of Maj. P. G. Eastwick, Jr., Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry, of Reconnoissance Near Angat, April 26, 1899.

IN THE FIELD, *Norzagaray, April 26, 1899.*

ADJUTANT.

Second Oregon Infantry, U. S. V.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of reconnoissance made to-day from this point and on east side of the river as far as Angat. The command consisted of the following companies: B, M, G, and F, of the Second Regiment Oregon Volunteers, and left Norzagaray at 8.25 A. M., fording the river at a point six hundred yards south, upstream from the church. The depth of the stream was one and one half feet. From this point the command moved in a northerly direction, inclining slightly to the east, and at a distance of half a mile intersected a road with course due east and west. Turning to the east for a hundred yards we entered a small village, one of the buildings of which contained some three hundred bushels of rice and several hundred pounds of sugar. From this point northeast the command followed a trail or sled track for five hundred yards to a small creek, fordable at any point. Thence, ascending a small hill through a rolling country with cultivated fields and wooded knolls, the advance party was met by a fire from the insurgent outposts, placed at the top of the next rise, some three hundred yards beyond.

The insurgents, some fifteen in number, under command of an officer, were driven back, retreating in a southeasterly direction. The command moved forward in a generally northerly direction, following the crest of the range of hills which tend in a north and south line, with flankers thrown out when the nature of the growth per-

mitted, though for the most part it was necessary to move in column of files, with flanks unprotected. At nearly every prominent point was a small lookout station, and pile of brush for signal lights, which we burned. At the head of the creek, where the bridge turns sharply to the west, our advance party was again fired upon by the insurgents from a ravine some four hundred yards to the northeast. The fire was returned with some effect, driving the insurgents into the brush. The command followed the ridge to the west to a point overlooking the river.

At this point twenty-six insurgents were seen, and being fired on retreated to the northeast, leaving one wounded man, who is now in our hospital. The command then entered the valley and skirted the base of the ridge, halting at the river under the protection of a bluff for forty-five minutes for lunch. At 12.45 P. M. again taking up the march, ascended the next ridge, where the advance guard was met by a volley from some five insurgents in the valley on the other side. Returning the fire they were driven beyond the range. These insurgents were dressed in red uniforms and armed with Mausers and Remingtons. From this point could be seen many natives moving north. The command then proceeded on the ridge and to the ford, half a mile north of Angat. The water here was three feet deep at this ford, and, crossing at this point, a halt of forty-five minutes was made. The command then returned to the point by the road on the west side of the river, arriving at 4 P. M.

In numerous places in the hills stores of rice, corn, and sugar were found, and also some few bolos, but no firearms. It is estimated that about six or seven insurgents were killed, and nine prisoners were taken and are now in confinement. Distance traveled estimated at ten miles.

Attached hereto, marked "Exhibit A," is a sketch of the country traversed, and "Exhibit B" consists of some correspondence found in a house previously occupied by the insurgents. "Exhibit C" consists of insurgents' telegraphic dispatches concerning the uprising in Tondo of February 23, 1899.

Very respectfully,

P. G. EASTWICK,
Major Second Oregon.

**Report of Col. O. Summers, Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry,
of Operations Provisional Brigade, Near Marunco,
April 29, 1899.**

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

April 29, 1899.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL:

First Division, Eighth Army Corps, Angat, Luzon.

SIR: In compliance with written instructions from the division commander, dated at Angat, April 28, 1899, my command, consisting of the Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, U. S. V., and the Second Oregon Infantry, U. S. V., accompanied by Hawthorne's Battery (two guns) and Capt. J. F. Case, acting engineer officer, First Division, Eighth Army Corps, broke camp at 6 o'clock A. M., April 29, 1899, and crossing the Rio de Quingua, opposite Marunco, passing through the deserted town of Binabag, and proceeded to cross the country, following trails and crossing streams and gulches, encountering many obstacles necessitating the dismounting of the guns, which were transported by hand. After going about two miles reached the main road leading to San Rafael and Pulo.

Advanced on main road, passing through Pulo and Talocson, both villages being deserted. Arriving at a point about a quarter of a mile from San Rafael, the command, with the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, deployed in line of skirmishers with left resting on road on left of line, with Second Oregon Infantry, U. S. V., as support, advanced upon town and entered same at 12.30 o'clock, meeting with no opposition, and found the town deserted. Distance traveled, seven miles.

At 3.30 o'clock P. M., in compliance with instructions from division commander, command returned to Marunco, fording the river at Pulo, and arriving at camp at 6 o'clock P. M. By this route a distance of two miles was saved, distance traveled on return being five miles.

From river bank opposite Marunco to main road leading to San Rafael, found the country very rough and broken; no roads, only poor trails leading through dense thickets of underbrush, into deep gulches and over hills, utterly impassable for trains.

Main road leading to San Rafael was found in fair condition, with the exception of one small bridge, which was easily repaired, and is passable for wagon train. No armed insurgents were seen.

Total distance traveled, twelve miles. No casualties.

Very respectfully,

O. SUMMERS,

Colonel Second Oregon Infantry, U. S. V.,
Commanding Provisional Brigade.

Report of Col. O. Summers, Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Provisional Brigade, of Capture of San Rafael, May 1, 1899.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

In the Field, San Rafael, Luzon, May 1, 1899.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Headquarters First Division, Eighth Army Corps.

SIR: In compliance with General Field Orders No. 4, Headquarters First Division, Eighth Army Corps, dated Angat, Luzon, May 1, 1899, the Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, U. S. V., Second Oregon Infantry, U. S. V., Scott's battery, broke camp and left Marunco with wagon trains at 11.50 o'clock A. M., May 1, 1899, and, crossing river at ford at Marunco, proceeded on the main road through Pulo to San Rafael. At a point about two miles from the ford the advance guard was fired upon by insurgent sharpshooters, who were dislodged, and therefore silenced, by scouts and flankers. Upon arrival within about one quarter of a mile of San Rafael the advance guard were fired upon from a bridge to the right and rear of the town. Two battalions Second Oregon Infantry, U. S. V., under command of Lieutenant Colonel Yoran, with instructions to clear the bridge and enter the town from the rear, proceeded to move against the enemy. Major Willis's battalion, deployed in line of skirmishers, advanced to the front. Major Eastwick's battalion moved by the right flank. Scott's battery (three guns) supported by one battalion Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, U. S. V., on the left of the line, proceeded down the road and entered the town at 4.20 o'clock P. M. After entering the town, enemy opened a heavy fire from across the river to the left and front of our line. Our troops were immediately thrown into position and returned the fire of the enemy. The commanding general arrived by this time. Scott's battery was placed in position, and, after shelling the enemy's position for about thirty minutes, silenced their fire. The two battalions, Second Oregon Infantry, U. S. V., under command of Lieutenant Colonel Yoran, which had marched to the right, entered the town from the rear at 5.30 P. M., having forced the enemy back and from their position. The Third U. S. Infantry reported for duty to the brigade commander at 5.20 o'clock P. M. Distance traveled, about five miles. The enemy were estimated to number about one thousand; their loss was considerable—exact number not known.

Our loss was as follows: Frank Lewis, private, Company F, Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, U. S. V., shot and killed; William Betzold, private, Light Battery D, Sixth Artillery, slight gunshot wound in left arm; Edgar J. Chamberlin, corporal, Company K, Second Oregon, slight flesh wound through right leg above knee; William E. Smith, private, Company K, Second Oregon, compound fracture of left arm; John F. Reeves,

Company A, Second Oregon Infantry, U. S. V., gunshot wound through right leg, entering above and coming out below knee. Private Frank Lewis was buried in the square in front of the church, it being impossible to transport his body.

Very respectfully,

O. SUMMERS,
*Colonel Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry,
Commanding Provisional Brigade.*

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Baliuag, May 3, 1899.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Headquarters First Division, Eighth Army Corps.

SIR: Under the instructions from the division commander the Third U. S. Infantry, Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, U. S. V., Scott's battery, Second Oregon Infantry, U. S. V., and wagon trains left San Rafael at 6 o'clock A. M. of May 2, 1899, preceded by Capt. J. F. Case, acting engineer officer, and scouts, advanced on road to Baliuag.

A short distance from San Rafael scouts and advance guard were repeatedly fired upon by sharpshooters of the enemy. The column passing through Pantubig, Caingin, and Casa Ha de Uto with one battalion of the Third U. S. Infantry in advance in line of skirmishers. Arriving at opening about half a mile from Baliuag fire was opened on our lines by the enemy, who held strong positions on the opposite side of opening, protected by a line of bamboo thickets; were also in front and to the left, from a strongly fortified position in the town of Santa Aeno. Scott's battery was immediately placed in position and opened fire on the enemy; battalion Third U. S. Infantry deployed in line of skirmishers on the right. Commanding general arrived and assumed command. Under his direction battery ceased fire, it being reported from the line that a flag of truce was seen advancing toward our lines. By direction of the division commander, Capt. J. F. Case, acting engineer officer of the division, Sergeant Marshall, Second Oregon Infantry, U. S. V., and the commanding general's orderly, with a flag of truce, advanced toward the enemy's lines. Upon arriving at a point about four hundred yards from the enemy's line were fired upon by the enemy. They dismounted and retired as soon as possible. The Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, U. S. V., were brought up on the right and deployed in line of skirmishers, facing across the front of the main line. In this position the lines were advanced and closed in on the town of Baliuag, and entered the town at 3.10 o'clock P. M., scouts having entered in advance of the main column and found the place deserted by the enemy. Distance traveled, about seven miles. Enemy's loss severe, but unable to estimate the numbers, it being reported from the line that large numbers of wounded could be seen carried upon stretchers.

Our casualties were as follows: Jacob Fisher, corporal, Company E, Third U. S. Infantry, flesh wound, dorsal side penis; Frederick Miller, private, Company L, Third U. S. Infantry, penetrating wound left thigh and fracture of bone.

The command after arriving in Baliuag were assigned quarters and went into camp. Outposts and street patrols were established and sentries posted over all Government property.

Very respectfully,

O. SUMMERS,
*Colonel Second Oregon Infantry, U. S. V.,
Commanding Provisional Brigade.*

Report of Lieut. Col. Geo. O. Yoran, Commanding Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry, of Capture of San Antonio, May 19, 1899.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND OREGON INFANTRY, U. S. V.,
Cubiao, Luzon, May 20, 1899.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Provisional Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Second Oregon Infantry, U. S. V., pursuant

to General Orders No. 9, field series, and instructions from brigade commander, left San Isidro at 5 A. M., May 19th, and proceeded down the Rio Grande de Pampanga in south-west direction to a ford opposite the town of San Antonio. The blanket rolls were left with the mule teams.

At 6.45 the advance guard crossed the river, and at 7.45 the regiment had finished crossing. Major Willis's battalion was thrown forward in skirmish order five or six hundred yards from the river, and halted to await the arrival of the scouts, who had gone down on the west side of the river. At 8.05 firing was heard ahead; our scouts were engaging the enemy. Major Willis's battalion was ordered forward and instructed to engage the enemy as soon as the scouts were located. At 8.30 Lieutenant Thornton having sent a messenger to explain the position of the scouts and of the enemy, the First Battalion was again ordered forward, and soon engaged the enemy, driving them from the town, which we entered at 9 o'clock.

We then proceeded down the river in skirmish order, keeping our left upon the river bank in touch with the Thirteenth Minnesota, U. S. V., on the opposite bank. About one mile below San Antonio passed through small native village. Halted at 11.15 for lunch. Continued advance at 11.50, Second Battalion, Major Eastwick, in advance. About 1 o'clock we came in sight of Cabiao, on the opposite side of the river. The road upon which we had been traveling turns, leaving the river, and the dense jungle compelled us to take gravel beds along the river. Captain Case, who was our guide, crossed the river and soon sent back word for the regiment to follow. Forging the river at 3.30 P. M. we continued the march, entered Cabiao, and went into camp at 4.15 P. M.

Respectfully,

GEO. O. YORAN,

Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding Second Oregon Infantry, U. S. V.

Telegram of Maj. Gen. H. W. Lawton, U. S. V., Reporting Capture of San Antonio, Dated May 21, 1899.

[Telegram.]

May 21, 1899.

ADJUTANT GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC.

As we were about marching from San Isidro yesterday morning a few shots from the enemy were fired from the opposite side of the river. The following report which is repeated gives the result:

IN THE FIELD, May 21, 1899.

ADJUTANT GENERAL, FIRST DIVISION.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with verbal orders from the general commanding I left San Isidro at 5.15 A. M. yesterday with the column of two battalions of the Second Oregon under Lieutenant Colonel Yoran and the scouts under Lieutenant Thornton, Second Oregon. The scouts crossed the river at San Isidro and worked southwest toward San Antonio. The column crossed the river opposite San Isidro and proceeded up the road to the town. The enemy opened fire at 8.05 from a position in the outside of the town, and the First Battalion under Major Willis was deployed and advanced, actively engaging the insurgents. The scouts had reached a point on the enemy's left and rear, and as soon as the enemy opened they poured in a destructive fire which threw the insurgents back in great disorder. I find that Colonel Teeson with six companies (about 550 men) comprised their force and, and as they left five dead on the field, I estimate their total loss at twenty-five. We had no casualties. Leaving San Isidro the column moved down the river without further event to a point opposite Cabiao where we recrossed and rejoined the command at 3.45 P. M.

Respectfully,

J. F. CASE,

Captain, Acting Engineer Officer.

This detachment was from Colonel Summers's command. Attention is invited to the number of important engagements that Colonel Summers has had with the enemy as indicated by the dead and wounded found on the field and small loss on our side. Captain Case, who practically directed the affair here reported, is entitled to great credit and consideration.

LAWTON,

Major General.

REPORT

OF

MAJ. GEN. H. W. LAWTON, U. S. V.,

OF EXPEDITION TO THE PROVINCE OF MORONG, JUNE 2 TO 3, 1899.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Manila, P. I., October 8, 1899.
ADJUTANT GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an expedition for the purpose of driving the insurgents from Cainta, Taytay, and Antipolo into the Morong Peninsula and then either capturing or destroying them.

For the purpose of the expedition the following troops were ordered to concentrate at the pumping station: Troop I, Fourth U. S. Cavalry (mounted), Lieut. Cecil Stewart, commanding; the dismounted squadron, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Capt. G. H. G. Gale, commanding; two battalions Fourth U. S. Infantry, Lieut. Col. J. M. Sanno, commanding; one battalion Ninth U. S. Infantry, Capt. T. S. McCaleb, commanding; six companies First Colorado Volunteer Infantry, Col. H. B. McCoy, commanding; eleven companies Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, Col. O. Summers, commanding; the Wyoming Volunteer Infantry Battalion, Maj. F. M. Foote, commanding; and a provisional battery consisting of one platoon of Light Battery E, First U. S. Artillery, caliber 1.65 inches, Lieut. Alston Hamilton, and one platoon of Hawthorne's mountain battery, caliber 3 inches, all under the command of First Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne, Sixth U. S. Artillery. The total force numbered one hundred and two commissioned officers and two thousand four hundred and forty-seven men.

The command of this part of the expedition was given to Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall, U. S. V.

To act in conjunction with the above command, the following troops were ordered to proceed to Pasig and report to Col. John W. Wholley, First Washington Volunteer Infantry: First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. W. C. Treumann, commanding; eight companies First Washington Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. W. J. Fife, commanding; one battalion Twelfth U. S. Infantry, Maj. H. L. Haskell, commanding; one platoon Dyer's (D) battery, Sixth U. S. Artillery, Lieut. E. D. Scott, commanding.

The plan of the expedition was as follows: Halls's column was to start from the pumping station, moving across the Mariquina Valley, clearing the country of insurgents, and marching with the view of placing the head of the column east of Antipolo and toward Teresa. Here line was to be formed, facing west or south of west. An advance in line was then to be made for the purpose of capturing Morong and Taytay, and driving the insurgents into the Morong Peninsula.

In the mean time the force under Colonel Wholley was to make a demonstration against Cainta, and later, if the insurgents were driven into the peninsula, the First Washington Regiment was to proceed in cascoes from Pasig to Morong to complete the victory.

The gunboats in the lake were to silence the enemy's battery at Angono.

The movement commenced at 5 o'clock A. M., June 3, 1899. As it was known that the country to be traversed was rough and hilly and unfit for wagons, the troops were ordered to carry two days' rations in their haversacks.

Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, supported by the dismounted squadron, same regiment, was sent down the San Mateo River to capture the enemy's outpost. The Colorado regiment was sent up the river to advance on Mariquina. Neither force encountered any enemy, and joined the main column which was marching across the valley under the guidance of two natives. These guides professed a complete knowledge of all trails across the mountains, but their information was of little value, as the recent rains had changed the face of the country so that ravines and trails that were reported practicable were found to be impassable for footmen or the small-wheeled vehicles. Much time was lost building bridges. The ambulances that it was intended should accompany this column were sent back. The column advanced with much difficulty, and finally, at 11.20 A. M., encountered a small force of the enemy. The cavalry soon cleared the country, but as the enemy was seen to be concentrating in considerable force, the Second Oregon Regiment and the Fourth United States Infantry were deployed with battery in the rear. No serious resistance was encountered during the remainder of the day's march until 4 o'clock P. M., when the enemy made a decided stand, being so placed as to bring to bear a fire from three directions. The Second Oregon and Fourth Infantry and the cavalry were deployed and after a brisk engagement of an hour and a half the enemy was driven off. While this engagement was in progress the Ninth Infantry, acting as a rear guard, was also engaged.

Casualties: Killed—two enlisted men Fourth Cavalry, one enlisted man Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry; wounded—four enlisted men Fourth Cavalry, six enlisted men Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry.

The column bivouacked on the scene of this last engagement.

Meanwhile, at 1.30 P. M., the command under Colonel Wholley moved out from Pasig, the First North Dakota Infantry moving on the right of Cainta, the Washington Infantry moving on the left, and the battalion of the Twelfth Infantry having the center. One gun went with the North Dakotas and one with the Washingtons. Cainta was captured without serious resistance. The gunboats, under command of Captain Grant, participated in the movement by shelling the insurgent lines at Taytay and Cainta, and later at Angono.

The North Dakotas, Scott's guns, and the battalion of the Twelfth Infantry were left to cover this line, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Treumann. For a time a sharp fire was encountered, darkness putting an end to the conflict.

The Washington regiment was in the mean time withdrawn to Pasig, where they were placed on cascoes.

The next morning Hall's column entered the town of Antipolo with little resistance. The town was found to be practically deserted. About one thousand Mauser and two thousand and five hundred Remington cartridges were found; also a small number of 3.2-inch shells, and some improvised canister of same caliber.

About 10 o'clock A. M. General Hall's column set out for Taytay, and about two miles from Antipolo the other column under Lieutenant Colonel Treumann was met. This latter column had entered Taytay about 7.30 A. M. without resistance. The insurgents, upon leaving Taytay, had fired the church at this place.

The troops in both columns were suffering greatly from the heat, and many had fallen out exhausted.

A halt was ordered and rations were issued.

About 3 o'clock P. M. the march was resumed. General Hall's column was ordered back to Antipolo, and thence to Morong. Colonel Treumann's column was ordered to Morong *via* the west side of the peninsula.

Meanwhile the Washington regiment had gone to Morong in cascoes, where they had landed under the protecting fire of the gunboats, and after a short but sharp fight had taken the town. The enemy's loss was nine killed and five wounded. Ours, none.

Hall's column reached Morong at 11 o'clock A. M. on the fifth of June, after an exceedingly hot and exhausting march, many of the men being overcome by the excessive heat. The same afternoon the Washington regiment was embarked on cascoes and returned to its original stations.

The Second Oregon returned to Manila on cascoes on June 6th.

At 1 o'clock P. M. on June 6th General Hall's column took up the return march *via* Binangonan, the dismounted squadron of the Fourth Cavalry being left at Morong as a garrison.

This latter organization was later reinforced by the First North Dakota Regiment.

The remainder of Colonel Treumann's column, consisting of the battalion of the Twelfth Infantry and the platoon of artillery, joined General Hall's column at Binangonan. At Angono it was found that the Krupp gun which had fired on and hit the gunboat Napindan had been removed, probably to Santa Maria de Bulacan. The whole command then proceeded to the pumping station, and thence to their original positions on the line.

The difficulties experienced in this expedition in the way of bad roads and excessive heat were very great, and all the troops engaged deserve special credit for the splendid way in which these difficulties were overcome.

The sharp and decisive manner in which the Washington Regiment, under Colonel Wholley, captured Morong without the loss of a man is worthy of especial mention, as is also the efficient manner in which the battalion of the Twelfth Infantry, Major Haskell commanding, consisting of four companies, relieved at Cainta the eight companies of the Washington Regiment. The manner in which the artillery under Lieutenants Hawthorne, Hamilton, and Scott was handled, with green and insufficient transportation, reflects great credit on these young officers.

Maj. C. R. Edwards, assistant adjutant general, U. S. V., adjutant general of the division at Pasig, kept the division commander informed of the situation and superintended the movement of the gunboats, and Colonel Wholly's command contributed in no small degree to the success of this portion of the expedition.

An appendix embodying copies of brief reports rendered to the department commander; reports of subordinate commanders which were at the time forwarded; of correspondence, orders, in fact every available record pertaining to the expedition, is hereto attached and should be read in connection with the text of this report.

Attention is invited to final reports of subordinate commanders, which are, as a rule, so complete and lucid as to merit especial commendation.

Very respectfully,

H. W. LAWTON,
Major General, U. S. V., Commanding.

REPORT

OF

BRIG. GEN. ROBERT H. HALL, U. S. V.,

COMMANDING THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.

OF OPERATIONS OF HIS BRIGADE ON MORONG EXPEDITION. JUNE 2 TO 8, 1899.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Deposito, Manila, P. I., June 9, 1899.

ADJUTANT GENERAL, FIRST DIVISION, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions from the commanding general, First Division, I have the honor to report on the operations of my command in its movement to the east and south, from the 2d to the 8th instant.

The purpose of the movement was the capture of Antipolo and Taytay and the driving of the insurgents at those places into the Morong Peninsula, where they were to be assailed by a force which would be landed below them and advanced on their rear from the south. It was believed that Antipolo, although regarded by the insurgents with particular sanctity, was not prepared to resist attack from either the east or north, and the march of the troops under my command was to be so conducted as to approach the town on those sides.

After dark on the 2d instant I concentrated in bivouac, near the pumping station, the following-named organizations which had been directed to report to me for active field duty: Fourth Infantry (eight companies); Ninth Infantry (four companies); First Colorado Volunteer Infantry (six companies); Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry (eleven companies); First Wyoming Volunteer Infantry (four companies); Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, mounted (one company); Troops C, G, and L, Fourth Cavalry, dismounted (three companies); detachment Light Battery E, First Artillery (two Hotchkiss mountain guns); detachment Hawthorne's mountain battery (two guns). Total force numbering one hundred and two commissioned officers, and two thousand four hundred and seventy-four enlisted men.

The advance across the San Mateo River was begun at 5 A. M. on the 3d instant. The mounted troop, supported by the dismounted squadron was sent down the river with the view of capturing the enemy's outposts, which had been reported as being of late numerous and enterprising. At the same time the battalion of Colorado Infantry was sent up the river to advance on Mariquina from the east and north, in the hope that the enemy in the town might be thus captured or destroyed. Neither of these detachments found any force with which to deal.

In the mean time the remainder of the column was marching across the San Mateo Valley conducted, after the mounted troop rejoined, by two native guides who professed an accurate knowledge of the country. Ravines which were dry only a few days before, were found, two of them, to be impassible by footmen or wheeled vehicles. Much time

was lost in crossing these ravines, and the commanding general ordered from the pumping station that the ambulances be sent there. The four gun carriages, several flimsy carts, which had been furnished for the transportation of artillery ammunition, and which proved to be utterly worthless for such purposes, besides an escort wagon for the ammunition and supplies of Light Battery E, First Artillery, now comprised the wheeled vehicles with the column.

While endeavoring to effect the crossing of the second ravine the head of the column was fired upon at 11.20 A. M., from the left and front, by a small party of insurgents. The cavalry was sent against them and speedily brushed them away. In the mean time the enemy, in considerable force, was concentrating on the hills through which led the trail we were following, and as their firing increased the Second Oregon Infantry was deployed against their position, with the Fourth Infantry on its right. The guns went into action in rear of the Oregon regiment. The enemy did not make a stand worthy of the name either here or elsewhere during the day, until late in the evening, although the advance guard and flankers were continually under fire. The mountain trail, now leading in a southerly direction, was in many places in such condition as to require much and severe labor to render it passable, and this again delayed the march. At length, at 4 P. M., as the head of the column debouched from a difficult and sunken road east of the hills overlooking Taytay, it was fired upon by bodies of insurgents who were so placed on the hills as to concentrate their fire from three directions upon the troops as they appeared at the mouth of the ravine. The Second Oregon Infantry, the Fourth Infantry, and the dismounted cavalry squadron were at once thrown against the insurgent position, and the enemy, after a sharp action for an hour and a half, retired and was no more seen or heard from on this day. While this action was in progress in front, the battalion of the Ninth Infantry acting as rear guard was engaged with a body of the enemy in rear, and was also successful.

The command bivouacked for the night on the site of this engagement. The hope I had formed of reaching Antipolo by 1 o'clock of this day was not realized, solely because of the unanticipated condition of the trails by which the command was obliged to move and the delay thus experienced.

At 5 A. M. on the 4th instant the march was resumed. The Second Oregon regiment, with the battalion of the Ninth Infantry on its left, was deployed on the hills extending east from the rear of Taytay, to prevent advance of the enemy from the latter place, while the remainder of the column continued on the trail. The killed and wounded and the considerable number of men otherwise disabled were transported by litters by Chinese coolies and insurgent prisoners, following the Oregon regiment over the hills, with a view of thus reaching the main road between Antipolo and Taytay, upon which the ambulances were to reach us. The escort wagon with the battery ammunition also followed the Oregon regiment.

Small parties of insurgents were encountered, and fired on the column at long ranges from the south of the trail, but were easily driven away without impeding the march. No serious resistance was encountered, although a force to the number of some five hundred was observed on hills to the northeast. At 9.10 A. M. the church of Antipolo was sighted a mile away. The Colorado and Wyoming battalions were sent to the north and east of the town, and the dismounted squadron and the Fourth Infantry battalion to the west, and all advanced in extended order simultaneously. No enemy was met, and indeed the town was found to be unoccupied by combatants and almost by civilians. In the church was found about one thousand Mauser cartridges about two thousand five hundred Remington cartridges, a small number of 3.2-inch shells, and improvised canister of the same caliber. All these were thrown into a well, and this was, I believe, all the destruction wrought by the command in Antipolo.

After occupying the town for about an hour the march to Taytay was taken up in accordance with the plan prepared before the movement began. The division commander was met about two miles from Antipolo, and he ordered that the column be marched to Morong and thence by the road on the east side of the peninsula to Taytay and Cainta and so to its starting point. As many of the men had been without food

since 4 A. M. of the previous day, I was authorized to halt the column in the road and await the arrival of the wagons then *en route* to us. The dead and wounded and the physically exhausted were sent to Pasig by the ambulances which accompanied the wagon train. The escort wagon it had been deemed necessary to destroy because of the impracticability of the trail it was compelled to follow. The artillery ammunition was distributed among the carts.

At 3 P. M. the return march to Antipolo was taken up. On reaching the place it was found that several hundred natives had already returned since we had left it in the morning, and between this and Teresa many more were met going in. By many of them I was told that the insurgent garrison, numbering some five hundred, with Pio del Pilar in command, had abandoned Antipolo between 3 and 4 o'clock on the morning of that day, and gone toward Bosoboso. I had no means of verifying this statement.

Teresa was reached and bivouac made at 7 A. M., but the difficulties of the road were such that the wagons did not arrive until the following morning, the 5th instant. Many of the people remaining in Teresa informed me that the garrison of about two hundred men precipitately vacated when our advance guard appeared, and stated that they were to go to Santa Maria de Bulacan. After the men had breakfasted, the road to Morong was taken and that place reached at 11.30 A. M. The First Washington Volunteer Infantry was found in possession of the town, but were relieved and embarked on cascoes later in the day to return to Pasig, the station from which they came.

On reaching the town, and for an hour or more thereafter, the outposts of this regiment were engaged with those of the insurgents at long-range firing. Lieutenant Franklin of the gunboat *Napindan*, which was lying off the place, signaled me of the presence of a small body of the enemy within easy range of him, but hidden by hills from view from the town, and at my request he drove they away.

I was here again visited by the division commander, who informed me that rations for the command would arrive by water on the following morning, when I was to replenish the supplies and resume the march.

At 1 P. M. on the 6th instant, after the issue of three days' rations to each organization, except the dismounted squadron, which by order of the division commander was left at Morong, and the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, which, by the same authority, was embarked on cascoes to return to Manila, the route for Binangonan, by the way of Cardova, was taken. The divisions commander was again at Morong during the unloading of the rations.

The remainder of the march was uneventful. At Cardova the First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry was found, and in compliance with the division commander's instructions the colonel was directed to move it to Morong and there take station.

At the entrance of the town of Angono two battery emplacements were found judiciously placed to flank the Krupp gun which the enemy formerly had in position there. Both of these were burned. I was given much gossip but no definite information as to the disposition which had been made of this gun. There were no traces of its having been buried nor any trail to indicate that it had been dragged away, although the prevailing talk indicated that it had been so removed to Santa Maria de Bulacan. Bivouac was made at Binangonan, where the command was joined by a battalion of the Twelfth Infantry and a platoon of Light Battery D, Sixth Artillery. At 5 A. M. of the 7th instant the column was put in motion, and, marching by the way of Taytay and Cainta, reached the San Mateo River, where it was divided, the battalion of the Twelfth Infantry and the platoon of the Sixth Artillery marching to Pasig, the mounted troop of the Fourth Cavalry and the battalion of the Colorado regiment continuing the march to their respective stations, and the remaining organizations bivouacing for the night at Santa-
ton. Before noon of the following day, the 8th instant, all the organizations had been returned to the positions from which they had been drawn.

Our losses in action during the expedition numbered: Killed—Fourth Cavalry, two sergeants; Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, one private. Wounded—Fourth Cavalry, four privates; First Colorado Volunteer Infantry, one private; Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, five privates. Total, three killed and ten wounded. Eighty-four

men were reported disabled from other causes, principally exhaustion. A nominal list of the casualties is attached. The heat was oppressive while we were absent, the roads were exceptionally difficult, and the men had but little to eat. These are the probable reasons why so many men are reported to have been physically exhausted during the march. The losses sustained by the insurgents can only be approximated. Ten of their dead were found in our front in various places, and of the forty prisoners taken one had been wounded.

In action the troops in general behaved admirably. The gallantry and dash with which the Fourth Infantry battalion and the Second Oregon regiment assaulted and drove the enemy from the hills on the afternoon of the 3d instant were especially commendable.

Instances of zeal and energy coming under my own observation are remarked in the cases of First Lieut. G. B. Duncan, Fourth Infantry, acting assistant adjutant general; First Lieut. H. W. French, Seventeenth Infantry, and Second Lieut. Halstead Dorey, Fourth Infantry, aide-de-camp; Col. Owen Summers, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, and Capt. G. H. G. Gale and First Lieut. Cecil Stewart, Fourth Cavalry.

A copy of the report of each of the subordinate commanders is herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT H. HALL,
Brigadier General, U. S. V., Commanding.

Report of Brevet Brig. Gen. O. Summers, Commanding Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry, of Operations of His Regiment on Morong Expedition, June 2 to 7, 1899.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND OREGON INFANTRY, U. S. V.,
Cuartel de Espana, Manila, P. I., June 11, 1899.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

First Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command during the campaign from pumping station to Morong:

In compliance with instructions from the commanding officer of the First Division, and further instructions from the brigade commander, eleven companies of the Second Oregon Infantry, U. S. V. (32 officers, 577 enlisted men), left these barracks at 3.30 P. M. on June 2, 1899, with wagon train carrying three days' rations, and proceeded to the Deposito, and on arrival reported to the brigade commander at 5.30 o'clock P. M. After a short rest command marched to a point about one mile this side of pumping station, and in compliance with instructions bivouacked for the night at 7.25 o'clock P. M. Distance traveled, about nine miles.

The following morning, June 3d, left camp at 4 A. M. and advanced on road to pumping station, crossing river at that point, and took position in column in rear of troop of mounted cavalry, and advanced beyond Mariquina, then turned back part way, and after erection of a temporary bridge, crossed same. At this point a detachment of the cavalry was sent to the front and left to reconnoiter and develop the fire of a small force of the enemy. The Third Battalion, Captain Heath commanding, was deployed in line of skirmishers, with left resting on road, and advanced to the front and engaged the enemy, who occupied a strong position in the hills in our front. The Second Battalion, Major Eastwick commanding, advanced on the left of Third Battalion and was deployed to their left, the First Battalion following as support, and with the assistance of the battery drove the enemy from their position over the mountains. Private Ezra Kirk, Company H, slight wound in left wrist.

After a short rest the column then advanced toward Antipolo, the Fourth Cavalry in advance. After marching about two and one half miles the advance guard of the cav-

ally was fired upon by the enemy, who held strong position on mountain on left; also from position in our front and from our right. First Battalion, Major Willis commanding, advanced in column of files and formed line of skirmishers and advanced to the right. The Second Battalion, Major Eastwick commanding, deployed and formed line of skirmishers to the left. The Third Battalion, Captain Heath commanding, advanced and formed line of skirmishes to the front.

After engagement lasting three-quarters of an hour, the enemy were driven from their position, the First Battalion advancing over the mountain on the right to a point about one and one half miles east of Taytay. The Third Battalion advanced over the mountain on the left, driving the enemy from their position, and held position gained until dark, then retired to village at foot of hill and camped for the night. Distance traveled, about fifteen miles. William WeElwain, private, Company H, killed; Austin J. Saulsbury, private, Company H, wounded in head, slight; Clayton Ranson, private, Company L, wounded in the head, slight; Henry M. Wagner, private, Company B, wounded in back, serious; Elmer L. Doolittle, private, Company C, wounded in right arm, severe.

The enemy's force was estimated to be about three hundred. Was unable to estimate their loss, which was severe. Eight prisoners were captured, together with six rifles.

The following morning, June 4th, left camp at 5 A. M., the lines formed with the Second Oregon on the right, and took position on top of mountain east of Taytay and exchanged a few shots with the enemy fleeing over the mountains toward Antipolo. At 3.30 P. M. the column was again formed and crossed over mountains on the Calle Real, passing through Antipolo and marched down to Teresa, arriving at 8.30 P. M., and camped for the night. Distance traveled, about fourteen miles.

The following morning, June 5th, column left Teresa at 8.45 and marched to Morong, arriving at that point at 12 o'clock noon, and embarked on cascoes for Manila, the First Battalion arriving at barracks at 6.30 P. M., the Third Battalion and two companies of the Second arriving at 10.20. Companies C and G, Second Battalion, arrived the following morning, June 7th, at 11 A. M. Distance traveled, about thirty miles.

Very respectfully,

O. SUMMERS,
Brevet Brigadier General,
Commanding Second Oregon Infantry, U. S. V.

APPENDIX.

ORDERS

FOR

MOBILIZATION AND ORGANIZATION OF OREGON VOLUNTEERS.

HEADQUARTERS OREGON NATIONAL GUARD,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Salem, Oregon, April 25, 1898.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 9.

I. The commanding officer of each infantry company is directed to immediately recruit his command to the maximum strength authorized by paragraph 17 of the regulations.

II. Commanding officers of Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, and detachment of the Hospital Corps, Second Regiment; commanding officers, Companies C, D, and G, and detachment of the Hospital Corps, Third Battalion; separate Companies B and F, will, within twenty-four (24) hours after the receipt of this order, proceed from their respective stations to Portland with their commands, armed and equipped for active service in the field.

Commanding officers, Companies A, C, E, G, H, I, K, detachment of the Hospital Corps, First Regiment, Battery A, the Engineer and Signal Corps, will assemble in their respective quarters, armed and equipped for active service in the field forty-eight (48) hours after the receipt of this order.

III. Each of the organizations above designated stationed outside of Portland, will be furnished transportation to Portland on application to the agent of the railroad company at their respective stations, and will provide sufficient cooked rations for their commands till arrival in Portland.

Until further orders, the detachment of the Hospital Corps, Second Regiment, will be attached to Company F, Second Regiment. The commanding officer, Third Battalion, will communicate with the commanding officer, detachment of the Hospital Corps, Third Battalion, and arrange their transportation and departure so as to embark on the same train as Company G, Third Battalion, to which they will be attached till further orders.

IV. Upon arrival at Portland, the commanding officers of companies will proceed with their commands to the Multnomah County Armory, where they will be furnished quarters till further orders, and will immediately thereafter report in person to the brigade commander in the armory. Commanding officers, First Regiment, Battery A, the Engineer and Signal Corps, will report in person to the brigade commander as soon as their commands have assembled.

V. The following articles of uniform and equipment will be furnished each enlisted man, by their commanding officers, when the supply is sufficient; deficiencies will be supplied at Portland:

TO BE WORN ON THE PERSON.

One campaign hat (forage cap for deficiencies when not sufficient campaign hats on hand).

One blouse.

One pair trousers.

One pair leggings.

TO BE CARRIED BY THE MEN.

One rifle, with bayonet.

One woven belt, with bayonet scabbard.

One Merriam pack (when supplied).

One haversack.

One canteen.

One tin cup (quart), to be attached to canteen or haversack.

TO BE CARRIED IN THE HAVERSACK.

One meat ration can (when supplied).

One knife, table.

One fork, table.

One spoon, table.

One tin plate (if no meat ration can).

One trumpet and cord, by each musician.

The following articles, rolled together in a bundle, blanket on the outside, and securely bound with rope or straps, with the name, company, and regiment of the owner marked on a tag of wood or pasteboard, and securely attached to it will be allowed as baggage, viz :

One blanket (to be issued).

One overcoat (to be issued).

EACH OFFICER AND ENLISTED MAN TO SUPPLY HIMSELF WITH—

One change of underclothing.

Two pair of woolen socks.

Two handkerchiefs.

One comb.

One towel.

One small piece of soap.

Enlisted men provided with a Merriam pack will carry the articles of personal apparel in the pack.

In addition to the above articles of personal apparel, each officer and enlisted man should provide himself with one heavy overshirt (woolen and of blue color preferred), also a pair of broad, thicksoled shoes.

No other articles than those named will be allowed enlisted men.

Commanding officers will be held to a strict accountability that the above is rigidly complied with.

VI. Company commanders will take with them to Portland their descriptive books, retained copies of muster rolls, and State and United States property returns for the last quarter.

Commanding officers of the detachments of the Hospital Corps, Second Regiment and Third Battalion will prepare, in duplicate, muster rolls of the corps made up to and including the date of departure of the detachment from their station, showing the name of each member of the corps on that date; opposite the name of each, the notation whether present or absent, (present those actually present for service), and all changes since last muster, one copy to be placed in the hands of the commanding officer of the company to which attached, the other retained.

VII. Commanding officers of companies will box all serviceable campaign hats, blouses, trousers, leggings, overcoats, blankets, rifles, bayonets, bayonet scabbards,

woven belts, canteens, haversacks, screwdrivers, shell extractors, spring vices, and tumbler punches, not actually issued to the men, in suitable cases for shipment and ship as baggage on the same train with troops.

Articles of clothing, equipment, and rifles to be packed in separate cases, each case bearing on the outside the name of the officer, his company and regiment, and the number of each article contained therein.

Mess pans, camp kettles, frying pans, skimmers, bread knives, butcher knives, butcher steels, salt dredgers, pepper dredgers, soup ladles, blasting spoons, flesh forks, and such extra supply of meat ration cans, tin cups, knives (table), forks (table), spoons (table), and tin plates as are not issued to the men will be carefully packed in the mess chest and shipped with the troops, care being exercised that the chest is locked and the keys secure.

The quartermasters, Second Regiment and Third Battalion, will carefully pack, invoice, and ship to the Quartermaster General, Portland, with the troops, all articles available for issue in their possession mentioned above as required of company commanders (not provided for in paragraph IX of this order) taking receipts and giving invoices in duplicate therefor.

All officers ordered into Portland pursuant to this order, responsible for property, will bring with them their retained copies of returns of State and United States property for the last quarter.

VIII. Commanding officers of companies, battery, and corps, will arrange for the proper care and safe keeping of the armories, records, and property for which they are accountable, left at the station of their respective organizations, before their departure therefrom, by designating some reliable person to have charge of the same during their tour of active duty, or until otherwise directed from this office (preferably a member of the Oregon National Guard, incapacitated for active service, or a bondsman), reporting the name of such person to these headquarters, in writing, without delay. Bonded officers will be held to a strict accountability for compliance with these instructions.

IX. The commanding officer of the detachment of the Hospital Corps, Second Regiment, will transfer to the commanding officer Company F, Second Regiment; the commanding officer, detachment of the Hospital Corps, Third Battalion, to the commanding officer Company G, Third Battalion, all State and United States property in the possession of the enlisted men designated in paragraph III and such additional property enumerated in paragraph VII of this order as may be in their possession, invoices and receipts being exchanged in duplicate for transfers made, separate invoices and receipts being exchanged for State and United States property.

X. Nothing in this order shall be construed to apply to any enlisted man who has not signified his willingness to enlist in the volunteer service of the United States, or who has not passed a physical examination by a medical officer of the Oregon National Guard.

XI. Until further orders the examination herein designated will be commanded and accompanied to Portland by the senior officer in command only.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

B. B. TUTTLE,

Official:

Adjutant General.

J. C. RUTENIC, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

PORTLAND, OREGON, *April 30, 1898.*

To the Adjutant General, O. N. G., Portland, Oregon.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with General Orders No. 9, c. s., Adjutant General's office, dated April 25th, the following infantry troops of this brigade, namely, separate companies B and F, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, I, and the detachment of Hospital Corps, Second Regiment, Companies C, D, G, and detachment of Hospital Corps, Third Battalion, arrived at Portland to-day and were encamped on the grounds of the Irvington Racetrack Association, at Irvington Park, East Side, this city. I have caused an encampment ground to be laid out at this location, including facilities for the care of 800 officers and enlisted men. It is evident from information received from

Captain Kendall, who is understood from press reports to have been detailed as the mustering officer for the purpose of mustering Oregon National Guard troops into the service of the United States, that he has not as yet been officially advised of this detail and has received no instructions or supplies in connection with the performance of this duty.

I deemed it wiser with a view of saving expense to defer assembling the First Regiment companies in their armory until Monday, May 1st. For all information as to details in connection with the establishment of the camp above designated and delay in assembling the First Regiment companies, I have the honor to refer you to Special Orders Nos. 24, 25, and 26, c. s., and General Orders No. 2, these headquarters, dated April 27th to 29th, duplicate copies of which respectively have been duly forwarded to your office. I have the honor to remain sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

CHARLES F. BEEBE,
Brigadier General.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE, O. N. G.,
Portland, Oregon, April 27, 1898.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 24.

I. Maj. H. E. Mitchell is hereby directed to forthwith prepare ground for an encampment of infantry troops to arrive from stations outside of Portland, on the racetrack at Irvington Park. Preparations will be made to encamp about 800 enlisted men, and the officers who may be with them, as prescribed in General Orders No. 9, c. s., Adjutant General's office, dated April 25th. These grounds will be in readiness for occupation by troops not later than Friday afternoon, April 29th. Tentage and all necessary quartermaster stores will be taken to the grounds, and tents erected and in readiness for occupation. The camp will be laid out, tents placed, company kitchens and sinks established under the direction of Capt. J. F. Case, First Infantry. The brigade quartermaster is charged with responsibility for the safe keeping of all property taken to and left on the grounds prior to the turning over of same to the custody of camp commander.

II. Maj. D. J. Moore, the brigade commissary, will provide for the subsistence of troops to be encamped on the racetrack at Irvington Park, and to be quartered in the First Regiment Armory, as directed under General Orders No. 9, c. s., Adjutant General's office, dated April 25th. He will complete all the necessary arrangements so as to be in readiness upon the arrival of the troops from their respective stations.

III. Capt. J. F. Case, First Infantry, will proceed to the racetrack at Irvington Park on Thursday morning, April 28th, for the purpose of laying out encampment grounds for occupation by troops as directed under General Orders No. 9, c. s., Adjutant General's office, dated April 25th, and in accordance with plans promulgated from these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier General Beebe:

GEORGE T. WILLETT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE, O. N. G.,
Portland, Oregon, April 28, 1898.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25.

Pursuant to orders from the Adjutant General's office, paragraph 11, General Orders, No. 9, c. s., Adjutant General's office, so far as relates to companies of the First Regiment, Battery A, Engineer and Signal Corps, to be assembled in their respective quarters forty-eight hours after the receipt of orders is annulled, and the organizations named will assemble as follows:

Companies A, C, E, G, H, I, K, and detachment of the Hospital Corps, First Regiment, the Engineer and Signal Corps will assemble at 8 o'clock A. M., Monday May 2, 1898.

Battery A will assemble on a date to be designated later. This action is made necessary on account of delay in the muster into the service of the United States, till Monday or Tuesday, May 2d or 3d.

By command of Brigadier General Beebe:

GEORGE T. WILLETT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE, O. N. G.,

Portland, Oregon, April 28, 1898.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 26.

First Lieut. George W. Povey, commanding Engineer Corps, is hereby directed to report in fatigue uniform with his command to Maj. H. E. Mitchell, quartermaster brigade staff, at these headquarters, Friday, April 29th, at 8.30 o'clock A. M. sharp for service until relieved.

By command of Brigadier General Beebe:

GEORGE T. WILLETT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE, O. N. G.,

Portland, Oregon, April 29, 1898.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

I. The encampment of troops of this brigade, established on the racetrack grounds at Irvington Park for the purpose of mobilization and muster into service of the United States will be known as "Camp McKinley," in honor of the President.

II. Troops to arrive in Portland from outside stations, as directed under General Orders, No. 9, c. s., Adjutant General's office, dated April 25th, will, upon arrival at the Union depot, proceed at once to Camp McKinley and take station there.

III. The Brigade Quartermaster will arrange for the transportation of all baggage and stores of every description brought by the commanding officers of companies from outside stations from the Union depot to camp.

IV. Lieut. Col. C. U. Gantenbein, First Infantry, is hereby detailed as commanding officer of Camp McKinley, and will prescribe rules and regulations for its government. He will make such details as may be necessary to carry this order into effect. The commanding officers of companies will, immediately upon arrival at camp, report in person to him, and receive instructions as to locating their commands.

V. Maj. James McL. Wood, brigade ordnance officer, will be present at the Union depot on Saturday, April 30th, upon the arrival of the following trains: *Via Oregon Railway and Navigation Company*, arriving at 7.20 A. M., and 10.15 A. M., *via Southern Pacific Company*, west side, arriving at 8.25 A. M., *via Southern Pacific Company*, east side, arriving at 9.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M., for the purpose of communicating the purport of this order to the commanding officers of companies immediately upon their arrival by these trains.

By command of Brigadier General Beebe:

GEORGE T. WILLETT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

*PORTLAND, OREGON, May 2, 1898.**To the Adjutant General, O. N. G., Portland, Oregon.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in compliance with orders from these headquarters Companies A, C, E, G, H, I, K, and detachment of Hospital Corps, First Regiment, the Engineer Corps and Signal Corps assembled in the Multnomah County Armory this morning for the purpose of muster into the service of the United States. Immediately thereafter I directed Companies A and K, First Infantry, under command of Captain Wells, to proceed to Camp McKinley and take station there.

For all detail in connection of assembling of troops above designated and full information with reference to instructions prescribed for the government, both of this station and Camp McKinley, I respectfully refer you to General Orders, No. 3, c. s., these headquarters, dated May 1st, and Special Orders, No. 27, c. s., these headquarters, bearing to-day's date, duplicate copies of which, respectively, have been duly forwarded to your office.

The requirements under General Orders, No. 9, c. s., Adjutant General's office, dated April 25th, concerning the assembling of troops of this brigade for the purpose of muster into the service of the United States have been fully complied with, I have the honor to

report that these troops are in complete readiness for muster as above designated at any time when the mustering officer may be ready to proceed with this duty. I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES F. BEEBE,
Brigadier General.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE, O. N. G.,
PORTLAND, OREGON, *May 1, 1898.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

I. Maj. P. G. Eastwick, Jr., First Infantry, is hereby detailed to command the troops directed to assemble at the Multnomah County Armory on Monday, May 2, 1898, for the purpose of muster into the United States service. Commanding officers of companies and corps will report in person to Major Eastwick at once upon assembling their commands.

II. First Lieut. L. H. Knapp, regimental quartermaster, will report for duty to Major Eastwick, Monday, May 2d, at 8 o'clock A. M., as post quartermaster, and will perform all duties in connection with this department with reference to the troops assembled in the armory.

III. Capt. Ralph Platt is detailed as post commissary. He will report to Major Eastwick at the same time and place for the performance of all necessary duty in this department.

IV. Capt. C. A. Macrum, surgeon, First Infantry, will report to Major Eastwick at the same time and place as medical officer, and will have charge of the operation of this department at the armory until further orders.

V. Major Eastwick will make such details from troops under his command as will assure the full accomplishment of all objects involved in the assemblage of troops at the armory. He will mount guard daily, exercising his judgment as to what may be involved in connection with the interests of the service in admitting visitors to different parts of the building, and promulgating in a general way rules and regulations for the government of troops while stationed therein.

VI. The instructions under General Orders, No. 2, c. s., these headquarters, as applied to permission to enlisted men to be absent from their station, will be rigidly enforced at the armory as well.

VII. The use of wines and liquors, either spirituous or malt, in the armory or in Camp McKinley, or the having or taking or keeping of same therein is strictly prohibited, and the commanding officers of these posts, respectively, are charged with personal responsibility for the implicit observance of this order.

VIII. Details with reference to the maintenance of company drills and drill and instruction of recruits will be at once arranged at the armory, and this work will be required to be performed to such extent as in the judgment of the commanding officer the interests of the service may require.

IX. The brigade commander desires that a convincing object lesson be conveyed to the people of the State as to the thoroughly soldierly character of our organized National Guard by the department of troops while assembled preparatory to muster into service of the United States. Absolute, unhesitating and implicit obedience to orders will be expected and required.

X. The officers of the brigade staff will report for duty to the brigade commander at these headquarters on Monday, May 2d, at 8 o'clock P. M.

By order of Brigadier General Beebe:

GEORGE T. WILLETT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE, O. N. G.,
PORTLAND, OREGON, *May 4, 1898.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27.

I. Companies A and K, First Regiment Infantry, armed and equipped as prescribed in General Orders, No. 9, c. s., Adjutant General's office, dated April 25th, under com-

mand of Captain Wells, will proceed forthwith to Camp McKinley and take station there. Immediately upon arrival at camp, Captain Wells will report his command to the commanding officer for assignment to quarters.

II. The companies above designated will be consolidated with separate Company B and Company G, Third Battalion, respectively, for permanent organization in first infantry, Oregon Volunteers.

III. The camp commander will report the fulfillment of this order to these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier General Beebe :

GEORGE T. WILLETT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

PORTLAND, OREGON, May 3, 1898.

Adjutant General, O. N. G., Camp McKinley, Portland, Oregon.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request last evening, Monday, May 2d, I have the honor to inform you that the infantry troops of this brigade have been mobilized at Camp McKinley, Irvington racetrack, east side, this city, and are now assembled there in readiness for muster as an infantry regiment into the volunteer army of the United States as prescribed by requirements under the call of the President for same. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES F. BEEBE,
Brigadier General.

PORTLAND, OREGON, May 3, 1898.

Capt. H. F. KENDALL,

United States Mustering Officer, Portland, Oregon.

SIR: I have to advise that the regiment of infantry called for from the State of Oregon by the President's proclamation, dated April 23d, 1898, is duly organized and ready for muster into the service of the United States. They are in camp at Camp McKinley, Irvington Park, at the racetrack, east side, Portland. Under the formation of the National Guard of Oregon, we have three majors and three battalion adjutants.

Respectfully,

B. B. TUTTLE,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS OREGON NATIONAL GUARD,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

SALEM, OREGON, May 5, 1898.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.

Company and corps officers of the Oregon National Guard, in Camp McKinley, will transfer to their company commanders of the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, as reorganized by General Orders, No. 10, c. s., this office, all State and United States property ordered to be taken with them under General Orders, No. 9, c. s., this office.

The commanding officers, Engineer and Signal Corps, will transfer to the Quartermaster General all State and United States property remaining in their possession, after making the transfers above directed, to the commanding officers of the companies with which their corps have been consolidated.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

B. B. TUTTLE,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS OREGON NATIONAL GUARD,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

SALEM, OREGON, May 6, 1898.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9.

Col. James Jackson, inspector general, will proceed to Camp McKinley and inspect the Oregon National Guard there in camp, and will adjust the property and financial accounts of the officers prior to muster into the service of the United States.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

B. B. TUTTLE,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS OREGON NATIONAL GUARD,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

SALEM, OREGON, *May 15, 1898.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13.

EXTRACTS.

* * * * *

11½. Col. James Jackson, inspector general, will proceed from Camp McKinley to the Presidio, San Francisco, California, with the last detachment of the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, on public business, on the completion of which he will return to his proper station. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

B. B. TUTTLE,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS OREGON NATIONAL GUARD,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

SALEM, OREGON, *May 11, 1898.*

Pursuant to the proclamation of the Governor and instructions from the War Department, sufficient recruits will be enlisted at your station to fill the company of the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, recruited from that place, to the maximum number of one hundred and six enlisted men.

The recruiting will be done by an army officer designated by the War Department, who will arrive at your station for this purpose at a date to be designated later.

You are authorized to enroll for enlistment the number of volunteers shown below to be recruited at your station, with an additional number as substitutes in case of rejection, that delay in securing the number required may be avoided.

In order to facilitate the examination and muster-in, on arrival of the recruiting officer, you are requested to select a suitable form for use as a room for physical examination, to be not less than 16x20 feet, well lighted and provided for heating; and two small rooms well lighted for use as offices; the examination room to be adapted for temporary use for sleeping apartment for accepted recruits. As soon as the required number of recruits are accepted at your station, they will be sent direct to San Francisco, and they should be prepared to leave as soon as accepted.

So arrange that those enrolled, including substitutes, may be assembled within 24 hours after receipt of notice to assemble.

Nothing in these instructions shall be construed as authorizing any expense to be incurred in the name of the State or the United States.

Advise this office by letter as soon as a sufficient number of names have been enrolled. Be very careful and enroll only such as will probably pass the physical examination, which will be made on the lines of former examination for enlistment in the Second Oregon Volunteer Regiment.

Number of enlisted men required at each station:

McMinnville, 14 enlisted men.

Roseburg, 14 enlisted men.

Pendleton, 13 enlisted men.

Albany, 13 enlisted men.

Salem, 25 enlisted men.

Hubbard, 13 enlisted men.

Portland, 128 enlisted men.

Ashland, 14 enlisted men.

Eugene, 25 enlisted men.

La Grande, 12 enlisted men.

Oregon City, 12 enlisted men.

The Dalles, 13 enlisted men.

Woodburn, 14 enlisted men.

The number of substitutes to be equal to the number required, as shown above.

Respectfully,

B. B. TUTTLE,
Adjutant General.

**Report of Col. O. Summers, Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry on
Transportation of His Command from San Francisco
to Manila, Dated July 8, 1898.**

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, OREGON U. S. V.,

Cavite, P. I., July 8, 1898.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

First Brigade, U. S. Expeditionary Forces, Cavite Arsenal, P. I.

SIR: In compliance with army regulations, I have the honor to make my report in regard to transportation of troops of my command from San Francisco to this point.

On May 24, 1898, we embarked at San Francisco on board the Steamship *Australia*, with part of my command, consisting of my headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, G, H, K, and L, and proceeded out into the bay and there dropped anchor awaiting final departure. About 3 o'clock P. M., May 25th, we steamed out of the harbor heading for these islands and arrived at Honolulu on the 1st day of June. We left Honolulu on June 3d, and arrived at Guam, Ladrone Islands, on the 20th, about 7 A. M. After a stoppage of about two days, we left Guam at 2 P. M., June 22d, and sailed for these islands, and arrived in the harbor off Cavite at 5 P. M., June 30th.

Outside of the ordinary complaints usual to a sea voyage of this kind, the health of the command during the trip was very satisfactory, considering the general arrangements made for the comfort, and the condition of the men while in transit.

A daily system of rations was arranged, after a few days out, in adapting ourselves to the different departments, and the handling and custody of matters of this kind.

A general system of work was organized for the trip, so far as it related to the health and comfort of the command. We established a system of two meals a day, with a luncheon of coffee and hard bread in the morning.

A system of drill was kept up so far as practicable aboard ship. Setting up exercises, and the drill of Manual of Arms was adhered to every day (Saturday and Sunday excepted), and strictly complied with.

The bathing of the men was watched very closely, they being compelled to bathe by companies twice a week, commencing by three companies each day on the first three days of each week, to be followed up in like manner on the latter three days of the week.

A general inspection of the quarters of the ship was followed out each day, Major Jones, of the brigade staff, acting as inspecting officer, accompanied by the commanding officer of this regiment.

Officers' schools were kept up each day during the trip as follows: From 10.30 to 11.30 a school was given for the benefit of commissioned officers, under the auspices of one of the brigade officers, where a system was given out in regard to the construction of a Quartermaster Department, Commissary Department, and the Adjutant General's Department, according to regulations. General Anderson, himself, kindly assisted in giving valuable information in regard to field maneuvers at these schools. In the afternoons a school for noncommissioned officers was given under the auspices of each battalion commander, the First Battalion having a school from 2 to 3 P. M., and the Second Battalion from 3.30 to 4.30 P. M. In the evening a school was held from 8 to 9 o'clock for commissioned officers on general tactics and field maneuvers, under the auspices of the commanding officer of the regiment.

Church services were held every Sunday, and, so far as practicable, a general military discipline was conducted all through the voyage.

The distance traveled by this command was as follows: San Francisco to Honolulu, 2,102 miles; from Honolulu to Guam, 3,339 miles; from Guam to Cavite, 1,756 miles, making a total of 7,197 miles.

I would respectfully state that the accommodations aboard ship were entirely inadequate, so far as sleeping accommodations and a general healthful condition were concerned. We were quite fortunate in having a very pleasant and satisfactory voyage all

through, the time consumed in the trip being 36 days. Also I regret that the conditions were such that compelled my command to come into the field for service only partially equipped, so far as actual necessities, such as clothing, shoes and equipment, required for field service, owing to the limited provisions made for these matters in the Quartermaster's Department at San Francisco. We are very short on these things that would be absolutely necessary for a successful field campaign.

Accompanying this report, you will find reports as made by Maj. P. G. Eastwick, Jr., who was placed in command of Companies F, I, and M, of my regiment, which sailed on board the steamship *City of Sydney* on the same date.

Very respectfully,

O. SUMMERS,

Colonel, Second Regiment, O. U. S. V.

Report of Maj. M. H. Ellis, Surgeon, Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry, on Medical and Sanitary Conditions Existing on Steamship Australia, Dated December 29, 1898.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEERS,

Cuartel de Espana, Manila, P. I., December 29, 1898.

Lieut. Col. HENRY LIPPINCOTT,

Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon.

SIR: Replying to your communication, dated November 27, 1898, asking for additional information regarding the medical and sanitary conditions existing on the transport *Australia*, supplementary to "Sanitary Report" for the month of May, 1898, I have the honor to report as follows:

1st. The eighteen latrines, on the aft deck of the steamer, were not originally on the vessel, but were constructed especially for the troops and were used exclusively by them. There were, besides, two closets, located one on each side of the saloon deck, for the use of the officers. These were a part of the ship's permanent equipment, as were also two other closets on the deck, which were used exclusively by the ship's crew.

2d. The cooking facilities were not, during any part of the trip, adequate. The only additional cooking appliances added to equip the vessel as a transport for troops, consisted of one small bath room, converted into a galley, but equipped with almost no galley furniture. I believe there was much suffering among the men as a consequence.

In order to furnish more specific information regarding this matter, I have asked the officers, who were more particularly connected with this department, to furnish me with statements concerning the cooking arrangements, and the steps taken to improve or increase the facilities for preparing the ration. I have the honor to enclose communication from Lieut. Ralph Platt, commissary of subsistence department, Second Regiment, Oregon U. S. Volunteers, and Captain H. L. Wells, Second Regiment, Oregon U. S. Volunteers, acting regimental mess officer during the voyage from San Francisco.

3d. The bathing facilities were adequate and consisted of a large canvas bath tub, about 8 feet square and 3 feet deep, into which water from the sea was kept constantly pumped. There were no showers in connection with it, but the supplying hose was used to direct the water over the bodies of the bathers. This tub was kept clean by being washed out at frequent intervals.

The companies were bathed three times a week, and the arrangement was regarded as very satisfactory.

Personal cleanliness was further greatly promoted by the steaming of the underclothes of every enlisted man, twice a week. The arrangement for doing this being extemporized, with the assistance of the ship's engineer, by connecting a large water tank with a steam pipe from this ship's boilers. In this way we were enabled completely to rid the regiment of the body louse, which had made its appearance in two of the companies. There has been no further trouble in this connection since, although six months have elapsed since that time.

4th. The only room available for a hospital was aft on the lower saloon deck. It had accommodations for 12 men, was too close and crowded, and not very satisfactory. The cases of measles were removed to the aft hurricane deck, as soon as diagnosed, a space being cleared for them and sentries posted, preventing all contact with others. A double fly was stretched over them and they were made reasonably comfortable. This, I regard as a very satisfactory method of treating these cases, although constant watch had to be maintained, lest a storm should come up, which might have rendered their position dangerous. However it is believed that nearly everybody on board, who was subject to measles, had the disease, and isolation, under the circumstances, could not possibly have been maintained so perfectly as to have prevented the spread of the disease.

The case suspected of being variola, developed at Honolulu, and was at once turned over to the medical officers in charge of the quarantine station at that city.

I have the honor, sir, to remain,

Very respectfully,

M. H. ELLIS,

Major and Surgeon, Second Regiment, O. U. S. V.

Report of First Lieut. Ralph Platt, Commissary, Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry, on Conditions in Reference to Subsistence on S. S. Australia, Dated December 20, 1898.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,

ACTING JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,

Manila, P. I., December 20, 1898.

Major M. H. ELLIS,

Regimental Surgeon, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, Manila, P. I.

SIR: In replying to your communication of a late date requesting information as to what effort was made towards securing more adequate cooking facilities on the transport *Australia*, I beg to state:

That on the 23d day of May I made an examination of the steamship *Australia*, especially with reference to the facilities of cooking the rations and serving the same, and found, in my opinion, the same to be totally inadequate. I immediately reported this fact to Lieut. Col. W. H. Baldwin, purchasing commissary at San Francisco, who promptly gave a note to Major Long, chief quartermaster at the same port. After my explanation of the inadequacy of the facilities offered aboard this transport, he gave me an order for increasing the facilities. I promptly went to the docks, found Captain Howard, superintendent of the Spreckles line of steamships, and reported to him that I had an order to increase the cooking facilities and requesting his coöperation in placing the same in the vessel. Captain Howard was very much irritated over this matter, telling me that I was inexperienced in the handling and cooking for men aboard ship and that he had prepared adequate facilities and would so report to Major Long, and I am informed that he did do so, for as nothing was done that day I again called on Major Long who told me that Captain Howard had been to see him and that I need not worry about the matter for that he (Captain Howard) had assured him that this matter had received attention and I could rest assured that the facilities would be adequate. I afterwards had a conversation with Captain Howard and explained to him that in my opinion it would be absolutely impossible to feed the men or properly utilize the ration with the inadequate vessels that he had shown me, whose capacity was insufficient by half. I made every effort in my power to remedy this evil but was powerless.

On arriving at Honolulu I got permission of Maj. S. R. Jones, Quartermaster U. S. A., to purchase some large tanks for steaming and boiling. This relieved the situation considerably and after leaving Honolulu there was a marked improvement in the mess.

The rations provided for the men on the vessel were of excellent quality and ample quantity, only the fact that it was impossible to cook the full ration.

I also made an objection to the manner of storing the meat in the ice room provided, which had up to this been used for the purpose of storage of beer which did not require the low temperature that is necessary for the preservation of fresh meat, and although every precaution was taken and extra ice purchased at Honolulu for the preservation of this meat, on or about the 22d of June the ice machine, the capacity of which was totally inadequate, broke down and a considerable quantity of the meat spoiled within twelve hours.

Respectfully,

RALPH PLATT,

First Lieutenant, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, Acting Judge-Advocate.

**Report of Capt. H. L. Wells, Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry,
on Conditions in Reference to Subsistence on Steamship
Australia, Dated December 20, 1898.**

CUARTEL DE ESPANA, Manila, P. I., December 20, 1898.

Major M. H. ELLIS,

Surgeon, Second Oregon, U. S. V.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request that I, as mess officer of the combined company messes of the nine companies of the regiment on the transport *Australia*, during the voyage from San Francisco to Manila Bay, in May and June last, make a statement in regard to the feeding of the men during the voyage, and the facilities provided for preparing the food, I have the honor to make the following statement:

On the second day of the voyage, May 27th, I was detailed to act as mess officer by the commanding officer. The ration returns showed 741 men. The only provision that was made for cooking, for this large number of men, was the conversion of one of the small bath rooms into a cook galley, in which only one man could work at a time. This was equipped with a coffee boiler holding about thirty gallons, or one third of the quantity required for one meal, and two stew tanks, holding about three fourths enough rice or beans for a meal. With this equipment, and by making coffee three times, I could give them coffee and beans, or coffee and rice, or coffee and a stew, but could not add to the variety. The regular cook galley of the ship was ample for cooking for the men, but the ship's officers claimed it was not included in the charter contract that this was to be used, also that they must have it to cook for the crew and the cabin table. We had no copy of the contract, and Maj. S. R. Jones, the brigade quartermaster, who was on the ship, on the staff of General Anderson, said that he was ignorant of the terms of the contract, and that the vessel had never been turned over to him by the quartermaster at San Francisco. However, I succeeded in securing some old boilers from the ship's steward, and permission to use one end of the ship's range, and with an extra coffee boiler, purchased at Honolulu, was able thereafter to cook enough food at one time to give coffee and two other things at one meal, such as potatoes and rice, or beans, or stew, or stewed onions and fried bacon with potatoes, or stewed cabbage instead of onions. There was a little variety in the vegetables in the way of carrots, turnips, and squash, but they were soon all gone. Tea was issued occasionally instead of coffee, and sometimes the onions were issued raw.

When we left Honolulu an estimate was made of the fresh meat in the refrigerator, and the probable length of the voyage, with the result that we could issue three hundred pounds of fresh meat each day and have enough for the entire voyage. This was about one half the ration of fresh meat, but we decided that it would be better to have one half each day than to eat it all up and go half the voyage without any at all. However, our calculations came to naught, for the refrigerator proved unequal to the task of keeping the meat, and about one week before the end of the voyage a large quantity

had to be thrown overboard. Before this was done we had begun using 600 pounds a day, fearing it would spoil, and finally boiled the whole lot in an effort to save it, but to no purpose.

There was no provision for fresh bread whatever, and none was issued except enough for one day, kindly put on board by the citizens of Honolulu. The little baking equipment of the ship could only supply the crew, and the ship's officers refused to give me possession of it. As the best substitute possible, I placed men in the bakery from 7 to 12 o'clock every night, who made from 1,500 to 3,000 baking powder biscuits, which were distributed at mess in the morning, generally three for each man. They were made with water, and being made in such quantity and haste, could not be of good quality. This lack of fresh bread was the thing the men really felt the most, unless it was the lack of fruit.

No fruit was issued with the ration. At one time I served at the general mess 100 pounds of prunes, which I had purchased in San Francisco for my own company, at other times 500 pounds procured in Honolulu, and at another, a few pounds of dried apples I procured from the ship's steward to put in a plum duff. About a dozen boxes of lemons had been put on board at Honolulu as a gift to the hospital, and by direction of the surgeon, I issued these at various times equally to the companies. The brigade commissary purchased a few cases of canned pears and peaches at Honolulu, which were not issued, but were sold at 17 and 18 cents a can. As a rule, these were purchased for the men by their company commanders and the money repaid them after pay day, two months later. No fruit of any kind was put on board at San Francisco to my knowledge for the troops.

No provision was made for a place in which to prepare the food, and so we had to use the after hatch cover for a chopping block for meat and bacon, and the main deck at the stern for preparing vegetables.

Inadequacy of cooking facilities made it impossible to serve more than two cooked meals each day, besides coffee and biscuits immediately after reveille.

The following is a sample bill of fare for one day:

6.30 *a. m.*—Coffee, with sugar biscuits, 2 or 3.

10.00 *a. m.*—Coffee, with sugar, fried bacon, boiled rice, boiled potatoes.

5.00 *p. m.*—Coffee, with sugar, beef stew, with hard bread and vegetables, boiled potatoes, stewed cabbage.

Rice and beans were alternated, and bacon and beef steak were alternated for breakfast. During the last 5 or 6 days there were no fresh vegetables but potatoes. Considerable cabbage and carrots rotted because of being stored on the banana deck and near the smokestacks. The full ration of everything was drawn and used, except flour, soap, vinegar, candles and fresh meat, for the latter of which bacon, canned roast beef and corned beef were substituted to the full ration. More than the full ration of vegetables was issued.

The cooking was done by cooks hired by the steamer's steward and under his direction, so far as the control of the men was concerned. As a rule the food was well cooked, but occasionally this was not the case. With so little variety, to spoil one thing meant to spoil the whole meal.

There was no ice except that in the meat refrigerator, and both men and officers drank the warm water from the ship's tanks or condenser the entire voyage of 36 days.

Respectfully,

H. L. WELLS,
Captain, Second Regiment, O. U. S. V.

**Report of Col. O. Summers, Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry,
as Acting Provost Marshal of Manila, August 13
to August 17, 1898.**

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, OREGON U. S. V.,

Manila, P. I., August 17, 1898.

General J. B. BABCOCK,

Adjutant General, Eighth Army Corps, Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of my actions, since my arrival within the walled city of Manila, acting under orders from General Merritt:

My command, consisting of nine companies, arrived in the walled city of Manila about 4 o'clock P. M. on August 13th, and took up a position in front of the Palace Royal, or the Executive Building, during the final capitulations entered into by General Merritt. Under instructions from General Merritt, I detailed Company A, of my command, to lower the Spanish flag and raise the American colors on the main flag staff of the city wall. I also received orders to proceed at once to receive all arms and ammunition of the Spanish forces then in the city, and to take possession of all magazines and public property, and in conformity with these instructions I have the honor to report that I received during this term some 12,000 or 15,000 stands of Mauser and Remington arms combined, together with the necessary belts, bayonet scabbard attachments and cartridge boxes; also in the neighborhood of about 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition for the same. I also received about 50 pieces of artillery of various calibres, together with their caissons, and a large amount of fixed ammunition for the same. Also, on the heavy fortifications, I have the honor to report that we secured four large Krupp siege guns, nine Armstrong siege guns, and a miscellaneous lot of fortification pieces of various calibres, together with three magazines containing in the neighborhood of about 120 tons of powder and other ammunition; also two troops of cavalry and the necessary horses attached to the artillery, making in all 300 to 350 horses all told, together with the necessary harness and saddles and other equipments for service.

I also took possession of the Treasury Building, located in the walled city, and having in its vaults in the neighborhood of \$750,000.

In the several churches we have also secured a large amount of supplies in the shape of rice, canned sardines, sugar, flour, and sundry provisions, having been stored there previously by the Spanish officials.

I also took charge of various smaller places, having what was supposed to be Government property stored in the same, all being placed properly under a secure guard, and the same maintained up to the present date.

I wish to state that, during this period, I have exercised, to the very best of my ability, a very cautious and conservative system in regard to everything that would carry out a peaceful and harmonious termination of the receiving of this public property. I have also cautioned all my sentries on post to be vigilant and to show due courtesy to all Spanish troops who had surrendered within the city. Finally, I have exercised great care to carry out what I considered your wish in every detail, and I would mention, as one feature, that in the handling of all these pieces, as numerous as they were, and fully two thirds having been loaded at the time, not an accidental shot was fired, nor an accident of any kind occurred. The city is now in a quiet and peaceful state.

I have the honor to make this, my final report, in regard to my position as Acting Provost Marshal for the walled city of Manila.

Respectfully yours,

O. SUMMERS,

Colonel, Second Regiment, O. U. S. V.

**Report of Capt. H. L. Wells, Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry,
Containing Bills of Fare of Three Meals of Eleven Com-
panies of Regiment for November 30, 1898.**

CUARTEL DE ESPANA, Manila, P. I., November 30, 1898.

Col. O. SUMMERS,

Commanding Second Regiment, O. U. S. V.

SIR: In pursuance of instructions, I hand you herewith the bills of fare at all three meals of all the eleven companies at the Cuartel de España for to-day. I desire to call attention to the fact that to-day is the last day of the "ten-day" ration period and that companies were using up the last of their rations, and that consequently the bills of fare are not so varied as they usually are.

Respectfully,

H. L. WELLS,

*Captain, Second Regiment, O. U. S. V.,
Officer of the day.*

BILLS OF FARE.

COMPANY A.

Breakfast — Salmon, cornbeef hash, bread and coffee with milk and sugar.

Dinner — Boiled fresh beef, soup, boiled beans, biscuit, coffee and sugar.

Supper — Tomato soup, mashed potatoes, baked beans, fresh onions, bread, coffee and sugar.

COMPANY B.

Breakfast — Rice, bread, biscuits, coffee with milk and sugar.

Dinner — Roast fresh beef, gravy, boiled potatoes, bread, biscuits, tea and sugar.

Supper — Soup, boiled beans, mashed potatoes, sago pudding, bread, tea and sugar.

COMPANY C.

Breakfast — Mush and milk, fried bacon, gravy, bread, coffee, milk and sugar.

Dinner — Boiled fresh beef, boiled beans, soup, boiled potatoes, bread, tea, coffee and sugar.

Supper — Soup, boiled fresh beef, rice, fresh onions, boiled potatoes, bread, tea, coffee and sugar.

COMPANY D.

Breakfast — Rice, bread, biscuits, coffee, milk and sugar.

Dinner — Roast fresh beef, gravy, boiled potatoes, canned tomatoes, bread, coffee and sugar.

Supper — Beef hash, rice, bread, coffee and sugar.

COMPANY E.

Breakfast — Beef hash, sweet potatoes, bread, coffee and sugar.

Dinner — Fresh beef stew, rice, corn beef, bread, coffee and sugar.

Supper — Tomatoes and crackers, fresh beef stew, biscuits, coffee and sugar.

COMPANY F.

On detached duty at Palace Building. Bill of fare will average the same as other companies.

COMPANY G.

Breakfast — Rice, hot cakes, bread, coffee and sugar.

Dinner — Roast fresh beef, gravy, bread, coffee and sugar.

Supper — Salmon, boiled beans, stewed onions, bread, coffee and sugar.

COMPANY H.

Breakfast — Mush and milk, bread, coffee and sugar.

Dinner — Rice soup, with meat, fried onions, bread, coffee and sugar.

Supper — Soup, with meat, boiled potatoes, gravy, onion salad, bread, tea and sugar.

COMPANY I.

Breakfast — Mush and milk, dried peaches, bread, coffee, milk and sugar.

Dinner — Boiled fresh beef, potato soup, rice, bread, tea and sugar.

Supper — Boiled squash, dumplings, stewed prunes, fresh onions, bread, tea and sugar.

COMPANY K.

Breakfast — Mush and milk, bread, coffee, milk and sugar.

Dinner — Beefsteak pie, bread, coffee, milk and sugar.

Supper — Beefsteak hash, boiled potatoes, bread, coffee and sugar.

COMPANY L.

Breakfast — Rice, boiled potatoes, gravy, fried bacon, bread, coffee and sugar.

Dinner — Boiled fresh beef, gravy, boiled potatoes, soup, boiled beans, bread, coffee, sugar.

Supper — Salmon, potato salad, stewed tomatoes, boiled potatoes, gravy, bread, coffee and sugar.

COMPANY M.

Breakfast — Mush and milk, biscuits, coffee, milk and sugar.

Dinner — Fresh beef stew, bread, tea and sugar.

Supper — Salmon, boiled potatoes, biscuits, fresh onions, tea and sugar.

Report of Maj. M. H. Ellis, Surgeon, Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry, of Sanitary Conditions on Newport, from Manila to San Francisco, Dated July 18, 1899.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEERS,

Presidio, Cal., July 18, 1899.

To the ADJUTANT,

First Battalion, Second Oregon U. S. V.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows regarding sanitary conditions of the First Battalion, Second Oregon U. S. Volunteers, on United States army transport *Newport* during voyage from Manila, P. I., to San Francisco, Cal.

Many of the sick and wounded belonging to companies quartered on the United States army transport *Ohio* were taken on board the *Newport*. There were thirteen (13) such patients treated on the *Newport*. All of the sick made favorable progress, improving very rapidly as soon as they reached a more temperate climate. There were no serious cases of sickness developed throughout the voyage.

The men's quarters were reasonably commodious and comfortable. Ventilation was good and the number of latrines available for the use of both officers and men was sufficient to meet all demands. The water supply was abundant, the quality of the water was good, but ice water was not furnished. There were in the lower hold four (4) large tanks holding 13,000 gallons of water, the capacity of the condenser was 2,000 gallons per diem, the greatest daily consumption of water was 2,500 gallons, the average was under 2,000 gallons. The supply of food was sufficient and the quality was on the whole satisfactory. When two (2) days out from Nagasaki three (3) quarters of beef were required to be thrown overboard on account of being maggoty, but beyond this the meat kept in good condition, requiring only the usual amount of trimming. The meat furnished was not as well butchered as the Australian meat furnished at Manila, and it is believed that there were many improvements which might have been made in the method of handling the same.

Abundant bathing facilities were furnished and bathing was made compulsory. It was to be regretted that so many of the men, probably aggregating one fourth, were without overcoats, but otherwise the supply of clothing was sufficient.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The stationing of a purchasing quartermaster at Nagasaki.

More definite specifications regarding the purchasing and handling of meats prior to being put in cold storage.

From twelve (12) to twenty-four (24) hours should elapse after beef cattle are driven in before slaughtering.

Beef should stand, protected from flies, for several hours to allow escape of animal heat before being placed in cold storage.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully,

M. H. ELLIS,

Major and Surgeon, Second Oregon, U. S. V.

DEATH ROLL SECOND OREGON VOLUNTEERS.

DIED OF DISEASE.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Elias Hutchinson	M	Hubbard	June 21, 1898	At sea.
Edgar J. Johnson	D	Pendleton	July 28, 1898	Cavite.
Rufus E. Holbrook	C	Eugene	Aug. 10, 1898	Cavite.
Edward C. Young	A	Astoria	Aug. 11, 1898	Cavite.
Herbert Applegate	B	Ashland	Aug. 18, 1898	San Francisco.
Charles W. Mead	C	Eugene	Aug. 18, 1898	San Francisco.
James W. Brown	B	Ashland	Aug. 20, 1898	San Francisco.
William H. Roberts	B	Ashland	Aug. 20, 1898	San Francisco.
Richard E. Perry	A	North Yamhill	Aug. 25, 1898	Manila.
William Fields (H. C.)	L	The Dalles	Sept. 3, 1898	Cavite.
Asa McCune	A	Carlton	Sept. 5, 1898	San Francisco.
Charles E. Minier	M	Silverton	Sept. 14, 1898	Manila.
Eliot W. Ordway	H	Portland	Sept. 24, 1898	At sea.
George W. Starmer	B	Roseburg	Sept. 27, 1898	Manila.
Frank G. Rofeno	G	Portland	Sept. 22, 1898	Manila.
Ormond Fletcher	M	Portland	Sept. 24, 1898	Honolulu.
James J. Reid	M	Hubbard	Oct. 2, 1898	Manila.
Harry M. Wheeler	D	Portland	Oct. 5, 1898	Manila.
Charles A. Horn	C	Eugene	Oct. 10, 1898	Manila.
Charles H. Ruhl	H	Portland	Oct. 20, 1898	Manila.
Charles P. Oliver	H	Hillsboro	Nov. 2, 1898	Manila.
Lewis E. Miller	A	McMinnville	Nov. 8, 1898	Manila.
John H. Fenton	B	Oakland	Nov. 10, 1898	Manila.
Charles F. Kent	C	Eugene	Nov. 18, 1898	Honolulu.
Ernest G. Segur	F	Portland	Nov. 20, 1898	San Francisco.
Clyde Perkins	K	Salem	Nov. 22, 1898	Manila.
Charles McKinnon	F	Portland	Nov. 24, 1898	Manila.
Otis W. Drew	B	Eugene	Nov. 29, 1898	Manila.
Frank W. Hibbs	A	McMinnville	Dec. 8, 1898	Manila.
Fred J. Norton	F	Portland	Dec. 8, 1898	Manila.
Harry G. Hibbard	K	Salem	Dec. 9, 1898	Manila.
Henry Arpin	E	Portland	Oct. 27, 1898	San Francisco.
Wistar Hawthorne	C	Eugene	Jan. 16, 1899	Manila.
Chester W. Hubbard	K	Salem	Feb. 3, 1899	Manila.
Pearl O. Doty	B	Eugene	Feb. 6, 1899	Manila.
Michael P. Crowley	D	La Grande	Feb. 6, 1899	Manila.
Henry O'Flaherty	L	Vancouver	Mar. 9, 1899	Manila.
Jay E. Taylor	B	Ashland	April 4, 1899	Manila.
James Kelly	G	Portland	May 11, 1899	Manila.
John Spierings	H	Portland	May 15, 1899	Manila.
Lyman Kelsay	D	Pendleton	May 29, 1899	Manila.
Ralph A. Odell	A	McMinnville	June 3, 1899	Manila.
James A. Doyle	D	La Grande	July 29, 1899	San Francisco.

KILLED IN ACTION.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Edward W. Hampton	H	Portland	Feb. 22, 1899	San Pedro.
James Page	B	La Grande	Mar. 19, 1899	Laguna de Bay.
Guy Millard	L	Portland	Mar. 25, 1899	Malabon.
William H. Cook	D	Portland	Mar. 25, 1899	Malabon.
Birt J. Clark	A	McMinnville	Mar. 25, 1899	Malabon.
L. V. Strawderman	L	Portland	Mar. 25, 1899	Malabon.
Hayes B. Taylor	L	Portland	Mar. 25, 1899	Malabon.
Charles R. Rubart	L	The Dalles	Mar. 25, 1899	Malabon.
Joe L. Berry	M	Portland	April 11, 1899	Marilao.
Oliver M. Kern	M	Portland	April 11, 1899	Marilao.
Robert B. Hoffman	M	Portland	April 11, 1899	Marilao.
James Harrington	G	Portland	May 16, 1899	Balac Bridge.
William McElwain	H	Pendleton	June 3, 1899	Taytay.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Herman P. Adams -----	B --	Roseburg -----	Mar. 26, 1899	Manila.
Bert B. Chandler -----	C --	Junction City -----	April 15, 1899	Manila.
George Eichhamer -----	G --	Portland -----	April 26, 1899	Manila.

KILLED BY ACCIDENT.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Lee K. Morse -----	L --	Portland -----	Jan. 6, 1899	Manila.

DROWNED.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
John J. Kehoe -----	G --	Portland -----	June 4, 1899	Manila.

MISSING.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
James E. Lawrence -----	M --	Hubbard -----	April 28, 1899	Marilao.
Ralph G. McCoy -----	M --	Pendleton -----	April 28, 1899	Marilao.
Clarence W. Mills -----	M --	Hubbard -----	April 28, 1899	Marilao.

Total number of deaths and men missing, sixty-four.

NOTE—Charles W. Mead, Asa McCune, and Henry Arpin, being second call men, do not appear on the muster-in rolls, and having died in San Francisco, California, before assignment to companies of the Second Oregon Volunteers, are not carried on the muster-out rolls.

WOUNDED IN ACTION.

OFFICERS.

1. Major M. H. Ellis, Surgeon.
2. Captain H. L. Heath, Company A.
3. Captain H. L. Wells, Company L.
4. First Lieutenant A. J. Brazee, Adjutant, Second Battalion.
5. Second Lieutenant J. A. Young, Company A.

ENLISTED MEN.

Company A—

1. Corporal W. A. Mellinger.
2. George Snyder.
3. Frank H. Thompson.
4. William B. Ungerman.
5. John T. Reeves.
6. William F. Crampton.
7. Miles McGrath.
8. Edward Rommel.
9. Leo B. Grace.

Company B—

1. Henry M. Wagner.
2. Walter Ervin.
3. William J. Armitage.

Company C—

1. Elvin J. Crawford, Jr.
2. Earl Mount.
3. Elmer O. Roberts.
4. James E. Snodgrass.
5. Frank Woodruff.
6. Elmer L. Doolittle.

Company D—

1. First Sergeant James West.
2. Sergeant A. Lee Morelock.
3. Corporal J. C. Headlee.
4. Corporal A. L. Roberts.
5. Corporal William E. Searcy.
6. Daniel C. Bowman.
7. Alfred O. Carden.

Company E—

1. Corporal Edward D. Oesch.
2. Martin Hildebrandt.
3. Walter Dolan.
4. Charles Olsen.
5. Jacob N. Smith.
6. John E. Davis.

Company F—

1. Sergeant C. B. Harrington.
2. Corporal John G. Miller.
3. R. E. Brickdale.
4. Charles W. Ruedy.
5. William D. B. Dodson.
6. B. G. Smith, Jr.

Company G—

1. Corporal William H. Ponath.
2. A. J. Jordan.
3. Albert A. Eide.

Company G—Concluded—

4. Harold D. Stanton.
5. Charles A. Marcy.
6. Edgar E. Sampson.
7. George W. Spicer.
8. E. C. Thornton.

Company H—

1. Austin J. Salisbury.
2. Ezra A. Kirts.
3. Charles E. Doughty.

Company I—

1. Corporal Rudolph Gantenbein.
2. Cunliff Rowland.

Company K—

1. Sergeant Edward R. Colgan.
2. Corporal E. J. Chamberlin.
3. Ray L. Antrim.
4. Emmet L. Jones.
5. John Janzen.
6. William F. Schwartz.
7. Thomas C. Townsend.
8. William E. Smith.

Company L—

1. Sergeant W. W. Wilson.
2. Artificer Arthur C. Dunseth.
3. William T. Allen.
4. Frank E. Adams.
5. Frank M. Butts.
6. Ben F. Dunseth.
7. Carleton E. Sanders.
8. Guy N. Sanders.
9. John A. Bailey.
10. Clayton L. Ransom.

Company M—

1. Corporal F. W. Bowne.
2. Corporal Frank E. Edwards.
3. Corporal Brady F. Burnett.
4. Corporal Leon G. Holland.
5. Wagoner Emmet D. Cosper.
6. John H. Blosser.
7. A. J. Califf.
8. Edward Jacques.
9. Everett Millard.
10. Arthur Pullen.

Hospital Corps—

1. Gordon A. Peel.
2. Peter West.



HEAD OF SECOND OREGON LYING IN STATE IN ARMORY AT PORTLAND, OREGON.

LETTERS, TELEGRAMS, AND RESOLUTIONS

Expressing Appreciation of Services of Second Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR AND
DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,*Manila, P. I., August 30, 1898.*

Col. O. SUMMERS,

Commanding Second Oregon, United States Volunteers:

SIR: I desire to express to you in very strong terms my appreciation of the manner in which you and your regiment performed the very difficult and delicate duties of acting provost marshal and provost guard during the time immediately following the capitulation of Manila. It gives me much pride and pleasure on the eve of my departure to recall the way in which I have been supported by all of my troops, and the cheerful fortitude with which they have endured the hardships of the campaign.

Very respectfully,

WESLEY MERRITT,
*Major General, U. S. A.*MANILA, P. I., *September 30, 1898.*

Col. O. SUMMERS,

Commanding Second Oregon, United States Volunteers:

[Extract.]

What I particularly admired in the Oregon regiment is that they have always taken their medicine like men, and have never shown any spirit of insubordination or lack of loyalty. Tell your Oregon men not to mind paper pellets. "Act well your part. There all the honor lies."

Very sincerely,

THOMAS M. ANDERSON,
Major General, U. S. V.

General Wheaton, at Malabon, March 25th, was asked: "Where are your regulars?" Pointing to the Oregons, then advancing on the first entrenchment, he replied: "There are my regulars."

Again at Malinta, March 26th, the General said: "Orderly, overtake those Oregon greyhounds on the road to Polo, and order them to Malinta; go mounted, or you will never catch them."

PORTLAND, OREGON, *April 30, 1899.*SUMMERS, *Manila:*

Your regiment's splendid record stirs our pride. Congratulated warmly.

BEEBE.

Colonel SUMMERS,

BALIUAG, *May 4, 1899.**Commanding Provisional Brigade, Maasin:*

I congratulate and thank you and your command for the fine manner in which you succeeded in crossing the river under fire of the enemy and capturing the works and town.

LAWTON,
*Major General Volunteers.*SAN MIGUEL, *May 15, 1899.*

Colonel SUMMERS:

General commanding (Lawton) has repeated your reply to corps commander (Otis) with following remarks: "This was a brilliant engagement, for which Colonel Summers

and his command deserves great credit." He wishes to congratulate you and your troops on the comparative casualties. You hold the record of the war.

EDWARDS,
Adjutant General.

General LAWTON, *San Isidro* :

Congratulations for you and your troops.

PALACE, *May 17, 1899.*

OTIS.

HOT SPRINGS, *Virginia, May 18, 1899.*

OTIS, *Manila* :

Convey to General Lawton and the gallant men of his command my congratulations upon the successful operations during the past month, resulting in the capture this morning of San Isidro.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

The above will be read to the several organizations comprising this division at retreat on the day it is received.

By command of Major General Lawton:

CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL,

CANDABA, *May 23, 1899.*

Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps :

In view of the remarkably successful engagements of Maasim, Balac Bridge, and San Isidro, participated in by the troops under Colonel Summers's immediate command, I recommend Colonel Summers for promotion to the grade of Brigadier General of Volunteers; at least, I believe him entitled to the corresponding brevet. I make this recommendation in advance instead of in my final report on account of his relief from this command and probability of immediate return to the United States. My report will contain recommendations of other officers.

LAWTON,
Major General of Volunteers.

(Extract from General Wheaton's report.)

MALOLOS, *Philippine Islands, March 31, 1899.*

The gallant conduct of Colonel Summers, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, on March 25th and 26th, is worthy of the highest praise. He maneuvered his regiment with ability and did excellent service, inspiring his command, which fought with great courage and determination.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

MANILA, *Philippine Islands, May 27, 1899.*

Col. OWEN SUMMERS,

Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry.

SIR: Your regiment is about to leave for home to be mustered out of the service of the United States, and I now desire to convey to you my highest appreciation of the distinguished services of yourself and of the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry. The skill, ability, and courage with which you have fought your regiment is deserving the thanks of your countrymen; the bravery, determined courage, and gallant conduct of the officers and men of the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry prove them worthy successors of the men who fought at Shiloh, at Gettysburg, and in the Wilderness. Their gallant conduct during the recent campaign in Luzon has reflected credit upon the State from which they came.

Very respectfully,

LOYD WHEATON,
Brigadier General, United States Volunteers.

IN THE FIELD, LAS PINAS, *Philippine Islands*, June 12, 1899.

Brevet Brig. Gen. OWEN SUMMERS,

Second Oregon Volunteers.

SIR: Your regiment having been relieved from my command for the purpose of proceeding to the United States for muster-out, gives me an opportunity, of which I am glad to avail myself, of expressing to you, and to the officers and men of your regiment, my high appreciation of their gallant and faithful service while they have been under my command.

While I am glad the regiment is to return to their homes, I regret to lose so many good soldiers. When your regiment came to my command, their reputation as brave and gallant soldiers had preceded them. Since you have been with me, our work has been constant, arduous, and dangerous. I learned very soon to place implicit confidence in your energy, judgment and courage, and the gallantry and bravery of your officers and men. You have nobly earned the reputation of being among the best soldiers of the American army. In saying farewell to the regiment, I wish you Godspeed and all the good fortune and prosperity that may and should come to you.

Sincerely and respectfully yours,

H. W. LAWTON,

Major General Volunteers.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 12.

WHEREAS, The people of the State of Oregon, regardless of party affiliations, are desirous of expressing their deep feelings of gratitude to and their admiration for the courage of the Oregon soldiers who have so nobly offered their lives in defense of helpless humanity in avenging the loss of the Maine, in behalf of civilization, and to maintain the honor and prestige of the American flag; and

WHEREAS, The hearts of some of our people are bleeding as the result of the loss by sickness or in battle of loved ones to them most dear; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the House concurring, That the congratulations, admiration, and confidence of the people of the State of Oregon be and the same are hereby extended to the Oregon soldiers in the Philippines, and that the sympathy of the people be and is hereby extended to the mourning friends of the heroic dead;

That the Secretary of State be and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the commanding officer of the Oregon regiment at Manila, and that said officer be and he is hereby requested, upon receipt of such copy, to cause the same to be read to each company of his said regiment.

Adopted by the Senate February 6, 1899.

T. C. TAYLOR,

President of the Senate.

Concurred in by the House February 6, 1899.

E. V. CARTER,

Speaker of the House.

Filed February 6, 1899.

F. I. DUNBAR,

Secretary of State.

ORDER

**Publishing Intention of President McKinley to Recommend Special
Medal of Honor to be Given Members Eighth Army Corps
for Performing Willing Service Though Enlisted
to Discharge Upon Ratification of
Treaty With Spain.**

CIRCULAR }
No. 16. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., July 15, 1899.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information of the Second Oregon Volunteers and U. S. Signal Corps Volunteers recently returned from the Philippine Islands and now awaiting muster-out at the Presidio of San Francisco:

The President desires to express in the most public manner his appreciation of the lofty patriotism shown by the volunteers and regulars of the Eighth Army Corps in performing willing service through severe campaigns and battles against the insurgents in Luzon, when under the term of their enlistment they would have been entitled to discharge upon the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain. This action on their part was noble and heroic. It will sound forth as an example of the self sacrifice and public consecration which have ever characterized the American soldiers.

In recognition thereof I shall recommend to Congress that a special medal of honor be given to the officers and soldiers of the Eighth Army Corps who performed this great duty voluntarily and enthusiastically for their country.

(Signed.)

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By command of Major General Shafter:

J. B. BABCOCK,

Assistant Adjutant General.

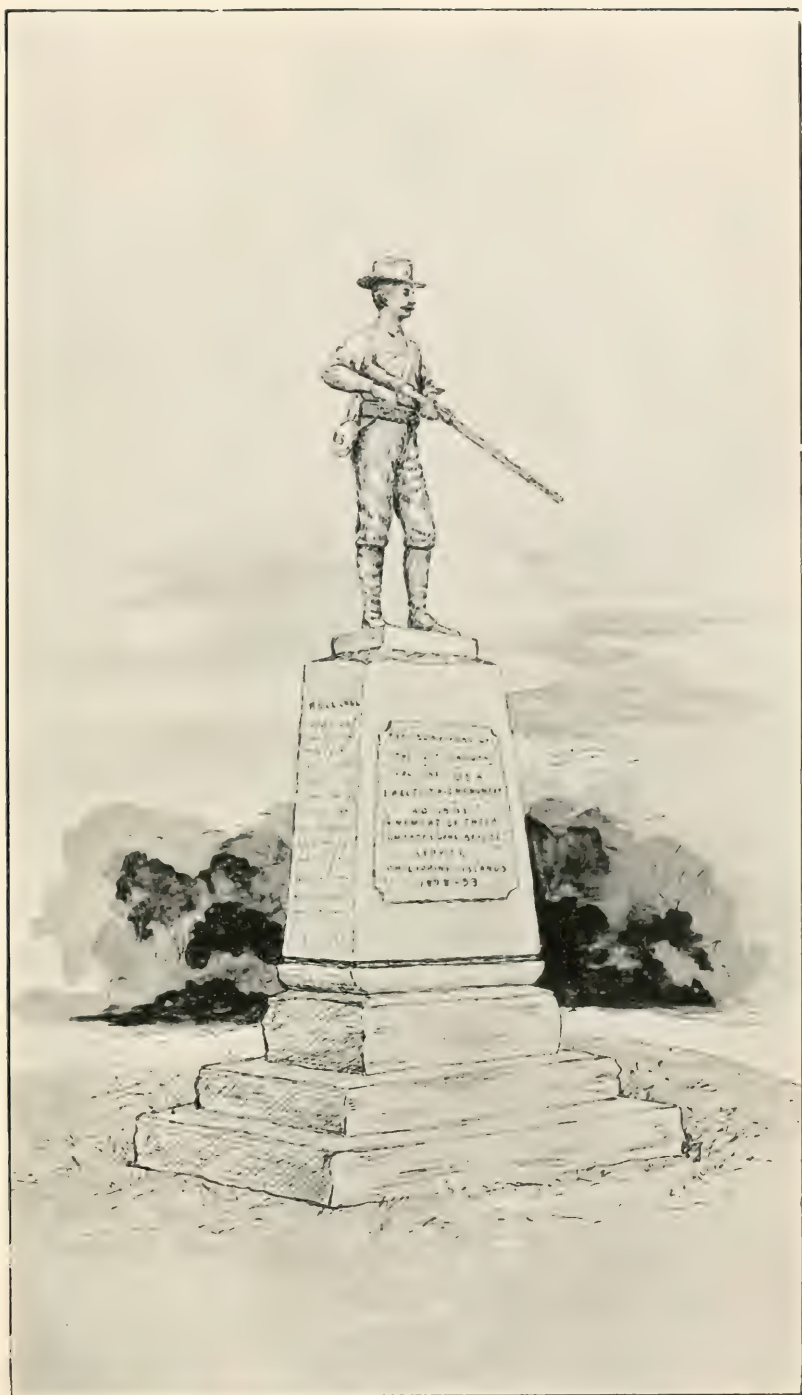
OFFICIAL:

R. A. NOBLE,
Aid.

○

ERRATA.

- On page 13, in line May 1, 1899, read Lieutenant Colonel Yoran.
On page 25, seventh line in second paragraph, read Major Eastwick.
On page 32, second line from bottom, read *City of Sydney*.
On page 554, beginning last paragraph, read *March 26, 1899*.
On page 559, first line in table, read Cavalry.



MONUMENT ERECTED IN RIVERVIEW CEMETERY BY SURVIVORS OF
SECOND OREGON TO COMRADES WHO DIED IN SERVICE.

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